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CH. 1: 1907-08 . 



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## NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Board of Control

OF

# Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and Penal Institutions

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1908.



MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1909

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BY TRANSFER.
JUL 7 1910

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### REPORT

OF THE

# STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON,

Governor of Wisconsin,

Executive Chamber.

GOVERNOR: The State Board of Control of charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, herewith, respectfully submits its eighth biennial report, covering the biennial period ending June 30th, 1908.

The period covered by this report has been one of unusual activity because of the steady growth of most of the institutions and because many new problems connected with the changes and improvements, provided for by the special appropriations made by the legislature of 1907, had to be carefully considered and solved.

The increase in the number of inmates is shown in a general way by the following table:

	Normal capacity.	1906.	July 1st, 1908.	Dec. 1st, 1908.
State Hospital	650	535	611	621
Northern Hospital	650	634	612	636
School for the Deaf	210	188	201	191
School for the Blind	120	93	88	87
Industrial School for Boys	320	305	356	362
State Prison (with new cellwing)	765	639	655	673
State Public School	130	147	180	193
Home for Feeble Minded	1,000	687	760	780
State Reformotory	296	283	292	287
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	80	i	53	72
Workshop for the Blind	25	25	33	33
Total		3,511	3,841	3,935

The table, however, does not fully disclose the growth in the different classe; shown. In the case of the hospitals for the insane there is in addition to the increase of population shown by the table an increase in the number of commitments and those returned for retreatment averaging nearly thirty-two per year or a total addition of sixty-four for the period. The effects of this is seen in the shortened average residence of patients at the hospitals which has now been reduced to one year, too short a period for the best results.

In the case of the Industrial School for boys there has been a rapid increase, coming shortly before and after the expiration of the biennial period, which carried the number to the highest ever reached and a long way beyond the capacity of the institution. In addition paroles have been increased in number so that the average population statement does not properly show the full increase. The actual increase thus accounted for is approximately sixty eight. Necessity has compelled the paroling of these boys too rapidly for their own good.

At the State Pri on the parole law has been in operation for nearly a year and thirty-one prisoners have been released before the expiration of their sentences, thus diminishing by a part of that number the increase of that class as reported.

At the State Public School, notwithstanding an additional agent was appointed in order to keep the population as nearly normal as possible, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the three agents, there has been a steady increase in the population since the expiration of the biennial period.

At the Home for the Feeble Minded many feeble minded people, otherwise eligible, were of necessity refused admittance for lack of room. Of these, twenty-eight were under the provisions of chapter 507, laws of 1907, transferred by order of this board to county asylums, placing the burden of maintaining them, in part, on the state. There are now one hundred sixty-five feeble minded people in the county asylums for the insane. The completion of the three new buildings has increased the capacity of the institution to somewhat over one thousand.

At the Reformatory three times during the period it was necessary to notify the judges that no prisoners could be received.

At the Sanatorium at Wales, now practically filled to its limit, statistics show the entire increase of inmates at the institution but no statistics are at hand showing with certainty the number of cases of this disease in the state. The State Board of Health, however, states that there are not less than eight thousand cases, and probably ten thousand, in this state. It is probable that there is one such case to every two hundred and fifty of the population.

The beneficiaries of the Workshop for the Blind are listed here for the first time.

It is safe to estimate the real increase in the number of inmates of institutions to December 1st, 1908, exclusive of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, as four hundred. In addition to this three hundred additional inmates to the Home for Feeble Minded will be admited in March and April, 1909, making a total increase to be provided for during the next biennial period of seven hundred inmates or almost exactly twenty per cent.

The legislature of 1907 provided in liberal spirit for much needed and delayed improvements at the state institutions. The preparation of detailed plans for carrying out these improvements, the letting of contracts for buildings, for materials, for machinery and appliances, the consideration and determination of the large number and variety of matters involved, the constant inspection of the work as it progressed, and the final adjustment of contracts and bills for materials, all connected with the unusual number and variety of improvements greatly swelled the volume of business of the office and increased the necessary visits of the Board to the state institutions. Most of the improvements undertaken have been successfully completed and their use furnishes great relief.

It must be remembered, however, that previous legislatures had put off, time and again, much needed increase of accommodations and other improvements. Former Boards have called attention to the necessity for a home for epileptics. The need for such an institution is greater than ever. The segregation of these people in a village by themselves, to remove the harmful influence of their presence in normal society, to teach and develop them industrially as far as possible, but most of all

to prevent their procreation is a great and pressing need. These people form the most harmful and the most dangerous class of defectives, yet the state has so far made only very partial provision for their segregation and care in the Home for the Feeble Minded and at the State Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane. From these institutions they should, as far as possible, be removed to a special institution or village for epileptics alone.

We deem it our duty to further call your attention to the situation regarding the feeble minded. Attempt has been made during the past year to secure a census of the defectives of the state. Blanks containing queries regarding the number, conditions, parentage, etc., of the defectives were sent to every institution, every town clerk and every doctor, in the state. Much difficulty was experienced in getting returns. The returns received, however, intelligently studied, show the existence of at least three thousand of these defectives, at least two thousand of them not cared for in institutions. Of this number three hundred will be cared for soon at the Home for the Feeble Minded in the new buildings now nearly completed.

It is clear that if all this class could be segregated and cared for until past the age of procreation, a great deal of suffering and sorrow could be saved to the people of the state and the growth of this burden on the community could be checked. It is earnestly recommended that steps be taken by this legislature to locate and begin the construction of an additional home for the feeble minded somewhere in the south-eastern part of the state.

In previous biennial reports your attention has been called to the necessity of securing additional land at several of the state institutions. At the State Hospitals, at the School for the Deaf, the Industrial School for Boys, the State Prison, the State Public School, and the Reformatory, there is needed approximately one thousand acres distributed as shown below.

The institutions now have grounds and farms as follow:

General I	Report.
-----------	---------

Institution.	Grounds	Available for farming.	Needed for farming.	Needed increase.
State Hospital	407	330	530	200
Northern Hospital	430	280	530	250
School for the Deaf	32	20	100	! so
School for the Blind	65	40	40	, <b></b>
Industrial School for Boys	423、	380	500	120
State Prison	325	325	400	75
State Public School	165	120	200	80
Home for Feeble Minded	1,010	900	.800	
State Reformatory	350	200	400	200
Total	3,217	2,595	3,600	1,005

The experience of the board in acquiring additional land for the state reformatory clearly points out that the method of having special appropriations for the addition of land to a particular institution, is not one well calculated to secure for the state the additional land needed, at moderate prices. It would seem that the interest of the state would best be subserved by placing in the hands of the board of control a fund for the purpose of acquiring real estate at those institutions where additional acreage is needed for their economical management, and to furnish out-of-door employment for the patients.

For that purpose we recommend that there shall be appropriated the sum of ten thou and dollars for each year of the next ten years and that the terms of the appropriation authorize the making of land contracts. This would leave it in the hands of the board of control to acquire the necessary real estate at such times as it is to be had for a reasonable price. This experiment was very successfully tried in Minnesota along the lines suggested here but with a larger appropriation.

#### STATE HOSPITAL.

At the State Hospital for the Insane the improvements provided for by the last legislature have, in a large measure, been carried out as will be clearly understood by reading the report of the superintendent.

An appropriation was made by the last legislature for rebuilding the chimney stack of the power house. A careful examination of the conditions at the power house, and its relation to the buildings for which it supplies power and heat, makes it clear that it would be most desirable to make a complete change in the power house arrangements. The present power house provides for the steam and electrical power units required for heating and lighting and for the heating of the domestic hot water supply and the pumping of the domestic cold water supply. Under the same roof there is provided also the laundry, a mattress factory, a carpenter shop and a mechanical repair shop. The building is rambling, is old and is ill-adapted to the purposes for which it was built piecemeal, most of it fifty years ago. The boiler room is so low that it is impossible to keep it properly ventilated and a fit place to work in in summer. As a result it is very difficult to keep firemen, the oppressive heat making their work, at times, really dangerous. The shed for the storage of coal, adjoining the boiler plant, is in a very dilapidated condition. The chimney stack is very badly cracked, as before reported, and its continued use seems to us to be dangerous. To put this plant in good working order would require the expenditure of approximately sixteen thousand dollars, and it would not then be a good economical modern plant.

The position of the plant, nearly in front of the institution, is an objectionable feature, and it; site is needed for other purposes. The entire plant should be gradually replaced by a new one placed in the rear of the hospital, the new chimney should be at least two hundred feet in height, and the laundry and shops should also be retired to the rear of the building and placed in simple and inexpensive buildings closely adjoining the power house. There is ample room for placing these subsidiary buildings in that position. We, therefore, recommend that as a preliminary to the general building plan, elsewhere proposed, a new power plant be constructed in the rear of the present building, just behind the water tower, and recommend an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for this purpose. Much of the work can be done by the inmates.

The increased population of this hospital, amounting to nearly forty per cent in the last three years, has made it necessary that additions be made to the herd of cows to increase the milk supply. The present cow barn is badly arranged and inadequate in size for the purpose. In like manner the stable for horses is inadequate for the purpose and in a bad state of repair and must be, in a large measure, reconstructed.

For these purposes there is recommended an appropriation of six thousand dollars.

#### NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

At the Northern Hospital for the Insane there was provided a fund for the fireproofing of the power house and the improvement of the boiler plant. This work is only partly completed.

During the summer of 1907 it became evident that the large barns grouped southeast of the main building were in bad condition and a careful examination showed them to be very unsafe, indeed their condition was found to be so dangerous as to compel prompt reconstruction.

The cow barn was reconstructed on its site, and the inplement sheds, horse barn, barn for young stock and two store houses, were first moved from their too close proximity to the main building and gradually reconstructed in a new group so as to form a sheltered yard for stock. They were all founded on concrete walls and fitted with concrete sills and floors and rearranged and refitted to secure the greatest advantage from the space. This work is still in progress but nearing completion. It has been performed by the regular repair employes, carpenter, mason and painter, of the institution, assisted by the patients, and its additional cost is restricted to little more than the cost of the materials used in construction.

The cow barn and horse barns are now models of their kind and the remodeling of the other buildings has given largely increased capacity for growing stock and a model broad house for the poultry. The cost of this emergency work has been slightly in excess of six thousand dollars.

The visiting committee of the legislature of 1907, called at-

tention to the bad condition of the floors of this institution. The main entrance hall has been refloored with title, the wood floor having been badly and irregularly worn.

The floors of a considerable number of the smaller rooms have been relaid with hard maple but there remains a great deal of flooring which should be renewed during the coming year.

Owing to its proximity to the State Prison, and also to its larger capacity in an earlier day, the care of the criminal insane for the two state hospital districts has fallen on this hospital. They are, of necessity, kept in one of the regular wards, not properly planned for their custody and not at all secure, and must mingle more or less with the other patients. It is hoped that proper provision will be made by this legislature for the separation of this class of patients from the others and for greater security in their care.

The commitments to the two state hospitals for the acute insane have increased during the last biennial period so that now with the number returned to the hospitals for retreatment, and the still smaller number recommitted from the county asylums, for special treatment, almost equals the capacity of the institutions. It results, therefore, that the average residence of the inmates of the hospitals for the insane is reduced to about one year, making it necessary for the superintendents, often, to recommend people for transfer to county asylums before, in their best judgment, they ought to be transferred. There are but two ways to meet this situation; one to provide a new hospital for the insane; the other to enlarge the present hospitals.

Both superintendents of the state hospitals and the State Board of Control have given this subject very careful consideration for some years past because it was clearly seen that these conditions would soon be reached.

In determining which of these two courses is best it is clear that the governing condition is the determination as to what is the best size for a hospital for the insane, for the benefit of the patients, and from the standpoint of economy in management.

Much thought and much study has been expended upon this problem here and in many other states. We believe that the

best judgment of experts suggests that a hospital having one thousand to twelve hundred inmates is of size to best fulfill all of these conditions. We, therefore, believe that it would be wise to develop the present hospitals for the insane by the addition of cottage; for special purposes until they provide for one thousand or more inmates. For this purpose there should be built at each of the two state hospitals:

Cottage for male ward for convalescent, capacity sixty.

Cottage for female ward for convalescent, capacity forty-five.

Cottage for violent male patients, capacity forty.

Cottage for violent female patients, capacity forty.

Cottage for farm workers, capacity sixty.

Pavilion for the treatment of the female tubercular insane, capacity thirty.

Pavilion for the treatment of the male tubercular insane, capacity thirty.

A modern receiving ward or psychopathic hospital for the reception, treatment and observation of new cases, arranged for both sexes, capacity one hundred.

These additions will bring the capacity of each of these institutions up to something over one thousand patients.

There is one other matter which needs careful attention. Except for their half day leave once each week the attendants have almost no opportunity to get away from the surroundings of their work during any twenty-four hours. Their work requires long hours on duty and the dealing with people who are often exceedingly trying and vexatious. This constant strain on mind and body, with no really complete relief, is more than human temper can stand and remain sweet. It is universally recognized at hospitals for the insane to be extremely desirable that quarters for attendants shall be away from the main buildings and separated from the field of their duty. In most of the better hospitals for the insane in the country such quarters have been provided. It is believed that no one thing which the state could do would go farther to better the condition of the patients, by bettering the quality of the service they receive from the attendants, than to provide such outside quarters. It is, therefore, suggested that cottages for the living quarters of

help be built at each of the hospitals for the insane in addition to the buildings listed above. These will slightly increase the capacity of the present main buildings by vacating the rooms for the attendants on the wards.

If the additional room which will shortly be required should be furnished by the building of a new institution that institution would be built along modern lines, on the cottage plan, but would require a large lump-sum appropriation and would put off indefinitely the modernizing of the present institutions.

By adopting the plan of adding cottages to the two present institutions they can gradually be modernized and no large sum of money will be required in any one appropriation period.

A careful study of the statistics of the insane for the entire state, omitting Milwaukee county, discloses that the average increase of cases committed and returned for treatment during the last seventeen years has been thirty-one per year. It is further disclosed that the rate of increase at the present time is nearly thrity-three per year.

The state hospitals should provide for an average residence of not less than fifteen or sixteen months. There must then be provided, to secure these conditions, additional accommodations for forty-four patients each year or eighty-eight patients during each biennial period.

A cottage crected at each hospital during each successive biennial appropriation period would just provide for this growth.

To secure that the average residence of patients at the hospitals shall be sixteen months, there is needed at once provision for housing about three hundred patients.

If provision is made for the addition of the buildings suggested for homes for attendants during the next two years, and an additional cottage at each hospital during each succeeding two years for a period of sixteen years, it is reasonably certain that the present condition of a too shortened period of residence will not again be reached before the expiration of an additional ten years, or twenty-six years from the present time, at which time it will become desirable to begin the construction of a new hospital for the insane. This estimate is based on the assump-

tion that there will be no great change in the present rate of increase.

It seems to this Board, therefore, that it would be a wise plan for the state to adopt a regular program of construction to cover a period of sixteen years, during which these buildings should be built and added to each of these two hospitals. It is quite clear that they will be needed within that time.

It is estimated that the cost of these buildings together with the equipment and added power required would be approximately a total of \$400,000.00 at each institution. It is clear that this investment will postpone the necessity of establishing a new hospital for the insane for a period of not less than twenty years. In addition to this it will give to each of the two hospitals now established an opportunity to greatly better their classification and to readjust the management of the hospitals, their methods, conveniences and treatment to thoroughly modern lines. It will have the further advantage that because of the increased numbers more can be done for the patients without increasing the per capita cost or, that because of the increased number, the per capita cost can be decreased without detriment to the care and treatment of the patients.

At both hospitals for the insane there has been, until very recently, very great difficulty in securing the proper help. Indeed, at one time it was with the greatest difficulty that sufficient help was obtained to run the institutions. This condition has forced the gradual raising of the salaries of the attendants and others to fully twenty per cent higher than five years ago. Even these salary raises did not produce the desired effect until well after the financial crisis of 1907. Since then conditions have been somewhat easier, but it has, nevertheless, often been difficult to keep the force of attendants filled with good people.

A study of the statistics will show you that during the past two years the attendants have not averaged a residence at these institutions of much more than four months.

In order that these institutions may be enabled to secure and hold good attendants it is evident that their life and surroundings need to be made more attractive, in part by better separate

quarters as proposed elsewhere, and it may be that the pay will have to be further increased. It is only by having first-class attendants, well trained and reasonably permanent in their positions, that good care of the patients can be secured.

At the State Hospital, a regrading of attendants made last year holds out to the ambitious attendant more steps of possible promotion, and more public recognition of meritorious service. Some real improvement in service seems to have resulted.

#### SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The past two years have been fruitful in many ways of real betterment in instruction and administration at the School for the Deaf under its present able and thoughful management. A fine spirit seems to exist among scholars and teachers which contributes largely to the undoubted success of the school.

During the present appropriation period a high school department has been established. This will make possible a much better training of the scholars and provide such instruction as is necessary, if they wish to continue their education in the colleges for the deaf. There is no doubt that this increase in the course of study will yield valuable results in the training of these children for successful citizeneship.

The legislature of 1907, made for this institution its first important appropriation in many years for improvements and additions, providing for a new dormitory building for young women, a new industrial building and a new combination barn.

Owing to the crowding together of the buildings on the limited area suited for building site, the adjustment of the new buildings in convenient relation to those already built, proved a difficult problem. It was finally solved by building the industrial building large enough to accommodate the manual training, as well as the industries, and planning to use the manual training building, remodeled, as a part of the dormitory for young women.

This compelled the building of the industrial building first in order that the regular work of instruction in manual training should not be interrupted.

The barn and the new industrial building are completed, partly equipped and in use. The young women's dormitory is completed as to the new part but the funds are not sufficient to remodel the former manual training building, and an additional appropriation should be made to cover this work. If made reasonably early it will enable this important building to be put in use for the school year of 1909–10.

The report of the superintendent shows clearly a necessity for enlarged accommodations in the school department, a real serious need of an additional school building, equal in size and facilities to that at present in use.

The institution has a well equipped and well managed printing shop. If the space adjoining the shop, now in temporary use for school work and not well adapted for the purpose, can be set free, an enlargement of the shop can be made, which would enable it to handle a greatly increased amount of work, much to the advantage of the school.

The printing of blanks for the state institutions, of special reports, of the biennial report of the State Board of Control, of books of rules for the various institutions, and other similar work, could be undertaken here very successfully and to the very considerable advantage of the students, of the work of the Board of Control, and of the institutions.

This matter is brought to your attention in the hope that some way can be found to allow this to be done.

The institution pumps its own water from a deep well on the grounds. The water storage for fire protection purposes consists of a small tank in the attic of the main building. It is entirely inadequate for this large group of buildings. There should be a larger storage tank of not less than 30,000 gallons capacity, with its bottom 100 feet from the ground level. It is earnestly recommended that an appropriation of six thousand dollars be made for this purpose.

The chapel in which daily exercises are held is in a bad state of repair. Much plaster has fallen from the ceiling, and it and the walls are badly discolored. An entire new ceiling and new decorations are necessary. An appropriation for this purpose of \$1,300.00 is recommended.

For an additional boiler and room to house it in, necessary to make the plant capable of heating the enlarged group of buildings, there is recommended an appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).

#### SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The population of this institution remains practically constant. The care and skill with which its affairs are conducted and the high quality of instruction secured for the pupils is every way creditable to the superintendent, matron and teachers.

The institution can readily care for and educate thirty to forty more scholars without crowding and with very little additional expense. There is no doubt that there are that many blind or partially blind in the state who are in need of instruction and are not getting it.

It is of more moment to the blind, bereft of their sense of sight, and thus peculiarly helpless, that they have their other senses and faculties thoroughly developed and that they be trained in as many ways as possible, so that they may become self-supporting and otherwise fitted for citizenship.

Every effort is therefore being made to bring all blind persons and their parents to a knowledge of the school and its advantages.

The serious interference with the success of the school year, caused twice in recent years, by the occurrence of contagious disease, suggests the necessity and importance of a small hospital suitable for segregation and treatment of such cases. It is recommended that an appropriation of three thousand dollars be made for that purpose.

There is pressing need for a new grand piano and for samples of the piano players now so generally used, to be utilized in instruction in tuning, and of some additional pianos for practice

classes. For this purpose an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars is recommended.

The roof of the industrial building requires prompt renewal. This will cost six hundred dollars.

The porches in front of the building were built in part of east iron and in part in imitation. These latter parts are so badly rotted as to render the porches dangerous and required prompt repair which should be made in metal in the interest of permanency. Some of the porch floors will also require renewal. The total expense will be approximately twelve hundred dollars.

Renewal of part of the laundry machinery is absolutely necessary, after many years of use, at an expense of approximately one thousand dollars.

No additions have for a long time been made to the library. This library is for the use of all the blind in the state and is constantly in circulation and is badly worn out. An appropriation of five hundred dollars is badly needed for the purpose of additions and renewals.

There is being installed at this time a complete plant for water supply. As soon as put in commission it will replace entirely the city water supply, and save an annual tax for water of between seven and eight hundred dollars at an annual expense of approximately one quarter that amount.

The new music building, arranged to provide rooms for all piano practice for class work and for instruction in piano tuning, is nearly completed and will soon be placed in use. It will be a great relief for all in the main building to have the noise resulting from this work removed to apartments properly deadened to protect those practicing from confusion arising from the spread of the noise to fellow pupils and leave the atmosphere of the main building more conducive to study and rest.

A handsome swimming bath 30'x40' has been placed in the basement of the new building and fitted with shower baths, douches, etc., for the use of both the boys and girls. It will be a valuable addition to the facilities of the school.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In the summer of 1907, the superintendent of this institution called the attention of this board to the critical condition of cottage No. 7. Careful examination showed that the building, an ancient one of wood construction and a most necessary one in the conduct of the institution, must either receive extensive repairs or be adandoned. Further consideration showed clearly that no reasonable repairs would render the building fit for its use and furnish decent living quarters for the officers. The board, therefore, replaced the building by a new one of practically the same size, substantially constructed and thoroughly well arranged and fitted up for its special uses. The labor of the inmates was utilized to a considerable extent in the construction, thus furnishing the means of instruction and training and greatly diminishing the cost of the building.

For many years the number of commitments to this institution has been so large in proportion to the number it can accommodate that it has been necessary to limit the residence of the inmates in the institution to about fifteen months. The shortness of this term of residence is very detrimental to the work of reformation and instruction which the institution is intended to and should perform. One direct result is that many boys are compelled to leave the institution, having carried their school work only through the fourth grade. As another result the boys leave the institution at such an early age that the teaching of trades becomes a practical impossibility, only some elementary sloyd, carpenter and blacksmithing work can be attempted and none can be trained to be thorough artisans. this school was established not to punish the boys but as a means of training them to become useful and productive citizens and to give them another chance, it is believed to be unfair to practically prevent their receiving a common school education, and to place them out on farms and other places of employment at such at early age as to practically prévent their learning a trade, thus compelling them to be, all their lives, common laborers. It is believed that the object of this school in making good citizens of these boys can be accomplished very much better if

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it is given increased facilities, increased capacity, and that no investment the state can make will be more productive of good than this would secure. Each bey should be kept in the institution until he has passed through the eight common school grades, if he is capable of receiving and benefiting by the instruction, and this instruction should be supplemented, whereever capacity is shown, by thorough instruction in a trade.

The original plans of this institution provided a group of residence cottages placed close together and close to the administration building, provided with a common play ground, a common school house and common heating facilities. The plan is defective in that it does not allow separate instruction, and separate play grounds, for the smaller boys.

During the past season there has been a very unusually large number of commitments to this institution and this, with the difficulty of finding places for the boys, has increased the population to three hundred and seventy at times, while there is proper provision made in the buildings for only three hundred twenty. It is necessary, therefore, to provide, at once, additional cottages.

Through the liberality of the last legislature there has been added to the grounds of the institution a tract of land lying east of and in line with the group of buildings. By using this tract for the building of additional cottages for smaller boys it will be possible to segregate them from the larger boys, provide them with independent play grounds and give to each cottage an individual garden. As soon as it is possible there should be added four cottages having a capacity of from forty to fifty boys each and a separate school for the younger boys. Such cottages will cost \$20,000 each to build and equip. A proper school building and its equipment will cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

There should also be added a machine shop where advanced instruction can be given to such of the boys as show an aptitude for this class of work, and it is desirable that this be so planned that it can be added to from time to time to provide for instruction in a number of additional trades.

The whole school should be developed in an intelligent and rational way in order to become an industrial school really as well as in name.

The last legislature also made a special appropriation for coal shed, a cow barn and a printing office. The coal shed has been built at a cost of \$4,800.00 leaving an unexpended balance of \$3,000.00. Plans have been prepared for the cow barn but it is evident that it will cost not less than \$6,000.00.

Concrete blocks for this structure have been made by the boys during the past season.

There should be appropriated for the purpose of completing this barn \$3,000.00 in addition to the present fund and for the purpose of establishing the printing office \$2,500.00.

It is desired to reconstruct the present cow barn as a horse barn and to remodel the present horse barn, a substantial construction of stone, into a first-class blacksmith and sheet metal work shop for practical use and use in instruction. The remodeling of this building and the fitting out of the shop would cost \$4,000.00. The building and equipping of a suitable machine shop for metal work is needed and fitting it with the proper machinery and tools would cost \$12,000.00. A considerable diminution in the fire risk and improvement in convenience and arrangement can be had by moving to one side two of the small barns now used for storage purposes and placing them on new foundations and this is recommended. This will cost \$1,000.

The ventilation of the boys' cottages is entirely insufficient. It is recommended that \$3,000.00 be appropriated for the purpose of installing a ventilating system, which can now be done economically by use of the tunnel, recently constructed.

#### STATE PRISON.

The State Prison under its present able management has made an excellent record of economy in management, and creditable results on its productive side. It has steadily improved along lines of humane treatment and reformation and excellent discipline has been maintained.

No single agency has been productive of so much good to the discipline of the prison, and to the prisoners, as the parole law passed by the legislature of 1907. This law enables prisoners who have a good record, and for whom employment can be sesecured, to be paroled out in such manner that they secure a foothold and a place in their community, living under the supervision of the prison authorities, and reporting to them, for a period of rather more than a year before final discharge. Up to the present time one hundred and nine applications for parole have been considered by this board, acting as a parole board, fifty-seven paroles have been granted and fifty-two denied. the prisoners so released thirty-one have served out their time honorably on parole and received their final discharge, twentytwo are still serving and reporting, and four have violated their One of these parole violators has been returned to the paroles. The others escaped from the state.

Members of this board are personally familiar with the cases of many of these men, and are able to say without reservation that this system of paroling prisoners has been most beneficial to them, their communities and the state, by assisting them to become reestablished and self-supporting. Since such paroles are all earned by the prisoners, the fact that a man is a paroled prisoner constitutes a strong recommendation of his character and industry and helps to reestablish him in the confidence of the community. Basing its action on its own experience and that of prison boards in other states this board recommends a further extension of the law by which the parole privilege can be extended to all classes of prisoners as it is in Ohio and other states.

In addition to the good results to the prisoners, the relief of the overcrowded prison by the paroling of these prisoners has been great. Without such relief the crowding of the prison for the last year would have been very near unbearable.

The new cell wing with two hundred additional cells is now rapidly approaching completion. For a long time from forty to seventy prisoners have slept on cots in the corridors of one of the old wings, thus increasing largely the risk of escapes, and making necessary additional watchfulness and supervision.

The contrast between the roomy, light and sanitary modern cells of this new cell house, with its simple but convenient door locking device, its sanitary plumbing, utility corridor, spacious outer corridors and good ventilation, and the dark, gloomy, small and necessarily unsanitary cells of the old cell wings, without plumbing and with the air poisoned by use of soil buckets, is very great. These old cells are still in use, not because their defects have not been long recognized, but because hitherto all methods of replacing them by really sanitary cells have proved prohibitive in expense.

In designing the cell construction of this new wing great care was exercised. By use of concrete and twisted steel bars, a construction both very strong and very secure as well as sanitary has been secured. The work has been visited by many experts during construction and since its completion, and has been highly commended by all.

Its cost including the building complete has been somewhat over \$350.00 per cell; for cell block alone somewhat under \$300.00 per cell. While this cell wing is but half filled it will be possible to reconstruct the cell blocks of the old cell wings. Later when the new cell wing is full the difficulty of housing and caring for the prisoners during reconstruction would be vastly increased. Moreover the prison now has a well organized and experienced gang of cement workers among the convicts, well fitted to carry out this work. It is therefore hoped that the legislature will see fit to provide for this necessary work at The estimated cost for the two hundred eighty-four cells in either cell wing is \$70,000.00. To carry through this work in either cell house will take two years. It will be necessary to take down and rebuild one-half of the cells in one cell wing each year. If this work is started at once but forty to fifty men would be required to sleep in the corridors during the reconstruction. If this work should be delayed until the prison population has increased fifty men or more the number to be kept outside of cells will make the operation very risky.

The six hundred fifty-five prisoners in the institution June 30th, 1908, were occupied as follows:

Working in shops, directly paid for by contractors	426
Working on farm and in building operations productive	
to the state	41
Working in the power plant	13
Working in various occupations in running institution and	
in keeping up buildings and grounds	154
Losing time entirely by reason of sickness or old age	21

The most important changes and improvements of the past biennial period have been:

The completion of a double gate. This is a structure in form somewhat like a canal lock through which to admit the coal and other railroad cars which bring and take away the heavy freight of the institution. This was very successfully constructed of concrete by the inmates and answers its purpose admirably.

The construction of an underground coal shed and a turntable:

By means of the turntable coal cars are turned and landed upon a track running over the roof of the coal shed. The labor of unloading coal cars is reduced to less than one quarter what was formerly required. The cars are now handled rapidly and charges for demurrage are entirely avoided. The coal being now stored in this shed immediately adjoining the boiler house requires the services of three less men to deliver it to the stokers and the labor thus saved is diverted to active production in the shops.

The completion of the remodeling of the administration portion of the prison.

These repairs and remodeling were radical in their character. The chapel in the third floor had long been too small. It occupied three-fifths of the third floor of this center portion. The quarters occupied by the officers were unsanitary and wholly lacking comforts and conveniences. By supporting the roof on steel trusses resting wholly on the outer walls and removing two heavy stone division walls and some minor brick walls, all this space was thrown into one large room. This was floored with reinforced concrete, arranged in amphitheatre plan and fitted with a gallery. This room has now been completed and

occupied more than six months and constitutes a very handsome audience room for chapel, lecture and school purposes, with excellent acoustic properties. Fire proof stairways form the approach to the hall, and a thorough system of ventilation has been installed. The entire second story has also been remodelled and eleven single and double rooms for officers' quarters as well as sitting rooms, bath and toilet rooms, all modern and sanitary, have been completed and placed in use.

The building of the new cell wing.

This building was begun in the summer of 1906, and the walls were completed during the following winter. Work on the cell block was begun in July of 1907, and continued uninterruptedly to the present time.

The foundations and concrete wall to window height were constructed by the inmates under the skilled supervision and direction of guard Thomas Green. The brick were made at the reformatory at Green Bay and laid in the walls by a gang of six young men from that institution, who were for that purpose paroled to Mr. Green and lived in the village while engaged in this work. They were paid fair wages. It is a pleasure to record that they did their work in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, behaved themselves like gentlemen and were discharged for meritorious conduct at its completion. The erection of the steel work, trusses and planking of roof was well performed by inmates under the direction of guard George Steuck.

The entire work of erecting the reinforced concrete cell walls and finished floors of cells and cell house was carried to completion under the charge of Mr. Green. This work was so ingeniously and carefully planned by the use of a set of collapsible forms as to require the use of but two hundred dollars worth of lumber for forms, and is a splendid specimen of workmanship.

The work done on this building on contract is confined to the metal roofing and cornice work, the cell fronts, the corridor, window operating mechanism and the ventilating and heating apparatus.

The entire cost to the state of building and cells ready for use has been a trifle over seventy thousand dollars.

The building of the Binder Twine Plant.

In a special report to the legislature of 1905, giving the result of the investigation by this board, this board estimated the cost of a suitable plant for that purpose at \$150,000.00. The legislature of 1907, appropriated for that purpose \$125,000.00, and there was the suggestion brought out in the legislature debates, that the building erected for this purpose should be also suitable for other manufacturing purposes.

In making the plans for the Binder Twine Factory this board has kept constantly in mind two essentials:

First, that the factory building shall be fire proof, thoroughly lighted and convenient for the work and for the supervision of the prisoners and finally of such form as to be capable of being adapted to other uses.

Second, that the production of the large power necessary should be on the basis of the highest possible economy.

The building is practically completed, is a fine specimen of reinforced concrete construction, of a bold type, a factory ninety feet wide by two hundred forty feet long, with but one row of columns. This makes possible the arrangement of machinery in the most convenient way and all on one floor, with a capacity of upward of four million pounds of twine per annum. It is designed to use the first story temporarily for the storage of the crude and finished product, and the arrangement of the building is such that if it is desired to double the output or to add another industry this can be done by simply adding a plain brick warehouse adjoining.

Care in excluding burnable material has gone so far that even wooden beams or plank to support shafting have been entirely excluded and the floors are to be partly of cement and partly of monolith. It has been built so that at any time, if desired, the roof can be raised and another story added.

Great credit is due to the C. W. Noble Company, the contractors for this building, and especially to Mr. O. A. Dieman, the efficient superintendent of construction, and to Warden Town, for their keen, active, interest in everything relating to this building.

The thanks of this board are also due to Hon. Henry A.

Wolfer, warden of the Minnesota State Prison, who has freely advised with and assisted us in planning this work, and whose long and successful experience as a manufacturer of binder twine has rendered his advice most valuable.

The power plant will consist of two one hundred twenty-five kilowatt generators, direct connected to two two hundred horse power producer gas engines of the Rathburn-Jones type, and supplied with producer gas from two Smith Gas Producers of ample capacity, so fitted up that they can be used with either hard or soft coal. Hard coal is first to be used until soft coal shall be dettermined to be thoroughly reliable. This gas producer gas engine generator plant is guaranteed to produce power at the rate of one kilowatt per hour from 1.5 pounds of clean hard pea coal. This power will be distributed through main cables in a special tunnel to a series of enclosed twenty-five horse power electric motors. These motors each propel a certain section of the machinery and are under automatic electric speed The two line shafts are so arranged that should any motor on either line have to go out of commission for repairs the various sections can be bolted together and propelled by the remaining motors on that line, whose overload capacity makes this easily possible. Should two motors on either line of shafting go out of commission that line can still be operated by the remaining motors if the enclosing shields be temporarily removed, thus greatly increasing the overload capacity of the motors.

The water required for the cooling of the gas and for extracting the heat from the exhaust gas after its explosion in the cylinder, and for cooling the cylinders, will be heated to 130° and will be used in winter for the partial heating of the factory. At other times it will necessarily go to waste. It will be supplied from a well which has been drilled for that purpose, thirteen inches in diameter at the top, ten inches in diameter at the bottom and eight hundred feet deep, the last five hundred feet in the Potsdam sandstone.

The prison yard has long been much too small. There is now no space within the walls of sufficient size to be used for an exercising ground for the prisoners. It was necessary to

build the binder twine factory outside of the present walls. To provide an enclosure for the binder twine factory, and at the same time an open space in which to allow the prisoners to exercise and take fresh air, there is needed at once an extension of the prison wall, two thousand feet in length, to enclose all of the prison property except a reasonable yard and garden surrounding the Warden's residence. It is proposed to build this wall of concrete. Preliminary studies of form and methods of construction have been made. Careful estimates, based upon these, show that the cost will be approximately thirty thousand dollars. The stone for this purpose will be quarried at the prison farm, carted to the grounds and crushed by prison labor. The appropriation asked is based on the cost of necessary materials and appliances only, all labor to be that of prisoners.

With the appropriation made by the last legislature of \$14,000.00 there was acquired one hundred sixty-five acres of land adjoining the farm and largely between it and the village. Somewhat more than half of this land was dry and well culti-The rest was low lying wet land adjoining similar tracts on the original prison farm. The new land furnished the ditch location for draining the entire tract. Ditching was begun in the autumn of 1907, and greatly relieved the situation. Broadening and deepening of the main ditch in 1908, together with the tile draining planned to be done in 1909, will bring all this land, somewhat more than eighty acres, into cultivable condition and provide proper pasture for the rapidly increasing herd of Holstein cattle. Radical changes in the farm management and methods have been made and it is believed that within two or three years this will become one of the best and most profitable of the state farms.

#### STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The end of the present biennial period marks the end of the service at this institution of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Park, as superintendent and matron.

For nine years this institution has flourished and done most excellent work under their faithful and efficient care.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bright of Appleton succeed them.

The work which this institution is intended to accomplish is that of receiving neglected and abandoned children and finding homes for them.

The institution now carries on its payroll three agents who are constantly traveling, finding homes for children and looking after the welfare of those already placed.

By these means the welfare of an average of two hundred and fifty children in the institution, and about three times that number in homes, is constantly looked after.

The institution has a moderate sized farm, a good garden and play grounds, and although the soil is light, the garden and farm have been quite productive. There are always, at the institution a considerable number of fair sized boys, for whom homes cannot be found or who have been returned from homes for various reasons, and some similar cases of larger girls. For these training in farm work and domestic science is given and they are made helpful around the institution. This training should be carried further in the school in order that these people may be better prepared to care for themselves when released from the care of the school.

This institution has had little spent upon it, other than for absolutely necessary repairs, for many years. In view of the increase in the number of commitments and the fact,

That there is but one cottage for girls, now greatly over-crowded;

That there is but one baby cottage, always much overcrowded; That the plumbing facilities are very deficient in many ways; That the provision of room for employes is insufficient;

That for the larger boys and girls added facilities for industrial training are needed;

That the farm buildings need extension and improvement;

That the character of the soil renders some simple means of irrigation very necessary during dry seasons;

That the condition of the grounds renders it very desirable that some planting of threes and shrubs be systematically done;

It is recommended that appropriations be made as follows:

General Report.			
For a girls cottage	\$12,000.00		
For annex to baby cottage	5,000.00		
For turning present chapel into bed rooms, much			
needed for employes	1,000.00		
For furnishing and fitting third story of hospital,			
fitting with fire escape; and providing a much			
needed ventilating system	3,400.00		
Repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc	1,200.00		
For assembly building	10,000.00		
For plumbing in cottages	1,000.00		
For tunnel	2,000.00		
For extension to steek barn	1,500.00		
For bridge	1,000.00		
For fencing	300.00		
For domestic telephone system	500.00		
For cows	300.00		
Total	\$39.200.00		

An investigation of the methods of home finding societies operating in this state was directed by Joint Resolution No. 22, of the legislature of 1907. The work of investigation was carried on mainly by the agents of the State School, acting under the direction of this board, and its results are given in a special report. In order to carry on this work without interfering too much with the regular work of the agents, it was necessary to appoint an additional agent. The number of commitments to the institution has since so greatly increased as to render it necessary to keep the entire force of three agents constantly traveling. Even with the help of the additional agent it has been impossible to keep the population down to the normal, and the crowded condition of the institution calls urgently for added accommodations.

The Board of Control were invited to send delegates to the National Child Conference called by President Roosevelt and were represented by Dr. Frisby and Supt. Bright. It is pleasant to record that the state organization of the work of home finding for children in Wisconsin is almost exactly along the

lines laid down in that conference. Such changes in our laws as are needed to bring them entirely in line with the recommendations of the conference will be worked out by us and brought to the attention of the legislature.

#### HOME FOR FEEFLE MINDED.

With the completion of the cottages now under construction at this institution, house room will be provided for a total population of nearly eleven hundred inmates. There will be left for the legislature to provide only two much needed buildings, a hospital for the sick and an additional school building, besides such small buildings as may sooner or later be needed as additions to the industrial and farm equipment.

This institution was carefully and wisely planned on modern lines and its buildings have been well constructed. It can be confidently expected that its repair and renewal account will be relatively small. It was wisely planned that this institution should provide for approximately one thousand inmates, only.

Experience here and elsewhere has clearly indicated that no economy can be secured by enlargment of the institution beyond those limits, and that it is better to provide additional institutions so distributed as to keep the necessary cost of travel, for inmates committed and for visiting relatives, as low as possible.

The management of the institution has been careful and economical. Its condition and the work it is doing are worthy of high commendation. Especial attention is called to the full report of the superintendent and its description of the methods of the institution.

It is clear that this institution will be filled to its capacity before the end of 1910, and that thereafter it will be only able to accept new inmates to replace the occasional vacancies caused by death or removal. This board, therefore, recommends that prompt steps be taken to acquire a site for a new home if similar character. Such an institution should be located somewhere in the southeastern part of the state, centrally placed with reference to the population of that section, and not too far from

Milwaukee, from which place a very large number of inmates are committed.

If provision is made by the legislature of 1909 for the purchase of a site, and by the legislature of 1911, for the construction of buildings, it is clear that they will not be ready to open in time to prevent some distress because of lack of room, at the Chippewa Falls home which will surely begin early in 1910. It is, therefore, urged that both the site and some cottages be provided for, if possible, at this time.

Before the addition of the three new cottages the school building was so crowded as to necessitate the use of basement rooms for school and recitation purposes. The addition of three hundred inmates early in 1909 will render a duplicate school house necessary. Such a building and its equipment will cost thirty thousand dollars.

The increase in population will also render necessary an increase in the herd of cows. To accommodate these it will be necessary to add the third wing to the new stock barn. For this purpose, and in part to provide for the purchase of cows an appropriation of six thousand dollars is recommended.

#### STATE REFORMATORY.

The very general interest in and approval of the work being done by this institution, and the appreciation of its needs, shown by visiting legislators, the legislative visiting committee, his excellency Governor Davidson, and by visiting citizens generally, resulted in a liberal appropriation to supply the pressing needs of the reformatory for better quarters for school and industrial purposes.

As a result there has been purchased all the necessary granite to complete the principal building, in accordance with the original plans, a school of instruction in granite cutting has been organized, and from fifteen to thirty boys have been steadily at work cutting the granite into form for use and learning the trade of stone cutter. Some of these boys have been paroled and some released and are earning good wages at their trades as citizens.

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so clear that we do not hesitate to recommend the moderate appropriations necessary to carry it on steadily during the next two years. By the close of the present appropriation period, June 30th, 1909, the rear portion of the center building will be nearly completed and the foundation work for the front part will be completed. The excavation for this work has already been begun.

Steady prosecution of the work will complete the enclosure of the front center part by the end of the year, and complete it entirely during the season of 1910, leaving ample opportunity for beginning and carrying well along the outer walls of the second wing, now very much needed, during the season of 1910 and their completion during the season of 1911.

The number of inmates committed to the reformatory has twice during the last two years, and most of the time since, exceeded the capacity of the institution and compelled the sending of some to the state prison and to county jails. The value of the reformatory training is becoming more generally understood by the judges having criminal jurisdiction and the need of further accommodations is definitely established.

If the building operations are carried on continuously, as outlined herein, new cells can hardly be ready until sometime late in 1911, after another legislature shall have made an additional appropriation for the materials necessary for the cells. For these reasons it is hoped that the legislature will grant the modest amounts asked for continuing this work. It is thought better to put up with the inconvenience caused by waiting for added cells rather than give up in any part the admirable opportunity this building work furnishes for practical instruction of inmates.

The pressing necessity for additions of more land to the holdings of this institution to assist in furnishing suitable employment and instruction to the inmates, and to prevent a village growing up around the immediate vicinity of its walls, is very urgent, and furnishes one of the several strong reasons for the special land appropriation recommended elsewhere.

The completion of the new rear center building will make possible much better and more thorough instruction in the

schools of the institution and especially in the school side of trade instruction, and make possible the establishing of evening schools in which the more ambitious of the inmates can be helped to more thorough knowledge of these trades, and be given added schooling. In order that it may be possible for the institution to furnish a good grade of such instruction it is urged that the current expense appropriation be increased and determined with a wise liberality.

The board desires especially to acknowledge and express its thanks to Governor Davidson for his spirit of complete cooperation with the superintendent of the reformatory and board of control in maintaining the discipline, in assisting in the paroling and releasing of those recommended, and refusing to listen to appeals based merely on sympathy and influence. The basic principle of all the reformatories in this country is to secure that anyone released before the expiration of his sentence is released because he has by industry, excellent deportment and showing himself worthy of confidence, earned his own release. The discipline of the institution and its value to the inmate can only be maintained at its most effective point by such mutual confidence as has happily existed during the past few years between the different governing bodies and officers in authority over this institution.

#### WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

The work of construction of the buildings for this institution, two miles north of Wales, a station on the Northwestern Railway, lying eight miles west of Waukesha, was begun in the summer of 1906 and was so far completed as to allow the opening of the institution on November 9th, 1907. The present buildings of the institution were planned so as to allow the institution finally to accommodate one hundred and sixty people. At the time of the opening the accommodations provided were for forty patients. It was not until the following spring that these first cottages were entirely filled. During the fall and early winter of 1907 two additional cottages or shacks, providing additional capacity for forty inmates, were built and were oc-

cupied early in the spring. The number of patients has steadily increased until now the institution is uniformly running full.

The report of the superintendent shows the results of the treatment of the various cases under his charge.

It is clearly developed that too many people have, so far, been received whose cases were in an advanced stage. We believe that arrangements have now been made which will largely prevent this in the future. It is also clear from the experience of the past two years that an infirmary or hospital ward is a vital necessity of the institution.

At best there will be frequent occasion for removing incipient cases from the shacks to the infirmary and giving them special medical care and individual nursing. With the present arrangements it has been necessary frequently to use the administration building for this purpose, for which it is entirely unfit. Futhermore, its use for such purposes involves elements of additional risk to the official force and nurses, to which we have no right to subject them.

Under the law it became necessary for the superintendent of the institution and the board of control to establish the cost of maintenance in advance and this was determined to be \$10.00 a week, that amount representing the experience of other institutions of the sort. During the entire period of the maintenance of the institution up to the present time the per capita cost per week has largely exceeded that estimated amount. This is the universal experience in opening new institutions while the number of inmates remain small, and it is very evident from the experience of the past six months that the weekly cost per capita per week will exceed the limit of \$10.00 until the population approximates one hundred fifty patients.

It is evident from the number of patients now at the institution and from the applications which have been received that the capacity of the institution should at once be increased to one hundred and fifty or one hundred sixty beds, besides those of an infirmary. With that number of patients in the institution the cost of maintenance can be brought well within the cost established by the board.

The law establishing this institution provides a method by which patients unable to pay for their own care can be certified by the county judge so that their care in the institution will be paid for by their county at the rate of \$5.00 per week, intended to be practically one half of the cost. There is a large class of cases, however, who are able to pay a part of their own way and wish to do so and not become county patients. While the institution was filling up, this beard accepted the responsibility of receiving some patients of this class at the same rate as that paid by the county for indigent patients, where it was clearly shown that they could pay that rate and become patients, but could not pay more. In several of these cases they paid their way as long as their money held out and were then compelled to leave the institution too soon for their own good.

It seems to us that these cases are worthy of consideration and that the law should be so amended as to allow this board, in case it shall find, upon investigation, that the patient is unable, to pay the smaller but not the larger charge, to provide for his being received into the institution on the same basis as the county patients.

The law providing for the establishment of this institution also contains several radical differences from the laws governing other state institutions.

1st. It provides for an advisory board to be appointed by the Governor, which is authorized to select the site, to approve of plans for buildings, to appoint and remove the superintendent of the institution and to determine the amount of medical assistance necessary and to approve or disapprove of the appointment of medical assistants.

2nd. The superintendent is given full power to govern the institution in accordance with rules and regulations for the government of employes made by himself and approved by the advisory board. He is given full power to appoint all employes not subject to the approval of or removal by any board.

In each of the other institutions under its management this board has power to appoint and remove the superintendent and principal officers. The superintendent has power to appoint all subordinate officers, subject to the approval of this board, and

power is given both to the superintendent and to the board to remove any officer or employee for cause.

It is the experience of this board that these powers are all essential to the proper control by them of the management of the institutions.

The powers granted to this board by the law creating the tuberculosis sanatorium are, therefore, too limited to enable it to secure such efficiency of management as it deems necessary to the usefulness and success of the institution. We believe that this board should be given, in relation to this institution, practically the same powers as it has in relation to the others and that the powers of the advisory board should be limited to visitory and advisory powers in matters relating to the medical policy and management.

As suggested before, there is immediate need for four additional shacks to provide accommodations for eighty more patients. Also some slight betterments to the two shacks first built. These were built in a crude and simple way and have not proven satisfactory.

It was necessary in building the refectory to omit one short wing in order to bring the original contract within the first appropriation. This provided for rooms for help and it has now become necessary to the institution to add this wing for the accommodation of the help at present employed.

With the increased population of the institution it becomes necessary to establish a bakery, no room for which was provided in the original plan. An addition to the refectory can be made for this purpose.

One-half of the present dining room has up to the present time been used for amusement purposes. With the completion of new shacks the entire refectory building will be used to its full capacity and it will be necessary to provide a meeting and amusement hall. The life of patients in this institution is of necessity very tedious and dreary, and if good results are to be secured, amusements must be provided.

A residence for the superintendent and his family is one of the pressing necessities of the institution.

The coal shed at the power plant is too small to provide stor-

age for a proper amount of coal and no sufficient quantity to provide for contingencies can be stored.

The institution is situated two miles from the village of Wales and it is necessary to provide for some of the male employes small cottages, in order that a good and steady class of employes can be obtained, and to accommodate officers with families like the chief engineer, who must be kept constantly within call.

The grounds upon which the institution is placed are very irregular and uneven, necessitating a very considerable amount of grading and it is further necessary to gradually improve the road leading to the institution from the north, since many of the patients, and much of the service of the institution, come from that direction. A moderate appropriation is asked to further this work.

It is, therefore, asked that the legislature appropriate the following amounts in order to meet the pressing needs of this institution:

Additional shacks for patients\$24,000 00
Infirmary 15,000 00
Enlargement of refectory 4,000 00
Enlargement of coal shed 1,500 00
Chicken house
Grading and planting 3,000 00
Storm sash on buildings 1,000 00
Amusement hall 9,000 00
Bakery 1,500 00
Cottage for superintendent 4,000 00
Cottages for employes 4,000 00
Total \$67 600 00

In establishing an institution having a capacity of one hundren sixty patients and a probable capacity of caring for from three to four hundred each year, the state will have made a beginning in the fight to exterminate pulmonary tuberculosis.

A large proportion of the patients who apply at such an institution are between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years

and are persons of very moderate means. In assisting them in a return to health, the state returns them to the class of producers, and prevents them and their families from becoming public charges. In a small way, also, it tends to prevent the spread of the disease.

Scattered through the rural districts and through every village and city of the state, however, are advanced cases of tuberculosis. Wherever they are to be found they are sure to be very actice sources of infection, and especially where in cities and villages each case is sure to carry the infection to large numbers each year. It will be impossible to greatly diminish the spread of the disease unless active and intelligent efforts are made to segregate these cases. It is believed that the state should take the initiative in this work.

Th grounds obtained for the sanatorium at Wales include upwards of two hundred acres of rugged, hilly land and contains two or three sites suitable for small camps or settlements somewhat widely separated. It is believed that at least one of these sites, situated a little more than a quarter of a mile from the present sanatorium buildings, would be well suited for a camp, providing for such advanced cases. The grounds suited for the purpose could easily provide accommodations for one hundred patients. Such an institution, placed upon the same grounds as the present sanatorium, controlled by the same management, supplied with water and light from the same power plant, could be carried on economically and well. Careful consideration of the subject leads us to the belief that under these conditions these advanced cases could be cared for at a per capita cost of \$5.00 per week.

To establish such a settlement or camp it would be necessary that the state appropriate the sum of sixty thousand dollars; thirty thousand dollars for the necessary buildings to accommodate one hundred people, and thirty thousand for their maintenance during the year and a half left of the appropriation period after the completion of the buildings. The subject is recommended for your earnest consideration.

#### SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The care of the chronic insane in county asylums, under state supervision, has proved, on the plan adopted in Wisconsin, in most ways decidedly successful. In most respects the asylums are satisfactorily managed and the quarters, food and care are excellent. Much greater freedom is allowed to the inmates, it is believed, than in any similar institutions. Whereas, the proportion of parole patients, or those having the freedom of the buildings and grounds, ordinarily varies from ten to twenty per cent in hospitals for the insane in states having entire state care of the insane, the proportion of the insane in Wisconsin having the liberty of buildings and grounds, is nearer sixty-five per cent of the entire insane population in institutions.

The system has, of late, received some attention from alienists and students from other states. Hon. Hastings H. Hart, LL. D., of Chicago, a leading authority on and student of the care of the insane, who has been familiar with this system for many years, who had previously studied these institutions and again visited them last year, has recommended that a similar system be adopted for Oklahoma for which state he is acting as an expert.

Mr. Hart in a special report on the subject says, "The writer has been familiar with the Wisconsin county system almost from its inception, having lived in the adjoining states of Minnesota and Illinois. For many years he entertained serious doubts as to the permanent success of the Wisconsin plan, but, having watched its development for twenty-five years, visiting the Wisconsin county asylums from time to time and comparing the care of patients there with the care of similar patients in state institutions, he can testify from his own knowledge that the Wisconsin county asylums are furnishing better care than the average state institution for the same class of patients."

The state of Pennslyvania in 1901 sent a committee to study the Wisconsin system, and as a result adopted it in part. They, however, failed to make the separation of the chronics from acute cases, a part of this system. During the fall of 1908 Doctor Woodbury, the secretary of the lunacy committee of the

state board of commissioners of charities of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Doctor Orth, superintendent of the Harrisburg hospital for the insane, acting as a committee, made a second visit to Wisconsin to study again the Wisconsin system of county care of chronic insane. They visited seven county asylums and two state hospitals for the insane and the home for the feeble minded and made a thorough study of the institutions, their methods and management. In his report of his investigation to the committee on lunacy Doctor Woodbury discusses his observations quite fully. We quote from his report, "It may therefore be regarded as a fact, after twenty-five years experience with this method in the state of Wisconsin, that "County Care" is based upon sound business principles, and that from the standpoint of administration, it satisfactorily solves the economic problem of caring for the indigent insane. It is worthy of notice, from an historical point of view, that the "County Care" system was inaugerated and carried on successfully under the former state board of public charities, the present state board of control having come into existence about fifteen years ago."

"More important, however, than the financial aspect of the subject, is that point of view which regards the welfare of the patient, and especially the bearing which it may have upon his restoration to reason, and replacing him in his home, as a useful, self-supporting member of society. Three questions particularly require consideration:

- 1. Is the patient as well cared for in the county asylums as he would have been if kept in the state asylums?
- 2. Has he greater or less chance of recovery under the present than under the former system?
- 3. Is the increased amount of work (chiefly agricultural in character) a benefit or an injury to him?

"Summarizing the impression made by these several institutions, it must be stated that on the whole they are highly favorable. Wisconsin apparently has made adequate provision for the treatment of the indigent insane, not merely with a view to satisfying present demands, but with proper provision for the future needs of this doubly unfortunate class, with a wise generosity which calls for words of highest commendation. It is

questionable if the indigent insane are better fed, better housed and better cared for generally, than they are to-day by Wisconsin; there are few communities in which, taking the insane population as a whole, they are treated as well."

"The question whether the patient is as well cared for in the county asylum as in the state asylum, is considerably modified by this fact; that he must be a chronic case before being placed in the county asylum. Observation shows that this class of patients is better off in the smaller institutions, where they do not lose their individuality as they would in a larger one, indeed, the patient in the county asylum usually soon becomes personally acquainted with the superintendent and friendly relations are frequently established which are favorable to recovery."

"Replying to the second question, it may be said that the chances of recovery of the chronic patient are at least as good and presumably better under the "County Care" system."

"As regards the third question, our personal observation of the good physical condition of the patients and the reported small amount of sickness in these institutions, argues strongly in favor of the hygienic value of cut door employment, such as is provided by the dairy and other farm work. In fact, a small proportion of these patients recover sufficiently to permit them to work on other farms in the neighborhood and in the course of time, they may be ultimately paroled, and returned to their friends"

During the past year the county of Douglas has completed its new county anylum, a departure in some ways from the previously planned and in every way a fine and complete asylum. It will be occupied early in 1909 and will accommodate one hundred twenty patients.

Improvements were made the past two years increasing the capacity of the Trempealeau, Marinette, Fond du Lac, Dodge, and Dane county asylums and other additions are promised in Jefferson and Vernon counties during the coming year.

These institutions are now somewhat more filled up than they should be and it will be necessary to have two additional asylums built during the next biennial period.

#### WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

The workshop for the blind continues, under the faithful superintendence of Mr. Oscar Kustermann, to fulfil in an efficient manner the objects for which it was established. It has been necessary that this institution should occupy rented quarters in the city of Milwaukee in a neighborhood where the inmates of the shop can find living quarters at reasonable rates and where the rent of the institution quarters would not be too great.

The excellent work which has been done in providing employment for the blind seems to this board to entitle that institution to special consideration and that it should no longer be compelled to occupy such insufficient and badly arranged quarters but that it should have a home of its own. Such a workshop as it should have, together with the necessary simple warehouses for the storage of the raw material and the finished products of the shop, could be built for a very moderate sum. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the legislature provide at an early date for the establishment of the institution in a conveniently planned home of its own.

L. B. Dresser,
Allan D. Conover,
Almah J. Frisby,
Elmer Grimmer,
H. Grotofhorst.

ESTIMATES OF AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD COMMENCING JULY 18T, 1909.

Institutions.	Appropriation terms commence.	Estimated receipts from counties, indus- tries and other sour- ces during term.	Surplus at end of appropriation period,	Estimated appropriation neutrined for term commencing in 1809.	Total estimated resources for the term ending June 30, 1911.	Expenditures for two years term ending June 30, 1908.	Deficiency at end of appropriation period.
State Hospital for Insane	July 1, 1909.	<b>₹110.60</b> 0	\$2,000	<b>\$</b> 215,000	\$327,600	\$274,623 21	
Northern Hospital			1	1			
for Insane	• • •	115, 200		215,000			
School for the Deaf.	•••						13,000
School for the Blind.	••	1,000	1,000	71,000	73,000	69,814 54	
Industrial School			1				
for Boys						160, 293 58	9,000
State Prison	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	169,000					30,000
State Public School.	•••	1,000		97,000	98,280	91,311 48	12,C00
Home for Feeble							
Minded		170,000		160,000		289, 127 96	******
State Reformatory		40,000		90,000	128,440	155,619 32	10,000
Tuberculosis Sana- torium		40,000		90,000	130,000	58,241 54	17,500
					250.000		
Total		₹675,835	\$3,000	<b>\$1,294,000</b>	<b>≩</b> 1,982.659	1,786,140-78	<b>\$</b> 131,500

# LIST OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR THE CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

For the State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota.  For new power house, coal shed, etc  For horse and cow barns	
•	\$36,000
For Northern Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago.  For buildings for violent and criminal insane.  For two cottages for male and female employes.  For new floors in wards.	\$100,000 50,000 1,500
	151,500
For School for the Deaf, Delavan.  For remodelling and finishing of old manual training building  For an additional school house  For repairs to chapel  For extension to boiler house and new bolier  For extension to coal shed  Ror remodelling boys' dormitory.  For additional forges  For bowling alleys.  For additional water tank.	\$12,000 28,000 1,500 3,500 3,500 3,000 600 800 6,000
For the School for the Blind, Janesville.  For cement walks  For isolation hospital.  For new roof, industrial building.  For repairs to porches.  For new books.  For new pianos.  For new laundry machinery.	\$700 3,000 600 1,000 500 2,000 1,000
· Barting A. A. · Parting A.	\$8,800

For	Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha.	
FUI		4:40 000
	For new dormitories	\$40,000 12,000
	For creamery	2,000
	For extension to tunnels	2,000
	For ventilating system for cottages	3,000
	For grain silo	1,000
	For additional cow barn	4.000
	For equipment of printing office	2,000
	For telephone system	500
	For new walks	700
		\$67,200
For	Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun.	
	For rebuilding cells of cell wing	\$70,000
	For finishing and equipping woman's prison extension	4,000
	2 of misming and equipping woman's prison extension	4,000
	•	\$74,000
	and part as a great	
For	State Public School, Sparta. For girl's cottage	\$12,000
	For annex to baby cottage	5,000
	For turning chapel into bed rooms	1,000
	For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape,	2,000
	\$400; Vent. system, \$1,000	3,400
	For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc	1,200
	For assembly building	10,000
	For plumbing in cottages	1,600
	For tunnel	2,000
	For extension to stock barn, etc	1,500
	For bridge	1,000
	For fencing	300
	For telephone	500
	For cows	300
:		\$39,800
For	Home for Feeble Minded, Chippewa Falls.	
	For hospital building	\$30,000
	For school house	25,000
	For new wing for concrete barn	6,000
		\$61,000
For	State Reformatory, Green Bay.	
T. 01	For balance of center building	\$30,000
	For walls of cell wing	20,000
	For elevated water reservoir	6,000
	For school room equipment	2,000
	ror sensor room equipment	2,000
; ;		\$58,000

For Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Wales.	
For infirmary	\$15,000
For shacks	18,000
For amusement hall	
For bakery	2,000
For addition to refectory	3,500
For extension to coal shed	1,500
For cottages for employes	4,000
For grading, planting, etc	2,000
For residence for superintendent	. 4,500
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## TOTALS ESTIMATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

State Hospital for the Insane	\$36,000 00
Northern Hospital for the Insane	151,500 ,00
School for Deaf	58,900 00
School for Blind	8,800 00
Industrial School for Boys	67,200 00
State Prison	74,000 00
State Public School	39,800 00
Home for Feeble Minded	61,000 00
State Reformatory	58,000 00
State Tuberculcsis Sanztorium	59,000 00

\$584,200 00

For Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha.	
For new dormitories	\$40,000
For industrial building and equipment	
For creamery For extension to tunnels	
For ventilating system for cottages	
For grain silo	
For additional cow barn	
For equipment of printing office	
For telephone system	
For new walks	
For current expenses	
2 of outlone onponential in the second of th	. 110,000
	\$183,200
For rebuilding cells of cell wing	. 4,000
	\$184,000
For State Public School Sports	\$184,000
	• •
For girl's cottage	. \$12,000
For girl's cottage	. \$12,000 . 5,000
For girl's cottage	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000
For girl's cottage	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000
For girl's cottage	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000
For girl's cottage  For annex to baby cottage  For turning chapel into bed rooms  For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000 e, . 3,400 . 1,200
For girl's cottage  For annex to baby cottage.  For turning chapel into bed rooms.  For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000.  For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc.	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000 b, . 3,400 . 1,200 . 10,000 . 1,600
For girl's cottage For annex to baby cottage For turning chapel into bed rooms. For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000 For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc For assembly building For plumbing in cottages. For tunnel	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000 . 3,400 . 1,200 . 10,000 . 1,600 . 2,000
For girl's cottage.  For annex to baby cottage.  For turning chapel into bed rooms.  For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000.  For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc.  For assembly building.  For plumbing in cottages.  For tunnel.  For extension to stock barn, etc.	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000 3,400 . 1,200 . 10,000 . 1,600 . 1,500
For girl's cottage.  For annex to baby cottage.  For turning chapel into bed rooms.  For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000.  For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc.  For assembly building.  For plumbing in cottages.  For tunnel.  For extension to stock barn, etc.  For bridge.	. \$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000 . 3,400 . 1,200 . 1,600 . 1,600 . 2,000 . 1,500 . 1,500
For girl's cottage.  For annex to baby cottage.  For turning chapel into bed rooms.  For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000.  For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc.  For assembly building.  For plumbing in cottages.  For tunnel.  For extension to stock barn, etc.  For bridge.  For fencing.	\$12,000 . 5,000 . 1,000 8, . 3,400 . 1,200 . 1,600 . 2,000 . 1,500 . 1,500 . 3,000 . 3,000
For girl's cottage.  For annex to baby cottage.  For turning chapel into bed rooms.  For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000.  For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc.  For assembly building.  For plumbing in cottages.  For tunnel.  For extension to stock barn, etc.  For bridge.  For fencing.  For telephone.	\$12,000 5,000 1,000 1,200 10,000 1,600 2,000 1,500 1,000 3,000 1,500 5,000 5,000 1,000
For annex to baby cottage.  For turning chapel into bed rooms.  For third floor hospital, complt. etc., \$2,000; fire escape \$400; Vent. system, \$1,000.  For repairs to bakery, kitchen, etc.  For assembly building.  For plumbing in cottages.  For tunnel.  For extension to stock barn, etc.  For bridge.  For fencing.	\$12,000 5,000 1,000 1,200 1,600 2,000 1,500 1,000 300 300

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATES FOR VAR-IOUS PURPOSES AT THE DIFFERENT STATE INSTI-TUTIONS.

For the State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota.  For new power house, coal shed, etc	6,000
•	\$251,000
For Northern Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago.  For buildings for violent and criminal insane  For two cottages for male and female employes  For new floors in wards  For current expenses	50,000 1,500
For School for the Deaf, Delavan.  For remodelling and finishing of old manual train building  For an additional school house.  For repairs to chapel.  For extension to boiler house and new boiler.  For extension to coal shed.  For remodelling boys' dormitory.  For additional forges.  For bowling alleys.  For additional water tank.  For current expenses.	\$12,000 28,000 1,500 3,500 3,500 600 600
For the School for the Blind, Janesville.  For cement wallks.  For isolation hospital.  For new roof, industrial building.  For repairs to porches.  For new books.  For new pianos.  For new laundry machinery.  For current expenses.	3,000 600 1,000 500 2,000 1,000

#### Estimates for Appropriations. For Home for Feeble Minded, Chippewa Fallis. For hospital building......\$30,000 For school house..... 25,000 For new wing for concrete barn..... 6,000 For current expenses...... 160,000 \$221,000 For State Reformatory, Green Bay. For balance of center building...... \$30.000 For walls of cell wing..... 20,000 For elevated water reservoir..... 6,000 For school room equipment..... 2,000 For current expenses..... 90,000 \$148,000 For Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Wales. For infirmary..... \$15,000 For shacks..... 18,000 For amusement hall..... 8,500 For bakery..... 2,000 For addition to refectory..... 3,500 For extension to coal shed..... 1,500 For cottages for employes..... 4,000 For grading, planting, etc..... 2,000 For residence for superintendent..... 4,500 For current expenses..... 90,000 Totals ......\$149,000 Northern Hospital for the Insane..... 366,500 00 School for Deaf..... 188,900 00 School for Blind..... 79,800 00 Industrial School for Boys..... 183,200 00 State Prison..... 184,000 00 State Public School..... 136,800 00 Home for Feeble Mindad..... 221,000 00 State Reformatory..... 148,000 00

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....

Total .....\$1,908,200 00

149,000 00

#### ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

#### ORDER NO. 1.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL MADISON, WIS., April 26, 1898.

"For the purpose of establishing and more clearly defining the functions of the Superintendent and Wardens of the several State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions governed by the Board of Control, and the officers and employes therein, their relations to each other and to the Board of Control, and the tenure of their respective offices, the following order is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

First-Superintendents, wardens, stewards and general matrons shall

te appointed directly by the Board of Control.

Second—The following officers shall be appointed by the Board upon the nomination of the proper superintendent or warden: Chaplains, physicians, and assistant physicians, principals and teachers of schools. assistant wardens and stewards, head engineers, and agents at the State Public School and the Industrial School for Boys.

The superintendent or warden may suspend any of the officers mentioned in this paragraph, and may remove any of them except the assistant warden, principal of schools, chaplain and the agents above mentioned, promptly reporting to the Board such removal, or suspen-

sions, and the causes therefor.

Third-Each superintendent or warden shall appoint, and in his discretion may remove, all other subordinate officers and all employes, not officers of his institution. The superintendent or warden shall monthly report to the Board, with his estimate for the ensuing month. all changes of subordinate efficers during the past month, and the dates of such changes.

Fourth-The regular term of office of each officer or person mentioned in paragraphs No. 1 and 2 shall be one year from July 1st next after appointment. The nominations required in paragraph No. 2 shall be submitted to the Board May 20th in each year. Appointments to fill vacancies terminate on July first, next after they were made, and nominations therefor shall be submitted to the Board as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs.

Fifth-Superintendents and wardens are charged with the duty of giving all subordinates in their respective institutions affected by this

order timely notice of its contents."

#### ORDER NO. 2.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
MADISON, Wis., January 3, 1900.
"A careful examination of the law fixing liability for the expense of the care and maintenance of the insane in the State Hospitals and County Asylums seems to lead to the following conclusions:

1

The only statute giving the State a right of action against individuals for such expense is Section 604q., R. S. It applies alike to all persons committed as insane whether inmates of a State Hospital or a County Asylum, but it only reaches the case of an inmate who has an estate sufficient to pay for his or her maintenance, the cost of which must not exceed \$3.00 per week. The judge has the power in his discretion to refuse to charge the estate for the cost of maintenance of the owner, even though sufficient for that purpose, if such owner has a parent, wife or child dependent upon such estate for future support.

If a proceeding is instituted under the above Section, whether by State or County authority, it should be prosecuted before the judge in behalf both of the State and County, and his order for the payment should probably be in the name of the State and County, although perhaps action in behalf of each might be allowed.

11.

Pursuant to Section 600, R. S., the sums charged any county for maintaining a patient in the State Hospitals, chargeable to it, may be collected by such county, by suit, out of the property of the patient, or from any person legally bound to support such patient. The State has no interest in, or concern with, any such proceeding. It is merely designed to reimburse the county for its expenditures for maintaining such patient in the State Hospitals.

ш.

If an insane person resident of and chargeable to any given county is maintained in the asylum of some other county, it seems quite certain that the county so chargeable may recover, in like manner, the sums legally paid by it for such maintenance, out of the estate of such insane person, or from any person legally liable for his or her support.

If the patient is maintained in the asylum of the county chargeable for his maintenance the recovery should be limited to \$3.00 per week for such maintenance, and in addition thereto, the cost of clothing, necessarily furnished such insane person by the county.

ıv

If the county collects a sum equal to \$1.50 per week for the maintenance of such insane patient no part of the expense of his maintenance can properly be charged to the State. If less than \$1.50 per week be so collected the State is chargeable only for the difference between the sum collected and \$1.50 per week.

٧.

Under the provisions of Section 604d, and 604e, R. S., the State is not chargeable with the \$1.50 per week specified in Section 604d, for the care of an insane inmate of any county asylum who is a resident of the county maintaining such asylum, "whose support is not properly a public charge."

The support of any such inmate is not properly a public charge: (1) If some responsible person within the reach of the process of our courts is liable therefor, as in the case of a wife or minor child of a responsible husband or father; or (2) if such inmate has a father, mother or child in like manner amenable to the process of our court a sufficient ability under Section 1504, R. S., to maintain and care for such inmate or (3) if such inmate has an estate sufficient under Section 604q, R. S., to defray the cost of his or her maintenance and care.

This paragraph applies only to the maintenance of insane inmates of a county asylum who are residents of, and chargeable to the county maintaining such asylum.

VI.

For the purpose of protecting the State from being charged for the support of insane persons for whose maintenance it is not legally chargeable, county asylum trustees are required to certify in their reports upon which State allowances, under 604d, R. S., are claimed that after diligent inquiry they believe no such claim is made therein on account of any insane persons, whose support is not properly a public charge under the laws.

Each board of trustees will also report to this Board the name of each inmate in their asylum, and in the State Hospital, chargeable to their county, for whose maintenance in whole or in part their county has been reimbursed during the time covered by their report, and the amount thus recovered on account of each such inmate.

VII.

In determining whether some responsible person is liable, or may by legal proceedings be made liable, for the support of an inmate of any county asylum who is a resident of the county maintaining such asylum, or whether such inmate has a sufficient estate to pay for his or her own maintenance, this Board does not insist upon or desire the application of any rigid rules in favor of the State. In making such determination the officials of the asylum should consider the nature of the property of the person sought to be charged, its productiveness and the probable income which may be derived from it, the size and reasonable cost of maintaining the family of the owner and all other con-

ditions which may reasonably be supposed to effect the liability of the owner to support such inmate. The mere fact that the cost of such support can be collected by legal proceedings against some person does not, of itself, necessarily prove that such person ought to be charged with the maintenance of such inmate and the State thereby relieved of such charge. All that the Board requires is that the asylum officials exercise a discriminating and just discretion in making their classifications of the inmates of their asylums who are residents of their county. Such is believed to be the true intent and spirit of the statute in that behalf.

#### VIII.

Under section 604f, for all inmates of a county asylum whose support is not chargeable to the county maintaining such asylum, the State pays such county \$3.00 per week each and the amount necessarily expended for clothing them. The liability to pay this sum, and the liability of counties to refund to the state a portion of it, does not depend upon the question (as in the former paragraphs) whether or not the expense of the support of such patient is properly a public charge. The obligation of the State is absolute to pay the stipulated sum for each patient of that class, and it is equally absolute that the county chargeable with the maintenance of any such inmate shall refund to the State \$1.50 per week, and the amount necessarily expended for clothing him or her.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, By W. P. Lyon, President."

#### ORDER NO. 3.

COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE—DIRECTIONS CONCERNING THEIR MANAGEMENT IN CERTAIN PART.CULARS.

Office State Board of Control, Madison, Wis., April 5, 1900.

Although the County Asylums for the Insane are erected, organized and managed by county authority, are primarily maintained by the respective counties, and, properly speaking, are county institutions, yet because the State contributes largely toward the support of all the inmates therein and has the necessary authority to prescribe proper care and treatment of such inmates (each of whom is a ward of the State) such asylums are also in a large sense state, or quasi-state institutions.

The State exercises its functions in respect to these asylums chiefly through the agency of this Board. In the discharge of its duty in that behalf this Board has from time to time requested county asylum officials to adopt certain policies and methods of procedure in their respective asylums for the purpose of improving the condition and promoting the welfare of the inmates there of. Such requests have the force of orders made by authority of the State, and must be so regarded. This Board has also decided to give some additional directions concerning the management of such asylums. These, with the directions heretofore given, are briefly as follows:

I.

Asylum physicians should not be selected and contracts for the medical care of the insane awarded upon competitive bids. The Trustees should appoint some competent physician and fix his salary. The selection should be made with the care and consideration that might reasonably be expected in the selection of a family physician.

The asylum physician should visit the asylum at least twice in each week. At each visit he is expected in addition to attending to the sick inmates to examine the sanitary condition of the asylum and grounds and the condition of the patients, their health, diet, clothing and cleanliness, the work required of them and any other condition affecting their welfare and comfort. He will advise and direct the Superintendent as to which of the patients should be required to labor and the kinds and amount of work each working patient is able to perform. At each visit to the asylum the physician shall enter in a book, furnished by the Superintendent, the date of his visit, the name, age and malady of each patient treated by him, the treatment prescribed and the name of each patient he has advised the Superin tendent should not be required to labor. At least once in each month the physician should also enter in said book, statements of the sanitary condition of the institution, and the general condition of the patients in respect to matters herein mentioned. He is invited to enter therein any suggestions he may think proper to make for the improvement of the institution and the promotion of the welfare of the inmates. Such report book should be properly ruled and the required entries affecting individual patients should be made under the following heads:

•		1					
Date of visit.	Name of patient.	Age.	Malady.	Treatment.	Remarks,		

Patients excused from labor may be named in second column or under the head of "Remarks." A separate portion of the book may be set apart for the monthly report above mentioned.

II.

Each County Asylum shall have upon its staff of employes a female night attendant who shall be constantly on duty during each night in the apartments occupied by the female inmates. Such attendant shall make a daily report to the Superintendent, to be written in a book provided by him for that purpose, stating the name of each patient who was sick or disturbed during the night, the nature of her sickness or cause of her disturbance and what was done for her relief; and stating also any unusual occurrence in the female apartments during the night. The Superintendent should see that this rule is faithfully complied with. The reports of the physician and female night attendant shall be kept by the Superintendent for the inspection of all persons entitled to see them.

#### Orders Issued by the Board.

III.

The Trustees of each County Asylum are required to employ and keep on duty a competent night watchman at their institution through each night during the whole year.

When it is considered that each of these institutions is inhabited by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, and more, irresponsible persons, many of them prone to mischief, and nearly all incapable of self preservation in case of fire or other peril, it seems absolutely necessary to their proper protection that some intelligent man in full possession of his faculties be with them and upon the grounds of the institution constantly.

IV.

Regulations for ascertaining the amounts chargeable for clothing furnished by the Trustees of any County Asylum to the inmates thereof, a portion of whose maintenance is charged to counties other than that in which such asylum is situated, or wholly to the State, pursuant to Section 604f, R. S.

- 1. An accurate account shall be kept of the clothing furnished each such inmate and the same shall be charged to the proper county, at the actual cost thereof. The asylum authorities are expected to use peasonable diligence to make purchases of such clothing in the cheapest available market.
- 2. Clothing accounts made pursuant to Section 604f, R. S., must be verified by the affidavit of the proper Superintendent (or in case of his inability, by a Trustee) substantially in the following form:

"State of Wisconsin, ass.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this......day of.....

Notary Public."

3. The Board of Supervisors of any county charged with a portion of the expense of maintaining any person or persons in the Insane Asylum of some other county may at any time request the Trustees of such asylum to furnish it with an itemized account of the articles and cost of clothing furnished such person, and such Trustee when so requested will be expected to promptly furnish the same. The Board of Control will adjust any controversy as to the accuracy of such account.

#### Orders Issued by the Board. .

V.

If the County Asylum and the County Poor House are under the same management, the salaries and wages of all officers and employes whose duties are common to both institutions should be apportioned to such institutions on the basis of the average population of each. The monthly report of wages and salaries should be made, and the per capita cost of maintenance in the annual report should be computed on this basis.

There shall also be kept an account of all the products of the asylum farm used or consumed in the asylum, or disposed of and the proceeds so used. The fair market value thereof, or the money received from the same and so used in each year, shall be deducted from the annual interest at 4 per cent. of the cost of the asylum plant and equipment, excluding cost of poor-house and equipment, if there be a poor-house under the same management. The balance represents the net annual interest on the investment at 4 per cent. This balance should be included in the current expense account of the asylum upon which the per capita cost of maintenance is computed.

VI.

Section 601, R. S., provides that every female over ten years of age committed to any hospital or asylum for the insane shall be accompanied by a competent female. This Board has been astonished to learn that this most salutary law, demanded by common decency for the protection of helpless insane women from possible outrage or neglect, has recently been disregarded in two instances, in each of which an insane woman was brought to the hospital, in one case by a sheriff alone and in the other by the sheriff and a male assistant only.

Failure to obey this law cannot be tolerated. Hence, Superintendents of hospitals and asylums are directed to report any such failure to this Board with the name of the delinquent officer, to the end, that a representation of the facts may be made by this Board to the authority having power to remove such officer.

The above directions were adopted and ordered printed and distributed April 14th, 1900.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, By W. P. LYON, President.

Statement of Current Expenses.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES	At the several state institutions for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1977 and 1963, after taking into account the supplies on band at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.		
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Classification of Items	State Hospital 1 the Insan	State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern pital for Insane	thern Hos- al for the Insane.	School De	School for the Deaf.	School Bli	School for the Blind.	Industrial Sofor Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Amusements and means of										
	\$398 57	\$723 77	\$1,272 68	\$1,239 69	17 64.8	\$1,099 09	:	:	\$196 91	\$135 15
Agents expenses		*9.262.24	*14,117 52	*7,527 78	281 51	425 74	*\$1,623 53	*81,704 18		
•	6,224 78	6,779 60	8,237,86			31 69	114 16	77 78		
Discharged patients	*598 22 11	1,736 87	1,989 43		*76 28	*76 79	*53.00	*41 88	4159 18	101 92
Drugs and medical depart-		3	5						3	
ment	830 65	997 41	1,573 84	1,743 56	228 45	234 68	83 00	19 65	368 24	856 74
Elopers			<b>3</b>						86.78 76	6
gine and boilers			1,654 69				510 21	138 52	589 11	740 51
			226 50			114 41			Z :	8
Fire and boiler insurance.			138 00	•	8		88		8 3	
eight and express			198 13	를		8				
	19,122 92	19,739 83	17,277 45	14,381 00	4.57 08	5,983 20	3,168 35	3,508 51	7,594 58	8,898 98
Furniture		143 73	427 96	142		236 66			150 12	
Gas and other lights		2,508 01	2,271 80			140 94				
House furnishing	6,639 78	5,039 33	+,084 08	,115		1,238 78				
Laboratory			8		74 600					
Laundry	1,236 44		C 88		# 0 W		1C 012	77 987		
Library	162 58	8 8	17 45	176 16	, F	373 01	6 50	1 76	8 5	200
Moone of instruction							88 88			
Miscellaneous							1.078 18	1,100 99		
	329 21	330 86	307 06	340 09	199 08	70 633	390 84			
Printing, postage, station-										

Statement of Current Expenses.

2,675 88 814 78 19,719 04	29,894 11	\$70,190 42 5,218 48	\$64,971 94	702 00	43 73	\$65,717 67 17,213 62	\$43,504 05
6,434 60	28,775 01 29,894 11	\$73,560 01 4,187 08	\$69,372.98	708 00	49 28	\$70,124 26 16,397 60	\$53,726 57
657 05 1,009 05 9,448 58 9,601 79	86,778 91 25,494 10 15,901 82 16,801 81 26,775 01 29,584 11 86,778 00 20,584 11 80,000 11,500 12 11,000 10	\$34,133 91 2,188 51	\$31,945 40	. 488 75	10 06	\$32,394 21	\$82,394 21
657 05	15,991 92	\$34,130 10 *1,861 55	\$32,268 55	438 75	28 17	\$82,735 47	\$32,735 47
2,192 73 721 16 12,282 19	26,778 91 28,494 10	\$58,682 44	\$58,605 72	445 77	50 20	\$50,380 65 \$59,101 69	\$59,101 69
1,823 62 613 40 11,337 63	<u> </u>	\$50,001 88 *79 28	\$49,925 60	445 77	88 6	\$50,380 65	\$50,380 65
10,050 86 10,234 88 46,674 66 49,677 67	242 49 72 15 57,214 73	\$157,354.28	\$149,475 89	1,935 60	127 86	\$151,569 45 53,708 97	\$97,860 48
	197 97 242 49 141 74 72 15 54,303 53 57,214 73	\$153,995 22 *14,736 06	\$139,259 16	1,935 60	104 27	\$141,329 03 54,219 43	\$87,109 60
3,337 66 38 98 40,908 26	224 68 396 54 561 37 555 46 46,405 69 49,625 09	\$137,420 98 *10,005 50	\$127,415 48	1,579 50	109 29	\$129,104 <i>27</i> 46,071 25	\$83,033 02
3,954 14 58 95 35,995 20	224 68 561 37 46,405 69	\$130,711 86 *8,661 70	\$122,050 16	1,579 50	197 90	\$123,827 56 37,123 60	\$86,703.96
	Surgical instruments and appliances   224 68 806 54 197 97 842 49     Tobacco	Totals \$130,711 86 *8,661 70	Amount dodnoted by See	retary of State for insurance and ance Amount deducted by Sec-	retary of State for print- ing	Net expenses \$123,827 56 Received from counties 37,123 60	Net cost to state

the

Statement of Current Expenses.

Classification of Items.	State Prison.	rison.	State Public School	c School.	Home for Feeble Minded.	. Feeble	State Reformatory.	rmatory.
-	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
A Language of the Control of the Con								
Amusements and means of instruction	219 51	\$585 40	8837 20	\$596 75	\$171 48	\$648 13	\$580 75	\$583 12
Armorv	:	4 49	1,946 30	2,308 00			3	8
Barn, farm and garden	*3,131 23	*2,779 28	*889 13	*2,584 18	*9,610 22	*8,381 00	*5,901 67	\$6,005 56
Blacksmith shop	:						67 10	22 SY 27 7.
Cabinet shop							28 81	88
Children's transportation	-		274 18	218 41				
Clothing	5,975 70	7,156 16	2,049 31	826 39	9,822 25	8,520 02	2,072 45	2,487 77
Convicts' earnings	287 17	76 SL8						
Convicts escaped	45.88	888			:			2 18:
Convicts discharged	4,019 27	4,088 30	10 0014					Z 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Discount modical denoutment	96 96	07 072	180 84	97.5	08 907	200	8 6	200
Florers			8	5 05		26 72		2
Engines and boilers	86	88 086	8	<b>3</b> 5		989	38 38	\$6 <b>88</b>
Fire apparatus	12 48	86 <b>9</b> 2	78 96	35 68 68				8
Fire and boiler insurance	E.		8		88			
Freight and express			17 68	26 62	6 58			15 48
Fuel	23,866 42	19,684 79	5,643 OI	7,200 47	12,344 58		9,164 10	9,165 28
Furniture		288 70	88	410 45	110 011	3		14 8
Gas and other light		2,590 71	20 000	1,329 02	2,277 28			25 88
House furnishings		1,976 51	448 92	2,088 88	2,348 39			86 86 86 86
Indebtedness		€ 35 35						
Laundry	200	682 15	2	88	88	1,198 99	25 25	419 73
Library	1	23		5 5	<b>E</b>	88	8	2
Machinery and tools	216	£10 85		E 1.1 19	26	274 00 1	51 T	<b>ま</b>

Statement of Current Expen	nses.
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	416 88 88 89 89 89	87 79 900 59	169 12	543 85 443 85	983 40 178 69 896 11	749 42 155 77 688 30	3 3 5 3 3 5 3 8 8 8 8 8	412 45 96 43 446 00	
Rent of cottages Shoalirs and renewals	2,608 65	3,749 16	1,499 95	1,378 68	3,574.25	2,488 50	95 % 98 %	171 56	
		33,816 92		10,947 38	86,78 88 88	37,918 91	13,402 35	13,402 35 15,847 57	
	925 19	883 30	983 36		59 85	15 18			
i	39,434 98	40,951 27	17,501 37	19,189 56	58,641 58	57,615 68	1,242 13 20,360 24	1,163 99 16,948 79	
					7 20		*3,102 90	*2,279 47	
Totals \$121,885  Gains deducted \$1,510	21,885 E8 *3,410 00	\$122,104 85 *3,065 44	\$41,649 82 1,129 97	\$49,350 49 *2,707 84	\$128,684 14 11,453 08	\$138,470 49 *8,884 38	\$51,971 80 *11,086 04	\$10,245 32 *13,376 97	
Amount deducted by Secretary of State:	\$118,425 44	\$119,049 41	\$40,519 85	\$46,643 15	\$117,281 06	\$129,586 11	\$40,935 78	\$36,938 35	
::	947 70 283 79	1,053 00 335 43	421 20 347 78	421 20 37 00	1,640 60	1,614 60	772 20 140 26	772 20 148 77	
Net expenses \$119,6	\$119,656 98	\$120,437 84	\$41,288 83	\$47,101 85	\$119,001 38	\$131,325 97	\$41,848 22	\$37,889 32	
	497 39	80,392 27			(T, 001 &0	AR 110'11	25,221 08	21,760 20	
Net cost to state	159 54	\$10,045 57	\$40,971 98	\$47,101 35.	\$47,364 15	\$58,647.98	\$16,627 14	\$16,129 12	

.Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD ENDING. JUNE, 30 1908.

	Hosi	State Hospital.	Nor	Northern Hospital.	School for Deaf.	lool Jeaf.	School for Blind.	ool Hnd.	Indu	Industri'l School.		State Prison.	Par	State Public School.	Hom Fee Min	Home for Feeble Minded.	State Reform atory.	State Reform- atory.	Tuberau- losis San- atorium.	r an
	1907.	1907. 1903.	1907. 1908.	1908	1907.	1908.	1907.	1308	1907.	1908.	1907. 1908.	1908.	1907.	1907. 1908.	1907. 1938.		1907. 1938.	1938.	1907. 1908.	8061
Number remaining at commencement of each year, to-wit, July 1st. Refurned from escapes made, naroles, granted and transfers.	233	298	634	632	168	170			305	310	88	88	. 156	150	989	272	283	270		
of year.  Transferred from other institu-	62	8	29	29	<u>. :</u>				48	\$		i		:	က	-	က			÷
tions Returned from homes and from		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>	i		*	r.	Ī		:	<b>*</b> 1	3	9	12		i
leave of absence		<u>.</u>	: :		: 1	: 3	<b>8</b> 8	<b>6</b> 8	: ;	: 3	: }	: ;	æ ;	<b>3</b>	6	11		: :		
year			0,0	<del>-</del>	3	₩	61	<b>x</b>	#	212	3	317	<b>₽</b>	<u> </u>	8	2	ŧei .	3		
Totals	4.	1127	200	1261	191	202	107	97	497	220	<b>5</b> 2.	83	<b>#</b>	411	810	852	446	<b>3</b>		=
Absent at close of each year. June 30th, on paroles granted each year		214	370	376					95	191	-						22	24		
Tranferred to other institutions during each year.			193			i			-	4			-	2		i	9	4		
Eloped and not returned during, each year	4.6	==	ະດວິ	ထင္မ	<u>. i</u>	ŀ		:	:	4.	9	۰			<b>2</b> - 6	∞ ç	es c	₩.		
Discharged as sane under sec.	_ :	3 "	S 60			3				1	3	0	•	0	6	3	٠.	1		
Graduated Left school during year Dropped for various reasons. Released on habeas corpus pro-		<u> </u>	<u>' i i i i </u>	<u> </u>	9	∞ ∞ ∞	454	03 to 63		-	-	-								
ceedings. Discharged expiration of sentence.							<u> </u>		:	: -	<u> </u>				: -	-	: 9	: 1	:	

## Movement of Population.

Transferred to hospitals for in-		-	_	_			_	_		-		-			_					
Sane.	:	:	:	:	:		<u>:</u>		:•	:	03 IC	m <del>-</del>	:			:	:		:	:
Tropped	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		4 61		-	•		<u>.</u>	:_	=	:		:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		•		100	: ;	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
Discharged on reduction of time	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	=	202	4.	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
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Released on parole,	-::	:	:	:	.;	-:	:	:	::	:	:	ಕ				-	:		:	:
Remaining at close of year 598	200	910	252	219	<u>₹</u>	725	<b>2</b> 6	84 86 310 356	310	8	929	ĝ	2	150 180	747	160	220	8	:	21
Average for the year 568	898	611	123	£6.	187	185	8	7.5	311	357	95	627	151	53	727	754	88	270	:	8
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#### Comparative Tables.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing current expense expenditures, current expenses, average population and proceeding of the current expenses are determined by taking into account the sup lies on hand at the beginning and close of each year and receipts and transfers from different departments.)

Institution.	Year.	Current expense. Expendi- tures.	Current expenses.	Average popula- tion.	Per cap- ita cost per week.
State Hospital for Insahe	1877	\$112,994 73	8113,330 94	405	<b>\$</b> 5 38
	1898	109,399 60	110,497 07	410	5 18
	1839	109,817 76	104,185 67	897	5,04
_	1900	108,969 67	101,120 85	405	4 79
-	1901 1902	122,070 78 89,628 03	110,538 45	403	5 26
	1902	110,373 18	83,903 90 98,825 91	413 415	5 40 4 57
	1904	108,978 14	103,781 56	425	4 67
	1905	118,697 95	101,415 35	431	4 51
*	1906	136,080 58	108,156 82	4/59	4 52
	1907	131,152 51	123,827 56	568	4 17
	1908	143,470 70	129,104 27	611	4 04
Northern Hospital for Insane.	1877	129,884 92	133,374 70	539	4 75
	1878	137,427 14	144,687 77	546	5 09
	1879 1900	133,049 94 127,568 56	121,108 41 114,525 94	556 566	4 18 3 88
	1901	133,159 30	180,326 38	589	4 24
1	1902	93,583 68	105,392 24	579	4 51
j	1903	141,251 75	124,951 61	600	8 99
	1904	136,128 52	130,514 51	614	4 07
	1905	142,226 78	129,782 91	641	3 88
	1906 1907	138,711 05 157,285 12	126,968 05 141,329 03	632 622	8 85 4 85
	1908	167,311 83	151,569 45	631	4 59
School for Deaf	1877	53,871.97	*46.871.90	139	6 48
Democratic pent	1898	44,412 72	45,992 53	145	6 09
	1839	41.817 39	37,850 05	195	3 72
	1900	41,122 41	37,816 12	173	4 15
	1901	40,827 71	41,610 15	177	4 04
	1^0? 1903	26,966 47 42,152 30	36,942 28 40,875 54	202 168	4 69
	1904	51,209 99	49,755 92	184	4 72 5 17
	1905	51,555 47	48.237 64	190	4 87
	1906	53,610 62	48.805 97	187	5 01
	1907	53,818 23	50,380 65	185	5 21
	1908	61.542 40	59,101 69	200	5 65
School for Blind	1897	36,720 66	*33.039 78	80	7 94
	1898	33,798 30	31,017 20	82	7 27
•	1899 1900	35.671 41 35.839 94	31,934 72 32,520 49	109	5 62
	1901	37,089 61	34.216 78	108 107	5 77 6 14
	1202	26,616 74	26,116 35	111	6 03
	1903	35,000 10	30,902 77	90	6 58
	1904	36,797 15	32.513 54	94	6 61
	1905	38.245 16	32,779 92	84	7 48
	1906 1907	32,105 89 34,073 54	31,028 71 32,695 38	93 90•	7 01
	1908	35,741 00	32,394 21	85	6 95 7 20

<sup>\*</sup>At school for deaf and school for blind for the two fiscal years 1897 and 1896 the per capita cost is based upon the average population for the entire year. For the other years the per capita cost is based upon the average population for the school year.

## Comparative Tables.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE—continued.

Showing current expense expenditures, current expenses, average population and per capita cost per week at the various institutions for years 1897 to 19.8, inclusive. (The current expenses are determined by taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year and receipts and transfers from different departments.)

Institution	Year.	Current expense. Expendi- tures.	Current expenses.	Average population.	Per cap- ita cost per week.
Industrial School for Boys	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907	\$64,313 79 78,115 53 68,997 81 68,997 76 71,596 39 49,914 33 85,739 71 68,649 14 68,414 30 65,398 66 77,340 08	\$63,797 94 91,787 79 65,135 51 61,060 54 69,947 76 58,070 20 72,772 87 64,769 96 63,188 13 64,231 86 70,124 26	346 307 301 321 320 339 292 315 320 312 312	\$3 54 6 75 4 16 5 62 4 1) 4 30 4 78 3 93 3 78 3 93 3 78 3 95 4 83
State Prison	1908 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1908 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	82,953 55 97,514 04 100,516 46 88,416 57 95,147 68 92,507 82 74,957 44 103,005 45 132,512 79 110,323 95 180,766 69 115,296 59 131,865 05	90,443 33 97,829 91 92,504 49 86,951 98 88,550 03 72,029 18 101,084 17 114,605 27 106,561 13 114,069 97 119,656 98 120,437 84	328 601 645 591 532 511 569 553 575 608 641 640 627	3 83 3 89 9 91 3 01 3 13 8 24 8 51 8 81 8 34 8 34 3 58 3 67
State Public School	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	53,975 59 46,404 97 41,236 67 43,126 97 42,636 07 30,852 09 41,633 63 41,836 22 41,873 04 40,972 41 43,764 89 47,546 59	47,833 81 47,250 71 41,308 33 40,977 33 41,031 99 33,136 39 38,761 48 41,232 97 39,515 62 41,288 83 47,101 35	262 196 163 159 144 147 142 149 147 156 143	3 51 4 63 4 87 4 94 5 47 5 78 5 23 5 29 5 21 4 55 5 52 5 546
Home for Feeble Minded	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	21, 139 64 65, 823 07 63, 802 39 77, 773 25 83, 142 66 65, 877 52 84, 159 22 116, 245 60 122, 566 45 126, 268 91 140, 760 01 148, 367 95	15,477 97 55,695 79 61,327 23 62,462 53 75,483 38 67,748 22 81,038 78 99,696 00 116,493 28 106,596 62 119,001 38 131,325 97	42 284 370 387 457 484 505 602 657 681 728	7 08 5 77 8 18 8 10 8 17 8 59 3 08 8 40 8 40 8 30 3 13 8 33
State Reformatory	1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	48,412 82 35,170 33 61,679 84 68,524 97 81,099 81 80,005 68 80,722 58 74,896 74	35,568 19 29,972 16 36,526 85 44,794 37 40,340 80 36,348 43 41,848 22 37,883 32	128 149 163 206 259 290 280	5 85 5 16 4 20 4 16 2 99 2 40 2 86 2 68

## Statement of Current Expenses.

#### TABLE

Side in the state of the various tempers of the various state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions, for the year ending June 30, 1907

Institutions.	Curre exper expen ture	se di-	Curre		Average population.	Per capita cost	Per cap- ita cost per week.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the	2121 15	. 51	<b>0</b> 102 007	. 20	, FC0	<b>2010 01</b>	
Insane Northern Hospital for the Insane			\$123,827 141,329			\$218 01 227 22	\$4 17 4 35
Wisconsin School for Deaf	53, 81					272 33	5 21
Wisconsin School for Blind	34,07					363 28	6 95
Boys	77.34	03	70, 124	26	310	226 21	4 33
Wisconsin State Prison	115, 29	3 52				186 96	3 58
State Public School	43,76					288 73	5 52
Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded	140,76					163 46	3 13
Wisco sin State Reformatory	80,72	2 58	41,848	22	280	149 46	2 83
Total	\$834,21	3 43	\$740, 152	24	3,566		

#### TABLE

Showing the current expense expenditures, current expenses, average population, per capita cost per year and per capita cost per week of the various state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Institutions.	Cur ex expe	ens	e i-		rre ens		Average popula- tion.	ita	ost er	Per cap- ita cost per week.		
Wisconsin State Hospital for the	l									١.		
Insane	\$143,	470	70	\$129	104	27	611	\$211	30	84	(4	
Northern Hospital for the Insane	167.3							240	21		59	
Wisconsin School for Deaf				59.				295	52	5	65	
Wisconsin School for the Blind	35.7	741	00	32.	394	21	85	376	68	7	20	
Wisconsin Industrial School for				1								
Boys	82,9				717			200			83	
Wisconsin State Prison	131,8	355	05					192			67	
State Public School	47.5							285			46	
Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded								174			33	
Wisconsin State Reformatory	74,8	396	74	37.	889	32	270	140	33	2	68	
Total	\$893,6	385	81	\$774.	641	77	3,671					

TABLE

Showing number of insane inmates in hospitals and county asylums for the insane, June 30, 1907, and number absent from such institutions on leave, on same date and liable to be returned thereto under parole laws.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Paroled.	Aggregate
1 Brown	62	62	124	5	129
2 Chippewa	101	50	151	5	156
3 Columbia	39	52	91	1	92
4 Dane	68	68	136	5	141
5 Dodge	72	51	123	8	126
6 Dunn	65	57	122	3	125
7 Eau Claire	97	68	160	4	164
8 Fond du Lac	69	65	134	3	137
9 Grant	72	48	120	1	121
10 Green	5 <b>2</b>	54	106	8	114
11 Iowa	68	48	116		116
12 Jefferson	73	43	121	3	124
13 La Crosse	64	76	140	4	144
14 Manitowoc	102	56	158		158
15 Marathon	92	77	169	7	176
16 Marinette	53	28	81	2	83
17 Milwaukee	127	106	233	2	235
18 Monroe	43	24	67	2	69
19 Outagamie	.88	60	143	2	145
20 Racine	86	68	154	2	156
21 Richland	79	43	122	6	128
22 Rock	78	66	139	¦ 8	142
23 St. Croix	84	58	142	2	144
24 Sauk	57	47	104	3	107
25 Sheboygan	92	60	152	5	157
6 Trempealeau	64	54	118	5	128
27 Vernon	71	54	125		125
28 Waupaca	77	50	127	5	182
29 Walworth	56	40	96	1 1	97
30 Washington	68	47	110	5	115
31 Waukesha	72	50	122	8	124
32 Winnebago	103	87	190	6	196
Total asylums	2,384	1,812	4,196	105	4,301
Hospitals:		!			
State Hospital	344	254	598	181	7770
Northern Hospital	349 414	218	632	370	1,002
Milwaukee Hospital	277	268	545	144	689
mirwaukee Hospital		200		177	000
Total hospitals	1,035	740	1,775	695	2,470
Total asylums and hos-	-,				1
pitals	8,419	2,552	5,971	800	6.771

Statistics.

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TABLE

Showing number of insane inmates in hospitals and county asylums for the insane, June 30, 1903, and number absent from such institutions on leave, on same date and liable to be returned thereto under parole laws.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Paroled.	Aggregate
1 Brown	 63	62	125	5	130
2 Chippewa	94	48	142	3	145
3 Columbia	47	53	100	3	108
4 Dane	70	68	138	5	143
5 Dodge	70	53	123		123
B Dunn	69	64	133	4	137
7 Eau Claire	96	62	158	4	162
8 Fond du Lac	67	69	136	8	189
9 Grant	72	47	119	2	121
0 Green	51	50	101		101
l Iowa	70	56	126		126
Figure 2 Jefferson	76	42	118		118
8 La Crosse	71	78	144	6	150
Manitowoc	106	56	162	. <b>.</b>	169
5 Marathon	105	81	186	41	227
8 Marinette	83	41	124	1	125
7 Milwaukee	126	105	231		281
8 Monroe	42	26	68	8	76
Outagamie	76	64	140	5	145
Racine	87	73	160	7	167
Richland	80	50	130	2	182
Rock	77	70	147	6	158
St. Croix	92	C4	156	!	156
4 Sauk	C1	48	109	5	114
5 Sheboygan	98	65	163	9	179
6 Trempealeau	70	55	125	4	129
7 Vernon	73	59	132		183
8 Waupaca	82	51	133	8	186
9 Walworth	64	44	. 108	3	111
0 Washington	71	53	124		124
1 Waukesha	75	58	183		183
2 Winnebago	96	85	181	4	185
Total asylums	2,480	1,895	4,375	133	4,508
Iospitals:					
State Hospital	359	251	610		
Northern Hospital	370	242	612	214	824
Milwaukee Hospital	310	289	599	876 129	988 728
<del>-</del>  -				129	728
Total hospitals	1,039	782	1,821	719	2,540
Total asylums and hos-	•	1	•		-,
pitals	3,519	2,677	6,196	852	7.048

Statistics.

GENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, JUNE 30, 1907.

GENSUS OF	' INSAN	E UND	ER PUB	LIC CAL	KE, JUI	NE 30, 19	307.
Counties.	in State Hospi- lai.	In North- ern Hos- pital.	In Mil- waukee Hespi- tai.	in county asylum- ior chronic insane.	Total.	Popula- tion in 1905.	Ratio of insanity to popu- lation—
Adams	7	1		12	20	9,062	453
Ashland		16		81	47	23,935	50.€
Barron	17			47	64	28,376	443
Bayfield		16		40	56	15,904	581
Brown	1	24		88	113	52,028	460
Buffalo	10			24	34	16,523	486
Burnett	6	1 4		. 23	26 30	9,261	356 563
	20			60	80	16,889	400
Chippewa Clark	12	3		85	40	32,000 29,344	58/
Columbia	16	· ĭ		63	80	31,192	390
Crawford	12			39	51	16,926	333
Dane	43	5		136	181	75,427	410
Dodge	1	28	· · · · <i>-</i> · · · ·	113	147	45,773	311
Door		10		29	39	19,631	503
Douglas	31			60	91	43,499	473
Dunn	23	1		61	85	26,074	307
Eau Claire	15			64	79	83,519	424
Florence		4	• • • • • • • • •	3	7	3,522	503
Fond du Lac		24 4		93	120 6	50,825	423 994
Forest	27	*		2 105	132	5,938 39,629	800
Green	11			65	76	22,390	295
Green Lake	1 **	7		18	25	15,838	633
Iowa	13	l <b>.:</b>		64	77	22,971	298
Iron	l <del></del>	10		19	29	6,559	226
Jackson	10	l <del></del>		83	43	17,579	409
Jefferson	1	15		108	121	34,298	277
Juneau	17			47	64	20,759	324
Kenosha		12		37	49	27,376	559
Kewaunee	<u></u>	8		28	86	17,003	472
La Crosse	27			123	150	42,850	283
Lafayette	18	1		28	47	20,277	431 425
Langlade	·····i	14 8		23	37 3 <del>0</del>	15,738 19,125	581
Lincoln Manitowoc Marathon	i	25		27 77	103	44,796	435
Marathon		30		71	101	50.249	497
Marinette		22		48	70	33,730	483
Marquette		. 4		23	27	10,974	403
Milwaukee	2	7	545	233	787	333,721	438
Milwaukee Monroe Oconto	18			62	60	2),233	366
Oconto		16		55	71	21,580	346
Oneida		9		15	24	11,234	468
Outagamie		27		89	116	49,015	423
Ozaukee	3	6		43 18	49 21	17,476	357 36)
Pieres	8			32	40	7,569 £3,433	583
Dalle	1 10			31	49	20,885	426
Portogo		21		74	95	30,861	225
Portage	1	8		24	33	12,353	374
Racine	l	15	[	110	125	50,223	402
Richland	6			41	5)	19,345	387
Rock	36	2	[	115	153	53,641	35)
Rusk	15			7	22	9,748	443
St. Croix	16	1	[	60	77	23,716	247
Sauk	26	1		75	• 102	32,825	322 €30
Sawyer Shawano	2			6 34	8 46	5,044	675
Sheboygan		12 34		1.9	163	31,037 52,070	320
Taylor		10		31	41	12,481	301
Taylor Trempealeau Vernon Vilas	14	l		63	77	23.857	310
Vernon	20			58	78	29,161	374
Vilas		2		11	13	5,436	419
Walworth	17	2		69	88	30,557	347
Washburn	8			8	16	7,483	438
Washington Waukesha Waupaca		15		46	61	23,476	385
waukesna	1	16		101	118	35,822	301
Waupaca Waushara		17 9		61 21	78 30	33,467 17,643	702 588
Waushara Winnebago		30		1:8	168	60.300	357
Wood		13		34	47	30,330	616
State-at-Large	47	61		302	410	30,530	
·						.	<del></del>
Total	598	632	545	4,196	5,971	2,228,919	873

Statistics.

## CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, JUNE 30, 1908.

	1			In			
	In State	In	In Mil-	county		Popula-	Ratio of
Countie .	17	North- ern Hos-	waukee Hospi-	asylums for	Total.	tion in	insanity to popu-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	tal.	pital.	tai.	chronic		1905.	lation-
				isane.			
Adams	3	1		10	14	9,062	647
Ashland		16		31	47	28,935 28,376	509
Barron	18			51	69	28,376	411
Bayfield		16		42	58	15,904	274
Brown	1 13	35		92 27	128 40	52,026 16,523	406 414
Burnett	4	1		16	21	9,261	441
Calumet	l <del>.</del>	7		23	30	16,889	563
	19			59	78	32,000	410
Clark	13	1		89	53	2),844	564
Columbia	9	1		65	75	81,192	416
Crawford Dane	13 53	4		41 139	54 199	16,926	313 379
Dodge	2	28		118	148	75,257 45,778	309
Door	1	10		29	39	19,631	503
Douglas	33			65	98	48,499	444
Dunn	12			69	81	26,074	822
Eau Claire	13			66	79	83,519	421
Florence		3		3	6	3,522	587
Fond du Lac Forest		30 3		95 2	125 5	50,825 5,968	405 1,193
Grant	22			108	130	39,629	301
Green	10			63	73	22,390	803
Green Lake		5		18	23	15,838	683
Iowa	8			63	74	22,971	310
Iron		8		21	29	6,559	226
Jackson	10 13	5		38	48	17,579	366 268
Juneau	13	9		110 49	128 62	81,298 20,759	334
Kenosha	13	16		36	65	27,376	421
Kewaunee	25	5		30	60	27,376 17,003	283
La Crosse				130	130	42,850	329
Lafavette	16	1		35	52	20,277	38)
Langlade		14		29	43	15,738	366
Lincoln		9 26		29 83	33 100	19,125 44,796	503 411
Marathon		23		78	101	50,249	497
Marinette		30		50	80	33,730	421
Marquette		7		25	32	10,974	343
Milwaukee	1	10	599	235	845	363,721	430
Monroe	11			60	71	29,263	412
Oconto Oneida		18 7		55 15	73 <b>22</b>	24,580 11,234	336 510
Outagamie		18		94	112	49,015	437
Ozaukee		6		46	52	17,476	836
Pepin	1			20	21	17,476 7,569	360
Pierce	10			34	44	23,433	532
Polk Portage	19			34	53	20,885	394
Price	2	15 10		76 24	91 36	30,851 12,353	839 843
Racine	14	11		103	131	50.228	383
Richland	6			49	55	19,345	852
Rock	32	2		119	153	53,641	850
Rusk	14			10	24	9,748	406
St. Croix	19 22	1	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	65	85	26,716	814
Sawyer	1			83	105 5	32,825 5,044	312 1,008
Shawano	l	17		39	56	31,037	554
Sheboygan		43		130	173	52,070	801
Taylor		7		29	36	12,481	346
Trempealeau	12			69	81	23,857	294
Vernon Vilas	18	2		70	83	29,161	331
Walworth	15	1		9 75	11 91	5,436 30,557	494 835
Washburn	9	1		13	23	7,483	845
Washington		10		55	65	23,476	861
Waukesha	20	8		109	137	35.822	261
Waupaca		19		70	89	33,467	376
Waushara		8 37		15	23	17,643	767
Winnebago Wood		17		141 36	178 53	60,300 30,380	388 573
State-at-Large	45	39		306	390	30,380	013
					9.70	1	
Total	610	612	599	4,375			

#### STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1907-POPULALION.

County asylums.	ber	mber ginnir f year	127	ree	etv irin	ed g		Гotal year		disc by c	umb char orde ount udge	red rof	paro take		and ome
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Ft male.	Total.	Maje.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Brown. 2 Chippewa. 3 Columbia. 4 Dane. 5 Dodge. 6 Dunn. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon. 16 Marinette. 17 Milwaukee. 18 Monroe. 19 Outagamie. 20 Racine. 21 Richlaud. 22 Rock. 23 St. Croix. 24 Sauk. 25 Sheboygan. 26 Trempealeau. 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha. 31 Waupaca. 31 Waupaca. 32 Winnebago.	691 101 744 707 644 955 764 877 71 108 800 800 765 800 77 544 877 547 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 8	622 511 722 51 51 72 54 60 62 51 10 62 62 51 60 63 50 60 63 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	131 152 146 124 157 124 157 112 135 127 113 160 160 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	991 :: 14 1 8 8 5 9 8 16 6 6 7 6 2 2 2 2 9 9 7 15 4 10 9 10	B4224102368447702210046887707888566	18 13 8 2 11 5 6 20 11 11 14 7 20 13 18 9 3 5 16 10 18 10 15 15	78 110 422 774 777 688 148 559 776 151 144 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151	7135533 744 583 61 61 6774 666 548 883 622 66 68 62 68 62 68 68 62 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	149 165 148 129 129 179 165 126 126 127 170 170 170 162 173 155 162 173 155 162 173 162 173 162 173 174 174 175 176 176 176 177 176 177 176 177 176 177 177	3 1 1 2 2	1	3 1 1 3 3	2 2 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 3 3 2 1 1 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	155
Totals	2, 336	1,797	4, 133	350	215	J05	2,686	2,012	4.698	10	- 4	14	38	32	70

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1907—POPULATION—Continued.

1 Brown	County asylums.	trai	umb nsfer oth ituti	rred er	Nu esc			Nu die ing		ur-	lo po	ota ss c pul ion	of a-	ren	umbe naini e 30,	ng:	at on Ju	mb ser lea ne 907	it ve 30,
2 Chippewa.		Male,	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Totals 66 42 108 22 1 23 166 121 287 302 199 501 2 384 1 812 4 196 64 44 108	2 Chippewa 3 Columbia 4 Dane. 5 Dodge. 6 Dunn. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon. 16 Marinette. 17 Milwaukee. 18 Monroe. 19 Outagamie. 20 Racine. 21 Richland. 22 Rock. 23 St. Croix. 24 Sauk. 25 Sheboygan. 26 Trempealeau. 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha. 31 Waupaca. 32 Winnebago.	1 1 4 6 6 4  7 7 9 2 2 2 2 3 3 6	133 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1	6343267442411755820166533317233444455	21548285675144201688888818524564	8 4 9 7 7 5 8 10 9 9 10 9 9 12 11 11 9 10 2 12 11 18 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	93 65 3 99 122 12 22 12 12 12 12 12 13 5 13 6 3 0 4 3 15 8 8 12 14	51674495285764422866745366117587	14 4 12 7 7 13 21 17 19 10 17 30 18 36 36 31 19 11 20 10 8 13 10 9 26 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1011 388 72 65 72 65 72 65 72 65 72 65 72 65 72 65 72 65 72 65 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72	502568565656565656565656565656565656565656	151 911 123 122 160 134 120 106 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 11	314121 5 .32 .312 .1242 1144 13235	2 .1213313	8 .34 .7222225632355 .15256

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS, 1907—OCCUPATION.

		o. w ork day	all	WOI	o. w k ł c moi	day	WOI	o. wi ka nour	less		. wh	o do oor.	cal	phy ly d blee	is-
County asylums.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Brown 2 Chippewa. 3 Columbia. 4 Dane. 5 Dodge. 6 Dunn. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marinette. 17 Milwaukee. 18 Monroe. 19 Outagamie. 20 Racine. 21 Richland. 22 Rock. 23 St. Croix 24 Sauk. 25 Sheboygan. 26 Trempealeau. 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha. 31 Waupaca. 32 Winnebago.	8 411 288 233 112 233 200 6 12 233 334 300 300 14 12 26 26 26 15 188 444 6 12 27 717	6 10 22 26 27 28 20 23 3 5 45 3 16 12 6 6 24 10 6 6 17 5 20 6	18 8 66 40 40 33 32 23 35 59 9 51 104 7 7 3 43 9 25 7 24 6 3 2 2 2 4 7 1, 245	9 34 8 8 31 1 8 8 14 28 5 24 13 6 16 9 17 20 22 19 17 20 12 12 12 12 12 12 18 48 7	6 100 112 166 110 122 15 100 121 121 127 121 133 99 166 113 77 8 66 88 10 17 3666	15 444 18 43 24 37 50 0 34 34 33 22 14 33 30 22 14 33 22 14 33 22 14 33 22 14 33 22 14 33 22 15 26 35	122 166 2 2 9 188 255 6 200 9 9 111 11 200 300 733 111 14 133 220 114 188 114 12 11 11 12 18 1559	3 2 1 8 16 15 4	22 19 4 11 17 34 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	33 199 4 144 43 7 7 244 544 55 55 55 55 55 52 44 24 8 57 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	368 255 3 388 116 50 9 14 5 6 6 200 11 1 5 5 8 22 2 2 2 2 1 4 2 3 1 4 3 2 5 5 7 4	44 7 52 59 15 35 104 25 28 13 11 87 26	11 12 + 14 14 12 11 10 8 8 11 11 2 15 17 12 7 15 17 12 15 17 12 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17		25  28 13 2 22 22 16 2 14 38  7 8 17  4
Total	717	528	1,240	45/	200	893	558	389	948	840	214	1, 204	410	199	414

#### STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS, 1907—RESTRAINTS.

County asylums.	ľ	lo. v hav peen estra all ti tim	e in int he	havin ror so one or r		een aint sion nth	ra rest	tem rily rain lusi	in t or	rest	neve rain lusio	t or		ıl num lays ir strain	ı
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total,	Male,	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Brown. 2 Chippewa. 3 Columbia. 4 Dane. 5 Dodge. 6 Dunn. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon. 16 Marinette. 17 Milwaukee. 18 Monroe. 20 Racine. 21 Richland. 22 Ro.k. 23 St. Croix. 24 Sauk. 25 Sheboygan. 25 Tempealeau. 27 Vernon. 28 Walw. Tth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha. 31 Waupaa. 32 Winnebago.  Total.		1 1	1 1 2 2	1 3 3	1 3 3	1 3 3 1 1 3 4 4 3 3 5 5	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	62 :215 :	5 4 3 4 2 1 4 4 2 1 5 2 5 2 5   5 2 5 5   5 2 5 5   5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	86 83 71 83 54 90 67 68 69 71 85 104	694 466 713 557 648 558 488 738 558 488 738 558 487 557 463 557 463 558 487 479 558 487 479 558 487 479 558 487 479 577 463 577 577 577 577 577 577 577 577 577 57	119 169 131 116 116 124 137 145 145 139 150 130 140 110 110 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 11	35 10 8 6 10 100 23 3 10 120 120 105 323 10 420 700 261 10 420 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	308 34 34 35 32 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	316 118 22 210 1139 1139 1254 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125

#### STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1907 EXPENDITURES.

County asylums.	Paid for wages and salaries.	Paid for sub- sistence.	Paid for Paid for fuel and light.	Paid for fur- niture.	Paid for ordin- ary re- pairs.	Paid for other ex- penses.	Interest on asy- lum plant includ- ing building at 4%.	Total gross current expenses
1 Brown 2 Chippewa. 3 Columbia. 4 Dane. 5 Dodge. 6 Dunn. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon. 16 Marinette. 17 Milwaukee. 18 Monroe. 19 Outogamie. 20 Racine. 21 Richland. 22 Rock. 23 St. Croix. 34 Sauk. 25 Sheboykan. 26 Trempealeau. 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha. 31 waupaca. 32 Winnebago.	5. 177 13 3. 980 00 3. 201 75 4. 641 77 5. 437 91 4. 633 63 4. 486 50 4. 921 24 4. 012 58 5. 396 96 6. 311 40 2. 515 83 4. 773 51 5. 6322 16 5. 226 78 4. 773 75 15. 608 91 4. 126 38 4. 573 20 5. 329 17 4. 963 63 6. 142 70 6. 142 70	5, 982 30 3, 550 00 2, 257 85 5, 711 92 5, 404 90 2, 404 90 3, 115 30 3, 115 30 3, 115 30 4, 150 78 6, 150 00 4, 197 27 10, 118 67 1, 227 90 1, 118 67 1, 108 40 2, 280 80 4, 108 10 1, 198 10 1, 198 10 4, 198 10 5, 198 10 5, 198 10 7, 19	1.506 99 1.890 6 2.500 00) 90.5 00 2.223 16 1.437 1 1.448 51 771 26 451 05 1.307 6 2.61 27 1.049 4 1.806 72 819 3 1.626 53 1.184 0 1.493 91 1.575 4 2.023 99 973 5 2.487 15 893 6 474 321 1.776 0 2.365 25 601 7 2.686 33 1.597 5 8.07 21 497 497 4 2.07 207 1.038 1 617 70 1.470 4 2.402 23 1.289 3 1.295 76 1.317 7 1.295 76 1.317 7 1.295 76 1.317 7 1.215 088 3 2.07 208 1.688 8 1.207 208 1.688 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.384 8 1.388	3 24 74 74 179 50 179 5	940 37 400 00 1.013 83 449 35 1.188 70 1.613 35 480 40 1.507 90 1.265 82 1.702 95 1.170 27 722 95 1.702 77 722 95 1.703 66 1.703 68 1.703 68 1.703 68 1.704 70 423 7 1.217 74 1.217 74 1.217 74 1.247 94 1.258 24	4. 483 22 522 94 2.777 18 479 97 2. 834 83 480 57 2. 092 32 2. 971 78 49 40 2. 971 78 4. 442 74 4. 442 74 4. 442 74 1. 184 93 2. 915 91 1. 1. 988 24 2. 915 91 3. 233 15 49 18 8. 24 19 19 2. 915 91 1. 1. 988 24 2. 915 91 3. 233 15 8. 23 16 9. 2, 915 91 9. 3, 188 26 9. 3, 188 26 9. 3, 188 26 9. 3, 188 26	2.094 00) 3.078 76: 1.875 08 3.630 31: 5.037 08 3.606 00 2.545 00 5.191 49 3.550 00 5.191 49 5.816 60 1.180 58 6.160 00 3.050 08 3.614 54 2.510 60 3.314 54 2.520 31 1.750 31 3.556 78	23.080 488 50 20, 474 00 14.096 89 14.096 89 20.703 33 123.011 56 614.983 71 16.041 28 22.273 92 22.473 92 22.475 92 21.402 27 36.802 91 7.712 49 12.1602 12.1602 20.21.387 33 20.482 10 15.6672 43 20.482 10 15.6672 43 20.482 10 15.8044 36 23.326 11 20.305 74 20.305 74
Total	167,686 70	137, 228 16	34, <b>26</b> 6 02 38, 969 63	6, 435 30	25 729 56	71,394 43	121,554 87	632. 264 69

#### STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1907—RECEIPTS.

County Asylum.	Receiv'd from sale of produce, stock, etc.	Receiv'd from in- mates paid by them- selves or friends.	Receiv'd from other sources.	Total receipts.	Net expenses.	Number of weeks board fur- nished.	Aver- age cost per capita per week.
1 Brown	4, 180 56 1, 214 92 764 49	4, 347 42 2, 728 30 1, 388 78 206 18 2, 585 97 1, 043 08 923 00 1, 419 77 334 00 1, 43 76 1, 051 84 131 40 131 40	124 80 375 11 1,103 08 156 43 150 57 287 29 36 45 631 77 1,162 22 53 32 4,796 38	8,527,98 1,214,92 4,909,10 1,417,59 5,310,16 1,955,57 3,858,93 4,16,57 3,458,93 4,019,62 1,527,18 1,527,18 1,915,30 1,061,915 2,137,21 2,181,73 2,255,28 2,37,36 3,318,33 3,253,45 2,137,25 2,137,36 3,318,33 3,253,45 2,137,25 2,137,36 3,318,33 3,253,45 2,137,36 3,318,33 3,253,45 2,137,36 3,318,33 3,253,45 2,137,36 3,318,33 3,253,45 2,137,36 3,318,33 3,253,45 2,137,36 3,335,40 3,335,40 3,335,40 3,335,40 3,335,50 5,938,37	14, 502 50 12, 393 58 15, 5 4 90 12, 679 30 13, 268 53 18, 750 76 11, 487 71 13, 771 17 18, 254 97 11, 877 71 18, 254 97 20, 752 79 19, 875 09 36, 617 68 6, 651 49 15, 145 24 21, 006 54 14, 174 18 14, 381 11 14, 973 18 10, 184 82 21, 895 38 11, 4817 31 15, 105 70 11, 826 70 11, 826 70 11, 836 70 11, 837 37	8, 749 4, 935 7, 311 6, 374 6, 290 8, 329 6, 847 6, 497 7, 751 8, 695 8, 858 2, 835 12, 125 3, 34 7, 418 6, 197 6, 295 7, 325 7, 325 7, 325 6, 490 7, 138 6, 497 6, 493 5, 199 6, 493 5, 199 6, 493 6, 494 6, 743	2 25 2 50 2 03 1 85 3 11 2 42 2 34 2 27 2 83 2 46 2 14
Total				\$102,242 69	\$531,021 41	l	

#### STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1908-POPULATION.

. County asylums.	at n	umb beg ing c rear	in- of	re d	umb ceiv urin year.	ed g		Fota r ye		dis-	umb char ord coun udge	ged ler nty	and ho	umb arol i tal me iend	ed ten by
	Male.	Fema!e.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male,	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Brown 2 Chippewa. 3 Columbia. 4 Dane. 5 Dodge. 6 Dunn. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon. 16 Marinette. 17 Milwaukee. 18 Monroe. 20 Racine. 21 Richland. 22 Rock. 23 St. Croix. 24 Sauk. 25 Sheboygan. 16 Trempealeau. 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha. 31 Waupaca. 32 Winnebago.	62 101 34 72 65 77 69 72 52 52 52 68 84 102 92 127 73 73 73 74 71 56 63 72 77 71 71 71 71 72 72 71 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72	58 49 64 54 54 40 50 50 88	124 151 136 123 123 122 120 134 121 140 158 81 123 134 141 154 154 151 169 169 161 118 1118 1122 121 121 121 121 121 134 142 134 142 151 160 160 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 16	10 15 14 15 16 16 13 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	698344 155847 13297788 146998 1127	166 244 222 120 120 121 130 662 111 13 134 144 222 117 268 122 111 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	722 1166 533 788 788 768 755 824 119 114 508 63 111 76 779 737 737 737 838 868 111	63 85 46 110 30 70 81 50 70 66 53 70 60 63 49 55 61 52	161 169 119 181 136 142 122 128 144 138 206	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 2 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2	5431 
Total	2380	1820	4200	386	244	630	2776	2061	18 0	8	3	11	64	42	106

#### STATISTICS FOR COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1908—POPULATION—Continued.

County asylum.	trai to ir	umb nsfer oth nstit tions	rred er u-		umb cape		di	umbe ed di	ır-	of t	al le opu ion.		ren	imb iain ne 3 1908.	ing	abs leav	imbeent ent e Ji	on une
<u>.</u>	Male.	Femal	Total.	Male.	Female.	Tetal.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Brown 2 Chippewa. 3 Columbia. 4 Dane. 5 Dodge 6 Dunni. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon. 16 Marinette. 17 Milwankee. 18 Monroe. 19 Outagamie. 20 Racine 21 Richland. 22 Rock 23 St. Crolx. 24 Sauk 25 Sheboygan 26 Tre bealeau 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha 31 Waupaca 32 Winnebago Total.	3 2 1	1	1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3  2  2 		2 3 3 1 1 1 3 5 1 2	5.133.5663.6633.333.335.777.100.773.55.844.46610.22.666.22.73.36	84 13314743444552155 215 :34	2 9 4 14	922678997114475563339914888771969928445		13 10 18 11 10 14 4 11 5 25	63 94 47 70 69 96 67 72 51 105 83 126 87 77 92 68 77 92 68 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 77 96 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	622 48 53 68 63 68 63 64 73 56 44 73 56 70 44 85 53 44 73 56 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	125 142 100 138 133 158 158 119 101 118 126 126 128 140 150 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	3 1 2 11 1 3 3 3 3 3	2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1	35 4 4 3 2 2 6 8 5 7 7 2 6 6 3 4 3 4

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS, 1908 CCCUPATION.

	WC	o. whork a lay.		wor	, who k i di more	ау	work	wh a l oun	ess		who labo		call	phys y dis led.	
County asylums.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Brown 2 ChipLewa 3 Columbia 4 Dane 5 Dodge 6 Dunn 7 Eau Claire 8 Fond du Lac 9 Grant 1 Iowa 12 Jefferson 3 La Crosse 4 Maninowoc 5 Marathon 6 Marinette 17 Milwaukee 18 Monroe 19 Outagamie 22 Richland 22 Rock 23 St. Croix 24 Sauk 25 Sheboygan 26 Trempealeau 27 Vernon 28 Walworth	18 24 33 22	44 3 16 23 6 15 30 16 10 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 41 39 28 30 78 34 31 34 67 35	10 31 8 28 8 8 18 20 6 6 24 117 15 119 122 21 18 20 21 14 10 113 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	11 6 12 8 9	16 43 44 54 55 15 15 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	8 28 10 25 6 6 16 9 13 20 31 12 12 12 16 16 27 12 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	8 14 2 12 15 6 19 8 11 6 22 10 48 4 4 17 6 6 30 12 13 14 21 15 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	26 30 28 53 4 18	39 22 9 23 411 3 314 44 200 100 5 5 211 222 2 177 100 5 5 5 177 100 5 5 177 100 5 5 177 100 5 5 177 100 5 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 1	3 28 9 25 30 8 177 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 17	16 31 35 38 25 24 85 32 41 36	5 10	19 	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
29 Washington 30 Waukesha 31 Waupaca 32 Winnebago	1:	17	30 30	14		18 35 26 40	12 20  30	10 16  20	36	25	11 33	33 86	7	18 8 12 18	
Total	. 72:	3 : 29	1252	508	386	894	563	402	965	73	500	1330	248	229	4

#### STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS, 1908—RESTRAINTS.

County asylums.	No. w have t in rest all t time	een raint he	ha bee str se one or	o. we be no in cluster more tim	een re- or ion nth	rest	tem rily rain clusi	in t or	in 1	. ne restr sec sion	aint lu-	d	tal ays st <b>ra</b> i	in
·	Male. Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon 16 Marinette 17 Milwaukee. 18 Monroe 19 Outagamie 21 Richland. 22 Roc't 23 St. Croix 24 Sauk. 25 Sheboygan 26 Trempealeau 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 20 12 20 20 22 24 55 58	1 3 5 3 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 4 4	62 115 477 77 69 102 67 72 57 72 57 68 81 81 118 42 76 86 85 75 75 91 68 68 75 76 68 86 87 76 88 68 76 76 88 68 76 76 88 76 88 76 76 88 76 76 88 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	477 653 644 655 645 651 652 652 652 652 653 653 654 655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655	124 173 94 142 135 167 118 1135 117 118 124 126 161 181 183 138 138 138 138 135 125 154 101 111 121 130 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 13	755	220 13 329 279  120 64  106 639 424 220 215	246 18 377 279 10 12 12 124 108 146  75 1155 639 1790 3 3 3 2 265

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1908—EXPENDITURES.

County asylums.	and salaries.	Paid for sub- sistence.	and light.	cloth- ing.	fnrni- ture.	ary repairs.	Paid for other expenses.	includ- ing buildi'gs at 4%.	Total gross current expenses
1 Brown 2 Chippewa 3 Columbia 4 Dane 5 Dodge 6 Dunn 7 Eau Claire 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant 10 Green 11 Iowa 12 Jefferson 13 La Crosse 14 Manitowoc 15 Marathon 16 Marinette 17 Milwaukee 18 Monroe 19 Outagamie 20 Racine 21 Richland 22 Rock 23 St. Croix 24 Sauk 25 Sheboygan 26 Trempealeau 27 Vernon 28 Walworth 29 Washington 30 Waukesha 31 Waupaca 33 Wanpaca 33 Wannebago	5,784 51 4,977 30 4,708 79 4,854 50 5,329 08 4,179 26 5,309 21 6,615 92 6,471 48 6,881 93 10,840 66	5, 754 68 3, 264 69 3, 563 02 4, 534 11 6, 253 07 3, 943 09 5, 935 04 8, 188 66 3, 433 74 4, 669 31 7, 597 77 5, 162 65 5, 711 64 11, 693 66 14, 039 23 5, 922 54 12, 689 89 5, 375 78 2, 316 36 6, 498 36 6, 498 36 6, 498 36 6, 595 93	1. 175 92 2. 012 00 2. 013 40 399 49 2. 763 51 2. 134 67 2. 145 13 1. 770 81 1. 241 29 1. 938 92 2. 732 14 2. 299 98 98 10 10 1 3. 054 81 924 14 2. 674 63 3. 002 22 1. 913 23 3. 050 28	884 7i 669 31 1,005 31 1,066 86 1,192 90 1,477 89 1,720 48 1,002 77 927 25 2,021 09 1,206 65 1,270 20 1,538 70 400 50 1,156 08 1,270 20 1,158 96 1,179 94 1,538 64 1,023 66 929 21 1,034 67 1,130 59 1,130 59 1,130 16 1,130 16 1,13	335 38 327 32 307 70 28 00 123 91 1,245 52 286 10 71 50 326 56 126 69 130 48 1,188 72 1,123 51 303 34 167 08 159 90 170 85 537 70 229 97 339 84 591 33 76 50 141 55	891 98 500 00 344 38 378 17 132 40 968 13 649 18 1, 164 33 1, 092 75 591 25 1, 041 69 607 66 1, 255 43 1, 193 96 1, 191 08 1, 191 08 1, 191 08 1, 192 09 1,	5. 001 21 2. 169 428 2. 389 91 2. 438 91 343 52 2. 228 52 2. 228 52 2. 228 52 2. 228 52 4. 519 50 4. 519 50 4. 519 50 3, 127 88 76 3, 127 87 3, 127 87 3, 127 52 4, 192 91 1, 192 91 1, 192 91 1, 192 91 2, 594 48 3, 175 52 975 54 1, 001 31 3, 497 25	2,855 37 1,800 00 3,078 76 1,600 00 4,022 43 5,117 16 3,000 00 2,601 56 3,339 70 2,545 01 3,200 00 2,852 77 4,292 00 2,852 77 6,047 58 1,360 95 5,592 96	12, 862 63 21, 243 21, 243 21, 243 21, 243 21, 243 21, 245 66 19, 554 50 21, 836 63 19, 674 87 22, 404 41 17, 893 21 17, 706 51 26, 176 86 30, 559 61 22, 863 35 84, 101 03 22, 458 63 19, 101 03 22, 458 19 19, 028 71 22, 024 78 16, 775 04 16, 771 61 16, 977 22 23, 356 17
Total	175,821 03	161,146 64	68,768 97	38,398 23	9,498 24	27, 191 93	78,097 10	118, 297 75	677,219 89

## STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1908—RECEIPTS.

County asylums.	Receiv'd from sale of produce, stock, etc.	Receiv'd from in mates paid by them selves or friends.	Receiv'd from other sources.	Total	Net expenses.	Number of weeks beard fur- nished.	Aver- age cost per capita per week.
1 Brown. 2 Chippewa. 3 Columbia. 4 Dane. 5 Dodge. 6 Dunn. 7 Eau Claire. 8 Fond du Lac. 9 Grant. 10 Green. 11 Iowa. 12 Jefferson. 13 La Crosse. 14 Manitowoc. 15 Marathon. 16 Marinette. 17 Mi waukee. 18 Monroe. 19 Outagamie. 20 Racine. 21 Richland. 22 Rock. 23 St. Crolx. 24 Sauk. 25 Sheboygan. 26 Trempealeau. 27 Vernon. 28 Walworth. 29 Washington. 30 Waukesha. 31 Waupaca. 32 Winnebago.		89 28 2, 889 43 1, 956 42 1, 149 47 2, 024 69 518 69 479 83 1, 229 89 580 92 110 14 392 15  907 00 610 55 1, 468 51 1, 143 72 912 18  1, 958 71 328 80 2, 783 96	1,607 31 1,607 31 1,607 31 1,35 79 222 85 92 24 253 07 859 32 675 90	\$2.029 67 8.242 96 2.500 02 5, 191 46 1, 738 50 4, 650 23 1, 851 23 1, 851 33 2, 700 69 2, 315 33 2, 590 92 1, 432 71 1, 432 71 1, 432 71 1, 432 71 1, 432 71 1, 432 71 2, 362 05 2, 369 05 2, 369 61 2, 529 82 1, 643 78 4, 683 84 6, 222 17 6, 88 46 2, 222 17 1, 683 84 1, 683 84 1, 2940 81	17, 197 86 10, 382 61 11, 971 75 11, 737 16 14, 984 27 19, 985 27 15, 800 17, 647 49 14, 972 64 15, 192 52 13, 928 61 23, 861 53 27, 969 79 20, 764 68 31, 835 45 27, 968 40 16, 081 56 25, 733 57 17, 010 03 18, 794 41 14, 352 95 11, 095 00 24, 908 55 14, 312 16 20, 416 56 13, 182 25 17, 760 75 20, 174 26	8, 746 5, 654 7, 319 6, 302 6, 459 8, 238 6, 240 6, 214 5, 355 6, 204 6, 256 7, 335 8, 153 9, 239 5, 513 12, 177 3, 430 7, 256 8, 173 8, 173 8, 173 6, 648 6, 765	2 01
Total	<b>\$47,254</b> 88	<b>\$37,372</b> 08	\$11,382 14	\$96,009 10	\$572,320 36	124, 457	€2 85

# BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSAND KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS. For the facal year ending June 30, 1907.

		=		
	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Brown County Asylum: Own Insane Calumet Door Iron Kewaunee Langlade Manitowoc Marinette Oconto Shawano Taylor Wood State-at-Large	\$6,816 14 78 21 516 23 156 43 3892 98 78 21 36 64 52 07 1,175 79 164 57 78 21 148 29 123 07	964 46 574 51 173 43 398 65 94 46 36 61 124 72 1,354 39 186 52 81 76 166 06	96,816 14 162 67 1,900 72 329 86 781 68 172 67 73 28 176 79 2,530 18 351 09 159 97 314 35	
State-at-Darge	\$9,306 77	\$3,275 <b>60</b>	128 07	\$12,582 37
Chippewa County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Bayfield Barron Burnett Clark Douglas Iron Jackson Oneida Pepin Polk Price Rusk Sawyer Taylor Vilas Washburn Wood State-at-Large	\$4,899 07 469 29 724 72 988 58 78 21 156 48 1,016 79 284 64 391 07 78 21 938 58 435 156 43 547 50 156 43 78 21	\$524 93 903 20 1,056 38 106 79 107 558 13 104 44 126 16 439 63 98 68 1,071 22 463 15 592 93 172 77 175 83 83 23	\$4,399 07 994 22 1,632 92 1,994 96 185 00 334 24 2,175 94 492 77 182 65 222 80 850 70 176 89 2,009 80 898 36 323 68 1,140 43 329 80 332 81 161 44 698 95	\$19,556 33
Columbia County Asylum: Own Insane Adams Green Lake Jackson Juneau Marquette Portage State-at-Large	\$4,333 50 156 43 78 21 78 21 234 64 391 07 156 43 2,440 58	\$185 43 87 11 93 40 263 74 424 27 192 85 \$1,246 80	\$4,333 50 341 83 165 83 171 61 499 38 815 34 349 28 2,440 58	\$9,115 87
Dane County Asylum: Own Insane Pierce	\$9,035 79 48 85 \$9,084 64	\$56 85 \$56 85	\$9,035 79 105 20	\$9,140 99

## BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

			<del></del>	
	From state.	From county.	Total.	
	state.	county.	Total.	
Dodge County Asylum:				
Own Insane	<b>₹</b> 7,823 79		\$7,823 79	
Clark	60 43	\$84 43	144 86	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Green Lake	34 50 78 21	58 00 95 21	92 50 173 42	
Shawano	156 43	190 43	316 83	
State-at-Large	520 <b>29</b>		520 29	
	\$3,673 65	\$428 07		\$9,101 72
			1	ļ
Dunn County Asylum:				1
Own Insane	\$4,548 86		\$1,548 86	
AshlandBarron	121 50	\$147 35	269 85	
Buffalo	803 14 78 21	957 59 93 21	1,760 73 171 42	
Bayfield	78 21	92 51	170 72	
Burnett	234 64	277 94	519 58	
Douglas	236 36	275 71	512 07	
Jackson Oneida	31 07 78 21	83 17 87 66	64 24 165 87	
Pepin	469 29	547 59	1,016 88	
Pierce	547 50	633 60	1,181 10	
Price	156 43	181 88	338 31	
Polk Portage	833 43 336 85	374 38 402 40	707 81 739 25	<b>-</b>
St. Croix	78 21	92 66	170 87	
Taylor	391 07	462 85	853 92	
Washburn	78 21	94 31	172 52	
Wood State-at-Large	78 21 1,022 17	89 21	167 42 1,022 17	
• •	<b>\$9,7</b> 01 57	\$4,844 02		\$14,545 59
Eau Claire County Asylum:				i i
Own Insane Ashland	\$5,172 64 369 64	\$437 49	\$5,172 64 807 13	
Barron	312 86	356 36	669 22	
Bayfleld	1,152 00	1,354 80	2,506 80	
Buffalo	391 08	446 88	837 96	
Clark Douglas	469 29 1,419 44	541 14 1,674 34	1,010 43 3,093 78	,
Iron	126 86	152 71	279 57	
Jackson	78 22	92 57	170 79	
Langlade	78 22	89 67	167 89	
Lincoln Marquette	234 65 156 43	266 80 180 58	501 45 837 01	
Polk	156 43	182 53	388 96	
Price	277 72	321 97	599 69	
Taylor	1,016 80	1,184 70	2,201 50	•••••
Vilas Washburn	110 86 78 22	164 19 92 32	274 55 170 54	
Wood	78 22	93 32	171 54	
State-at-Large	1,782 91		1,782 91	
	\$18 461 90	\$7,632,87	<del></del>	\$21,094 86
'	\$18,461 99	\$7,632 87	·	\$21,094 8

## BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—continued.

:	====			
	From	From	1	
	state.	county.	Total.	
			·	l
Fond du Lac County Asylum:			AT ATT OF	
Own Insane	\$5,667 21 78 21	2104 01	\$5,667 21 182 42	
Calumet	156 43	₹104 21 208 43	364 86	
Green Lake	1,493 35	499 31	1,992 66	
Kewaunee	19 93	26 43	46 36	
Langlade		100 71	178 92	
Lincoln	54 64	90 64	135 28	
Manitowoc	78 22	102 22	180 44	
Marinette	50 13	83 63	133 76	
Marquette	387 21	482 21	869 42	
Oconto	113 79	137 79	251 58	
Oneida	78 22	104 22	182 41	
Ozaukee	148 07	187 57	335 64	
Portage	212 86	381 36	694 22	
Shawano	78 21	96 21	174 42	
Vilas	78 21 265 07	104 21 829 57	182 42 594 64	
Waushira State-at-Large	1,084 58	829 51	1,084 58	
State-at-Darge	1,001 00		1,004 36	
	\$10,222 55	\$3,028 72		\$13,251 27
Grant County Asylum:				1
Own Insane	\$7,490 51		\$7,490 51	
Barron	55 93	\$95 60	151 53	
Crawford	860 36	1,031 96	1,892 32	
La Fayette	78 21	91 86	170 07	
State-at-Large	1,092 47		1,082 47	
	\$9,567 48	\$1,219 42		\$10,788 90
Green County Asylum:				
Own Insane	84,276 07	1	\$4,276 07	 
Buffalo	96 64	\$133 24	229 88	
Douglas	156-43	203 93	360 36	
Jackson	168 43	198 63	367 06	
Juneau	977 57	1,180 82	2,157 89	
Kenosha	513 00	631 40	1,144 40	. <b>.</b>
Lafayette	1,180 07	1,424 17	2,604 24	
Pierce	78 21	94 81	173 02	- <b></b>
Polk	156 43	185 03	841 46	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
State-at-Large	351 85		351 85	
	\$7,954 70	\$4,051 53		\$12,006 23
Iowa County Asylum:			1	
Own Insane	\$3,763 50	1	\$3,763 50	l <b></b>
Adams	78 21	\$94 02	172 23	
Ashland	156 43	178 38	334 81	
Buffalo	43 07	47 78	90 85	
Burnett	14 36	14 36	28 72	
Crawford	234 64	265 15	499 79	
Douglas	78 21	85 06	163 27	
Iron	78 21	93 97	172 18	
Jackson	78 21	90 22	168 43	
Lafayette	547 50	628 39	1,175 89	
OcontoPierce	78 21	90 40	168 61	
Polk	234 64 486 21	279 18	518 77	••••
Shawano	486 21 7 50	588 54 8 50	1,069 75	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Washburn	7 50 78 21	85 86	16 00 168 57	•••••
State-at-Large	8,447 04	67 80	8,447 04	•••••
Since at marke	<u> </u>		0,221 04	•••••
J	\$9,404 15	\$3,544 26	ا <sup>ا</sup>	\$11,948 41

## BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
<u> </u>		,		
Jefferson County Asylum:		1		1
Own Insane	\$8,124 50		\$3,124 50	
Ashland	78 21	\$90 41	168 62	1
Burnett	78 21	90 81	169 02	
Lincoln	156 43	184 33	340 76	
Taylor	78 21	94 39	172 60	
Waushara	156 43 1,796 85	179 93	336 36 1,796 85	
State-at-Large	1,190 09		1,190 07	
	\$10,468 84	\$639 87	, <i>.</i>	\$11,108 71
La Crosse County Asylum:		]		
Own Insane	\$9,230 79		\$9,230 79	
Barron	156 43	\$176 61	333 04	<b>-</b>
Bayfield	78 21	85 11 606 08	163 32	
BuffaloClark	625 72	218 65	1,291 80 -389 22	
Clark Jackson	170 57 234 64	245 80	480 44	
Juneau	63 64	80 01	143 65	
Pierce	205 50	219 90	425 40	
State-at-Large	1,314 47		1;314 47	
	\$12,079 97	\$1,692 16		\$13,772 13
Manitowoc County Asylum:	· ·	, ,		1 ' '
Own Insane	\$5,175 41		\$5,175 41	
Calumet	472 29	\$577 64	1,049 93	
Door	938 58	1,130 59	2,069 17	
Kewaunee	554 79	964 47	1,519 26	
Langlade	234 64	273 79	508 43	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Marinette	52 72	133 07	185 79 343 91	
Oconto	156 43 1,548 64	187 48 1.828 37	3,377 01	
Shawano	78 21	92 46	170 67	
Vilas	78 21	93 31	171 52	
Waushara	78 21	94 76	172 97	1
State-at-Large	5,758 48		5,758 48	
	\$15,126 61	\$5,375 94		\$20,502 55
Marathon County Asylum:		1		
Own Insane	\$5,481 21	1	\$5,481 21	
Ashland	701 36	\$835 88	1,537 24	[ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Barron	234 64	278 60	513 24	
Bayfield	234 64	277 65	512 29	
Buffalo	78 21 567 43	93 06 671 45	171 27	
ClarkFlorence	126 43	159 97	1,238 88 286 40	
Iron	391 07	467 54	858 61	
Jackson	312 86	371 85	684 71	
Langlade	469 29	564 52	1.033 81	
Lincoln	718 50	873 63	1,592 13	
Marquette	, 156 43	191 21	347 61	
Oconto	469 29	557 81	1,027 10	
Oneida	391 07	475 59	866 46	
Portage	1,095 00	1,264 06	2,359 06	
Sawyer	78 21	93 31	171 52	
	547 50	655 66	1,203 16	
Shawano ,				
Shawano , Vilas	127 07	156 62	283 69	
Shawano , Vilas Waushara	78 21	93 51	171 72	
Shawano , Vilas				

## BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSAND KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Marinet County Asylum:				
Own Insane			\$3,321 86	
Ashland		¥39 86	69 22	
Calumet		16 93	38 86	
Clark		30 17	59 74	
Door		40 88	80 31	
Douglas		1 50	3 00	
Iron		9 43	18 86	
Juneau		. 15 09	29 88	
Kewaunee		74 21	145 57	
Langlade		170 61	822 54	
Lincoln		17 33	84 26	
Oconto		351 05	657 91	
Price		19 86	38 72	
Shawano		58 12	114 69	
Waushara		12 27	23 84	
State-at-Large	321 25		321 25	
	\$4,418 20	\$857 31		\$5,275 51
Milwaukee County Asylum:	İ			
Own Insane	\$17,374 21		\$17,874 21	\$17,874 21
Monroe County Asylum:			İ	
Own Insane	\$4,634 14	1	\$4,634 14	1
Adams	78 21	<b>39</b> 7 35	175 56	
Clark		148 11	270 90	
Juneau		116 54	215 97	
State-at-Large	172 83		179 88	
Outagamie County Asylum:	\$5,107 40	\$862 00		<b>\$5,469</b> 40
Own Insane	\$6,406 94		\$6,406 94	[
Bayfield	78 21	\$91 71	169 92	
Calumet	363 00	468 85	831 85	
Door	547 50	651 35	1.198 85	
Kewaunee		736 22	1,361 94	
Langlade		264 29	498 93	
Lincoln	234 64	273 94	508 58	
Marinette	29 14	58 14	87 28	
Oconto	586 07	701 07	1,287 14	
Oneida		18) 73	846 16	
Pierce	78 21	84 96	163 17	
Portage	312 86	374 01	686 87	
Shawano	391 07	472 27	863 34	
Taylor		89 21	167 42	
State-at-Large	1,386 78		1,386 78	
Racine County Asylum:	\$11,509 42	\$4,455 75		\$15,965 17
Own Insane	\$8,653 66		\$8,653 66	
Clark	48 21	\$50 81	99 02	
Iron	73 29	79 75	158 04	
Kenosha	863 14	950 82	1.822 96	
Kewaunee	105 86	121 93		•••••••
Oneida	78 22	86 32	227 82 164 54	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
State-at-Large	1,194 56	90 32	1,194 56	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	A,1072 (JU		1,102 00	

### BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

·	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Richland County Asylum: Own Insune Adams Crawford Juckson Juneau Lafayette Marquette Pierce Vilas Wausharn Wood State-at-Large	\$3,079 50 234 64 1,212 83 16 07 391 07 78 21 78 21 156 43 78 21 312 86 156 43 7,520 25	\$276 14 1,492 46 19 62 480 22 93 06 93 81 185 13 00 51 390 46 194 18	\$3,079 50 510 78 2,695 32 85 69 871 29 176 27 172 02 341 56 168 72 693 32 370 61 7,520 25	\$16,615 33
Rock County Asylum: Own Insane Brown Kenosha Lafayette Marinette Marquette Washburn State-at-Large	\$7,894 71 78 21 200 35 312 86 52 71 312 86 78 21 2,424 00	\$98 21 245 35 376 83 112 71 330 86 93 21	\$7,894 71 171 42 445 70 639 72 165 42 698 72 171 42 2,424 00	\$12,656 11
St. Croix County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Barron Bayfield Buffalo Burnett Douglas Eau Claire Marquette Pepin Pierce Polk Portage Sawyer Taylor State-at-Large	\$11,355 91  \$4,599 35 ,271 93 628 93 244 71 156 43 312 86 1,132 07 8 14 78 21 78 21 234 64 78 21 234 64 78 21 1,357 83	\$1,302 20  \$338 38  701 63  281 51  182 83  355 89  1,316 36  8 14  8) 76  89 11  1,102 72  1,400 45  267 64  90 11  85 91	\$4,599 35 610 31 1,338 61 256 22 339 26 668 77 2,448 43 167 97 2,041 29 2,621 66 502 28 168 52 164 12 1,377 83	\$12,020 11
Sauk County Asylum: Own Insane Barron Burnett Juneau Monroe Pepin Pierce Sawyer Washburn State-at-Large	78 21 312 86 78 21 156 43	\$6,318 49  \$83 14 91 56 1,503 37  99 41 381 25 93 66 186 15	\$5,170 02 163 35 169 77 2,915 30 78 21 177 62 694 11 174 87 342 58 395 82	\$17,738 (O

### BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Sheboygan County Asylum: Own Insane Calumet Ozaukee Price Portage Shawano Waushara Wood State-at-Large	\$8,871 64 276 43 77 14 4 29 75 21 42 43 26 14 39 43 793 60 \$10,206 31	\$314 88 87 89 4 29 87 21 48 18 28 14 45 63	\$8,871 64 591 31 165 03 8 53 162 42 90 61 54 28 85 11 793 60	\$10,822 58
Trempealeau County Asylum: Own Insane Buffalo Clark Jackson Juneau Pepin Portage Wood State-at-Large	\$4,590 88 408 07 547 50 1,020 86 194 57 2 14 1,407 87 312 86 661 77	\$453 05 620 45 1,166 23 295 61 2 14 1,567 32 346 79	\$4,500 86 859 12 1,167 95 2,187 09 490 18 4 28 2,975 19 659 65 661 77	\$13,596 09
Vernon County Asylum: Own Insane Adams Barron Buffalo Burnett Clark Crawford Douglas Jackson Juneau Pepin Polk State-at-Large	\$44,572 64 \$25 71 201 00 78 21 209 14 273 21 626 72 156 43 462 21 649 07 234 64 298 28 3,388 57	\$379 71 233 50 91 21 253 64 318 21 729 72 182 43 540 21 7 2 87 2 3 64 348 28	\$1,572 64 705 42 434 50 169 42 462 78 591 42 1,356 44 1,002 42 1,411 94 508 28 646 56 3,283 57	\$15,589 25
Walworth County Asylum: Own Insane Barron Douglas Jefferson Kenosha Lafayette Marquette Pierce Sawyer State-at-Large	\$3,747 21 22 50 56 36 14 57 1,093 07 78 21 78 21 10 07 56 36 2,503 52	\$28 50 67 31 20 67 1,477 65 94 31 85 05 27 57 62 01	\$3,747 21 51 00 123 67 35 24 2,570 72 172 52 163 26 37 64 118 37 2,503 52	\$9,523 15

# BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

With the second				•
·	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Washington County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Calumet Forest Kenosha Kewaunee Langlade Lincoln Marquette Marinette Oconto Oneida Ozaukee Portage Shawano Vilas Waushara State-at-Large	\$3,432 00 78 22 441 00 78 22 36 43 78 22 78 22 156 43 33 85 234 65 148 93 1,668 43 156 43 156 43 22 312 86 2,500 59	\$96 22 523 85 94 87 62 13 87 77 102 92 195 23 202 78 47 50 280 85 210 68 1,985 38 198 08 198 28 85 57 398 11	\$3,462 00 174 44 964 85 173 09 98 56 165 99 181 14 351 63 359 21 81 35 515 50 359 61 3,658 61 3,658 61 365 13 965 16 163 79 705 97 2,500 59	
Waukesha County Asylum: Own Insane Calumet Green Lake Kenosha Marinette Oneida Portage Shawano State-at-Large	\$9,866 06 \$6,844 98 156 43 7 07 156 43 7 821 156 43 78 21 2,069 68 \$9,554 08	\$1,765 17 \$197 73 11 07 177 93 9 79 92 46 182 83 98 81	\$6,844 93 354 16 18 14 334 36 16 43 170 67 339 31 177 02 2,069 68	\$14,631 23 
Waupaca County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Bayfield Calumet Forest Green Lake Iron Kewaunee Kenosha Langlade Lincoln Marinette Oconto Portage Price Shawano Taylor Waushara Wood State-at-Large	\$4,359 64 21 21 78 21 59 36 78 21 156 43 156 43 156 43 31 29 234 64 234 65 34 23 777 43 1,244 57 312 86 343 22 78 21 81 21 541 07 1,381 50	\$24 72 96 64 67 85 83 02 80 01 1.33 62 179 92 34 43 256 71 252 32 60 92 928 57 1,439 92 356 99 423 79 82 31 95 04 612 84	\$4,359 64 45 93 174 85 127 21 161 23 340 05 336 35 65 72 491 35 486 97 95 20 1,706 00 2,684 49 669 85 772 01 160 52 176 25 1,158 51 1,381 50	\$15,544 25

## BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Winnebago County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Bayfield Calumet Douglas Florence Green Lake Iron Kewaunee Langlade Lincoln Marinette Marquette Oneida Oconto Portage Shawano Taylor Vilas Waupaca Waushara	156 43 156 43 454 29 156 43 156 43 78 21 871 86 40 50 78 21 78 21 78 21 78 21 78 21 78 21 78 21 78 21 78 21	\$89 02 \$55 22 73 51 169 02 178 48 511 68 181 19 168 88 94 92 403 48 432 21 82 12 89 07 480 15 104 58 268 18 83 68 19 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 68 18 83 88 88	\$10, 281 50 167 23 668 08 144 87 325 45 834 51 965 57 837 62 325 51 173 18 774 84 472 71 160 23 167 28 919 65 206 77 502 82 168 79 41 78 41 78 641 68	
Wood State-at-Large	1,223 28	92 07	170 29 1,223 28	
Total	\$15,017 57	\$4,826 54		\$19,844 11 \$484,716 80

### SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS DUB COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE, 1907.

: <del></del>	<del></del>				
County Asylums.	Amount paid by state to counties for their own ininsane.	Amount paid by state to counties for insane from other counties.	Amount paid by state for state in-sane.	Special tax on counties for insane belonging to them and paid to counties where kept.	Total of amounts due county asylums for care of chronic insane.
1 Brown 2 Chippewa 3 Columbia 4 Dane 5 Dodge 6 Dunn 7 Eau Claire 8 Fond du Lac 9 Grant 10 Green 11 Iowa 12 Jefferson 13 La Crosse 14 Manitowoc 15 Marsthon 16 Marinette 17 Milwaukee 18 Monroe 19 Outagamie 20 Racine 21 Richland 22 Rock 23 St. Croix 24 Sauk 25 Sheboygan 26 Trempealeau 27 Vernon 28 Walworth 29 Washington 20 Washington	6,406 94 8,653 66 3,079 57 7,894 71 4,599 35 5,170 02 8,871 64 4,572 64 3,747 21	6,731 56 1,094 99 48 85 339 57 4,130 54 6,506 44 3,470 76 994 50 3,326 78 2,198 17 4,192 72 7,826 07 1,534 71 4,192 72 7,826 07 1,168 72 2,715 70 1,168 72 2,715 20 1,168 72 2,715 20 3,391 87 3,513 62 1,409 35 3,903 47	688 95 2,440 58 500 29 1,022 17 1,788 91 1,084 58 1,082 47 851 831,47 04 1,796 85 1,314 47 5,768 48 1,194 56 7,520 2,424 00 1,357 83 395 82 793 60 661 79 8,388 67 8,388 67	7,736 73 1,246 30 56 35 438 07 4,844 02 7,633 87 3,028 72 1,219 42 2,544 26 2,544 26 2,547 59 9,334 25 9,334 25 61,329 60 4,455 75 1,298 66 8,300 59 1,309 20 6,318 49 2,556 54 616 27 4,451 59 4,113 42 1,183 42 1,833 07 4,765 17	19,556 88 9,115 87 9,140 99 9,101 79 14,655 59 21,094 36 13,251 27 10,786 90 11,086 23 11,108 71 11,108 71 11,108 71 12,372 12 5,409 40 15,965 17 12,315 60 16,615 38 12,656 11 17,738 90 16,615 38 12,656 11 17,738 90 16,615 38 12,656 11 17,738 90 16,615 38
30 Waukesha	4,359 64 10,281 50 \$199,203 80	4,543 49 3,512 79	1,881 50 1,228 28	5,259 62 4,326 54	10,824 7 15,544 2 19,844 1 \$434,715 8

### BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS— .

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Brown County Asylum: Own Insane Door Iron Kewaunee Langlade Manitowee Oconto Shawano Taylor Wood Calumet State-at-Large	\$6,769 93 468 42 156 85 830 65 830 91 1,131 00 156 85 78 43 89 78 13 71 176 40	\$775 87 188 94 381 84 110 28 84 71 1,387 53 179 87 86 98 107 33 23 36	\$6,789 98 1,043 79 345 79 711 98 183 71 64 92 2,516 53 336 72 165 36 197 11 87 07 176 40	\$12,554 31
Chippewa County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Barron Bayfield Burnett Clark Douglas Iron Jackson Oneida Pepin Polk Price Rusk Sawyer Taylor Vilas Washburn Wood State-at-Large	\$3,616 91 470 58 933 06 705 87 78 43 156 86 984 23 37 29 78 43 76 93 392 15 78 43 905 16 1,007 57 118 07 476 58 24 86 218 14 78 43 692 97	\$560 88 1,060 96 \$78 17 94 56 194 81 1,170 17 128 20 98 28 100 93 505 38 101 51 1,033 57 1,286 47 542 76 53 65 252 19 85 13	\$3,616 91 1,030 96 1,994 62 1,579 04 1772 99 351 67 2,154 40 165 49 171 177 83 897 53 177 94 1,988 73 2,294 04 79 51 470 33 163 56 692 97	\$19,416 17
Columbia County Asylum: Own Insane Adams Green Lake Jackson Juneau Marquette Portage State-at-Large	86 57 78 42 78 42 241 92 394 72	\$105 60 88 02 95 48 282 27 452 33 226 53	\$4,340 79 192 17 168 44 173 90 524 19 827 05 401 17 2,558 65	\$9,179 86
Dane County Asylum: Own Insane	\$8,802 00		\$8,802 00	\$3,802 00

## BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Dodge County Asylum: Own Insane Clark Lincoln Shawano State-at-Large	\$7,412 67 78 43 78 43 156 85 522 55 \$8,248 98	\$93 48 96 43 190 35	\$7,412 67 171 86 174 86 347 20 592 55	\$8,629 14
Dunn County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Barron Bayfield Buffalo Burnett Clark Douglas Jackson Oneida Pepin Pierce Polk Portage Price St. Croix Taylår Washburn Wood State-at-Large	\$5,136 21 156 86 804 00 112 50 147 64 218 57 25 71 405 43 78 43 78 43 77 549 00 258 86 78 43 156 86 78 43 156 86 78 43 156 86 78 43 157 843 157 843 158 86 78 43 159 86 78 43 78 43	\$183 91 946 15 130 55 163 59 272 22 25 71 486 83 92 03 90 57 549 17 640 20 294 21 124 78 183 96 93 98 428 96 180 07 91 83	\$5,136 21 340 77 1,750 15 243 05 311 23 490 79 51 42 892 26 170 51 169 C0 1,019 74 1,189 20 553 07 200 21 340 82 172 41 792 17 325 14 170 26 1,072 39	\$15,390 80
Bau Claire County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Barron Bayfield Buffalo Clark Douglas Iron Jackson Langlade Lincoln Marquette Polk Price Taylor Vilas Washburn Wood State-at-Large	\$5,056 50 392 13 313 70 1,177 50 360 63 470 55 1,486 71 171 42 78 43 78 43 191 78 156 85 156 85 133 70 959 14 78 85 6 00 78 43 1,749 67	\$484 43 \$46 43 376 80 1,441 70 429 93 559 15 1,819 31 215 12 101 03 97 33 238 58 195 35 192 85 384 65 1,164 24 6 75 97 08 \$7,900 35	\$5,056 50 \$76 56 \$69 56 \$69 56 \$69 90 \$790 56 \$1,029 70 \$1,029 70 \$1,306 02 \$36 54 \$175 76 \$430 36 \$352 20 \$349 70 \$69 8 25 \$2,123 83 \$174 90 \$12,75 \$1,749 67	\$21,177 62

## BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From	From		
	state.	county.	Total.	
	1			
Fond du Lac County Asylum:	\$5,981 36		AT 001 00	İ
Own Insane Ashland		<b>\$14 22</b>	\$5,981 36 17 44	
Calumet		104 42	182 34	
Door		208 85	865 70	
Green Lake Langlade		1,043 14 194 43	1.8% 28 182 86	
Manitowoc		104 48	182 86	
Marquette		528 50	983 00	
Oconto Oneida		104 48 104 43	182 86 182 86	
Ozaukee	156 85	208 85	865 70	
Portage	331 07	434 07	765 14	
Shawano	78 43	104 43	182 86	
Vilas Waushara	78 43 228 86	104 43 235 86	182 86 514 72	
State-at-Large	1,099 71	230 00	1,099 71	
•	\$9,725 56	\$3,449 49		\$13,175 0
Grant County Asylum:		\$0,110 10		φ15,119 U.
Own Insane Crawford	\$6,566 55 846 18	\$350.78	\$6,566 55 1,796 96	
Lafayette	78 43	89 83	167 76	
State-at-Large	487 92		487 92	
	\$7,979 08	\$1,040 11		\$9,019 19
Green Connty Asylum: Own Insane	\$4,177 07		\$4,177 07	
Buffalo	78 43	\$95 53	173 96	
Douglas	156 86	201 11	857 97	
Jackson Juneau	156 86 929 36	169 51 1,105 46	326 37 2,034 82	
Kenosha	383 57	489 52	873 09	
Lafayette	1,098 00	1,336 45	2,434 45	
Pierce Polk	78 43 156 86	93 78 183 36	172 21 340 22	
State-at-Large	101 15	183 30	101 15	
	\$7,316 59	\$3,674 72		\$10,991 31
Iowa County Asylum:		φυ,υιτικ		\$10,591 21
Own Insane	\$3,720 00 78 43	\$95 48	\$3,720 00 173 91	
Ashland	108 64	130 74	239 38	
Buffalo	160 29	173 24	<b>883</b> 53	
Burnett	78 43	81 88	. 160 81	[. <b> </b>
Crawford	235 29 78 43	273 45 80 93	508 74 159 86	
Grant	57 43	57 43	114 86	
Iron	79 43	89 33	167 76	
Jackson Lafayette	121 51 569 80	130 81 650 56	251 82 1,220 86	
Monroe	58 29	69 14	127 43	
Oconto	78 43	96 38	174 81	•••••
Pierce	235 29 76 50	267 82 85 45	502 61	•••••
Polk	392 14	85 45 443 10	161 95 835 24	
Shawano	78 43	93 88	172 81	
Washburn	78 43	84 58	168 01	
State-at-Large	3,608 41		3,608 41	•••••
	\$9,892 60	\$2,903 20		\$12,795 80

# BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Jefferson County Asylum:				
Own Insane	\$7,919 98		\$7,919 93	·
Ashland	78 43	\$90 43	168 86	
Burnett	78 48	91 53	169 96	
Lincoln	80 86	100 26	180 62	
Taylor	78 43	92 68	171 11	
Waushara	156 85	182 95	839 80	
State-at-Large	1,013 99		1,013 99	
	\$9,406 42	\$557 85		80,964 2
La Crosse County Asylum:	• •	φω, ω		₩,50± 2
Own Insane	<b>\$9,689 79</b>		\$9,680 79	
Barron	156 85	\$168 25	325 10	1
Bayfield	78 43	93 98	172 41	
Buffalo	477 43	559 15	1,086 58	
Douglas	168 00	184 05	852 05	
Jackson	42 42	111 98	154 85	
Pierce	156 86	170 01	826 87	
State-at-Large	175 25		175 25	
	\$10,936 03	\$1,287 37		\$12,223 4
Manitowoc County Asylum:	** ***	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Own Insane	\$5,380 93	[	\$5,880 98	
Calumet	400 70	\$471 20	871 90	1
	930 18	1,111 88	2,042 06	
Kewaunee	555 <b>6</b> 2	654 67	1,210 29	ļ
Langlade	235 28	274 28	509 56	
Oconto	156 85	187 90	844 75	
Ozaukee	1,462 01	1,729 61	8,191 62	
Shawano	78 43	91 28	169 66	
Vilas	78 48	93 53	<b>17</b> 1 <b>9</b> 6	
Waushara	20 57	25 37	45 94	
State-at-Large	5,385 18		5,885 18	¦•••••
Marathon County Asylum:	\$14,684 18	\$4,639 67		\$19,828 8
Own Insane	\$5,120 19		\$5,120 19	
Ashland	675 43	\$806 08	1,481 51	
Barron	235 29	282 44	517 78	
Bayfield	235 29	280 79	516 08	
Buffalo	78 43	91 33	169 76	
	329.57	749 42	1.378 99	
Clark			175 41	
Florence	78 43	96/98		
Florence	78 43			1
Florence Iron Jackson		383 92	705 99	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau	78 43 322 07		705 99 670 14	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade	78 43 322 07 302 57	383 92 367 57	705 99	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln	78 43 822 07 302 57 42 00	383 92 367 57 51 70	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02	•••••
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade	78 43 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02	•••••
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto	78 43 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto	78 43 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 156 86	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07 1,029 82	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette	78 43 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 156 86 470 57	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75 435 06	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07 1,029 82 786 27	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Polk Portage	78 48 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 156 86 470 57 351 21	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07 1,029 82 766 27 95 45	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Polk Portage Sawyer	78 48 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 156 86 470 57 351 21 42 00	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75 435 06 53 45 1,495 60	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07 1,029 82 786 27 95 45 2,769 10	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Polk Portage Sawyer	78 48 822 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 156 86 470 57 351 21 42 00 1,273 50 78 43	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75 435 06 53 45 1,495 60 92 43	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07 1,029 82 786 27 95 45 2,769 10 170 86	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Polk Portage Sawyer	78 48 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 156 86 470 57 351 21 42 00 1,273 50 78 43 549 00	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75 435 06 53 45 1,495 60 92 43 646 75	705 99 670 14 93 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07 1,029 82 786 27 95 45 2,769 10 170 88 1,195 75	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Polk Portage Sawyer Shawano Taylor	78 43 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 470 57 351 21 42 00 1,273 50 78 43 549 025 29	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75 435 06 53 45 1,495 00 92 43 646 75 31 29	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 550 07 1,029 82 766 27 95 45 2,769 10 170 86 1,195 75 56 58	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Polk Portage Sawyer Shawano Taylor Vilas	78 43 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 156 86 470 57 351 21 42 00 1,273 50 549 00 25 29 130 50	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 75 435 06 53 45 1,495 60 92 43 646 75 31 29 157 60	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 850 07 1,029 82 786 27 95 45 2,769 10 170 88 1,195 75 56 88	
Florence Iron Jackson Juneau Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Polk Portage Sawyer Shawano Taylor	78 43 322 07 302 57 42 00 485 36 701 36 470 57 351 21 42 00 1,273 50 78 43 549 025 29	383 92 367 57 51 70 588 66 827 66 198 21 558 75 435 06 53 45 1,495 00 92 43 646 75 31 29	705 99 670 14 98 70 1,074 02 1,529 02 550 07 1,029 82 766 27 95 45 2,769 10 170 86 1,195 75 56 58	

### BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Marinette County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Bayfield Calumet Clark Dane Douglas Door Dunn Iron Jackson Juneau Kewaunee Langlade Lincoln Oconto Oneida Price Portage Shawano Vilàs Waushara Wood State-at-Large	\$3,688 50 146 57 07 77 07 78 43 239 07 68 86 78 43 156 00 10 98 306 64 193 50 78 43 156 57 78 48 250 07 380 79 199 50 78 43 35 56 1,770 91	\$202 68 79 97 92 38 260 17 106 41 93 06 179 37 11 18 439 85 81 38 178 10 348 31 262 80 566 91 27 47 84 08 259 72 420 13 218 30 116 28 31 35 36	\$3,689 50 849 19 147 04 170 76 492 24 174 77 171 51 885 87 22 06 806 48 402 83 159 81 834 95 159 81 834 95 151 15 1,138 06 511 15 1,138 06 109 40 477 97 800 98 417 80 194 71 70 72	
	\$9,215 61	\$4.302 56		\$18,518 17
Milwaukee County Asylum; Own Insane	\$17,961 36		\$17,961 36	\$17,861 ?6
Monroe County Asylum: Own Insane Adams Clark Jackson Juneau State-at-Large	\$4,389 98 78 43 156 96 6 00 179 57 170 90 \$4,981 59	100 07 186 86 6 00 199 88	\$4,889 98 178 50 848 72 12 00 879 45 170 80	\$5,424 40
Outagamie County Asylum: Own Insane Bayfield Calumet Door Kewaunee Langlade Lincoln Oconto Oneida Portage Pierce Rusk Shawano Taylor State-at-Large	\$6,564 48 78 48 818 71 516 96 592 07 185 18 285 28 483 21 156 95 318 71 78 48 92 28 892 14 78 48 1,092 78	\$90 78 883 31 648 16 717 17 235 28 896 38 614 11 188 90 382 21 96 78 22 28 485 19 90 78	\$6,564 43 169 21 697 02 1,165 02 1,805 02 420 41 531 61 1,097 32 845 75 695 92 175 21 44 56 877 83 169 31 1,082 78	

### BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Racine County Asylum: Own Insane Clark Iron Jefferson Kenosha Kewaunee Marinette Oneida Rock State-at-Large	\$7,690 50 65 67 73 48 47 67 2,485 71 78 48 46 72 78 43 65 36 1,995 88	\$67 32 89 23 52 32 2,716 57 98 95 53 92 83 85 75 66	\$7,690 50 182 89 167 66 99 89 5,202 28 177 38 100 64 167 23 141 02 1,995 83	\$15,875 42
Richland County Asylum: Own Insane Adams Ashland Buffalo Crawford Jackson Juneau Lafayette Marquette Pierce Vilas Waushara Wood State-at-Large	\$3,244 29 235 29 11 14 150 85 1,411 85 78 43 392 14 78 43 78 43 156 85 78 43 156 85 7,082 08	\$277 49 41 59 173 75 1,760 91 28 479 79 97 33 98 28 183 95 91 18 379 66 194 35	\$3,244 29 512 73 52 73 823 60 3,202 86 169 71 871 93 175 76 171 71 340 90 169 61 693 87 351 20 7,082 08	\$17,362 43
Rock County Asylum: Own Insane Brown Lafayette Marquette Washburn State-at-Large	\$7,731 21 78 42 552 41 313 70 78 42 2,340 57	\$96 42 640 91 392 20 98 42	\$7,731 21 174 84 1,193 32 705 90 176 84 2,340 57	
St. Croix County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Burron Bayfield Buffalo Burnett Douglas Eau Claire Marquette Pepin Pierce Portage Polk Sawyer Taylor State-at-Large	78 48 1,017 21 298 50 1,274 86	\$1,227 95 \$312 05 1,063 85 414 94 182 43 465 83 1,390 70 89.80 89.10 1,215 99 834 60 1,439 02 89 77 88 97	\$4,614 43 565 55 1,909 42 736 58 339 29 879 33 2.567 13 41 24 168 23 167 53 2,233 20 683 10 2,713 38 168 20 167 40 1,606 98	\$12,322 66

### BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	•
Sauk County Asylum:		1	AC 500 500	
Own Insane	\$5,537 57	<b>\$</b> 30 23	\$5,537 57 168 66	
Barron	78 43 78 43	92 28	170 81	
Juneau	1,120 71	733 61	1,854 85	
Monroe	78 43		78 43	
Pepin	78 43	100 73	179 16	
Pierce	247 06	306 27 102 93	558 £8 181 36	
Sawyer Washburn	78 43 156 85	190 25	347 10	
State-at-Large	567 64		567 54	
State-at-Daige			<del></del>	00 000 41
	\$8,021 98	\$1,616 43		\$9,638 41
Sheboygan County Asylum: Own Insane				ŀ
Own Insane	\$9,183 36		\$9,188 86	
Calumet	265 92 66 85	\$306 92 77 60	572 84 144 45	
Door	42 85	48 35	91 20	
Green Lake	29 36	£8 61	62 97	
Iron	106 71	121 21	227 92	
Langlade	24 23	38 78	73 06	
Ozaukee	119 14	134 39	258 53	
Pierce	33 22	36 72 181 85	69 94 318 70	
Portage	156 85 78 43	90 43	168 86	
Shawano	212 14	245 64	457 78	
Waushara	€6 00	78 00	144 00	
Wood	78 43	90 93	169 36	
State-at-Large	2,147 22		2,147 22	<b>-</b>
	\$12,625 76	\$1,481 43		\$14,110 19
Trempealeau County Asylum:		'		
Own Insane	\$4,764 00		\$4,764 00	
Buffalo	488 36 531 86	\$542 04 588 06	1,030 40 1,119 92	
Clark Jackson	1.092 43	1,250 23	2,3:2 66	
Pepin	165 85	197 23	338 08	
Portage	1,400 36	1,591 22	2,991 53	
Wood	313 71	357 03	670 74	
State-at-Large	676 56		676 56	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Vernon County Asylum:	\$9,433 13	\$4,525 81		\$13,953 94
Own Insane	\$1.949 79	1	\$4,940 79	
Adams	376 07	\$443 57	819 64	
Barron	2∴5 27	271 27	503 54	
Buffalo	78 42	91 42	169 84	<b>-</b>
Burnett	235 27	274 27	509 54 1,019 10	
Clark	470 55 €03 19	548 55 703 19	1,019 10	
Douglas	156 85	182 85	1,300 33	
Jackson	372 13	457 13	849 26	
Juneau	582 61	680 11	1,262 72	
Pepin	235 27	274 27	509 54	
Polk	179 35	209 85	389 20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Wood	32 57 3,131 28	38 07	70 64 3,131 28	
State-at-Large			0,101 23	
	\$11,658 62	\$4.177 55		\$15,836 17

## BILLS FOR CARB OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

•	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Walworth County Asylum: Own Insane Barron Douglas Door Jefferson Kenosha Lafayette Langlade Marquette Milwaukee Portage Sawyer Waushara State-at-Large	\$4,272 43 78 43 82 57 78 43 32 57 78 43 78 43 75 43 7 72 75 43 67 07 1 72 8,825 43 \$8,328 38	94 58 99 63 34 02 89 08 92 98 85 98 90 163 7 72 85 33 77 67 1 72 \$340 62	\$4,272 43 172 96 163 06 66 59 167 51 171 36 165 76 170 06 15 44 100 81 144 74 8 44 8,325 48	\$9,169 00
Washington County Asylum: Own Insane Ashland Calumet Forest Kewaunee Langlade Lincoln Marquette Oconto Oneida Ozaukee Portage Shawano Vilas Waushara State-at-Large	\$8,654 00 78 43 392 14 78 43 78 43 78 43 156 85 105 85 105 85 156 86 1,645 07 156 86 78 43 818 72 2,739 15	\$39 18 458 14 93 03 91 83 104 53 192 05 153 05 289 54 190 26 1,870 47 198 45 194 51 881 47	\$3,654 00 177 61 850 28 171 46 170 26 182 96 349 90 258 90 504 88 347 12 3,495 54 850 30 851 87 1605 19 2,739 15	\$14,464 43
Waukesha County Asylum: Own Insane Calumet Green Lake Jefferson Kenosha Milwankee Onelda l'ortage Racine Shawano Wood State-at-Large	92 35 45 21	\$213 81 84 17 10 71 179 60 98 21 94 23 128 35 45 21 99 18 17 57	\$6,901 94 887 74 162 59 21 43 336 45 169 57 172 66 220 70 90 42 177 61 35 14 2,238 81	\$10,985 05

### BILLS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE KEPT IN COUNTY ASYLUMS—Continued.

	From state.	From county.	Total.	
Waupaca County Asylum: Own Insane Bayfield Forest Iron Kewaunee Langlade Lincoln	\$4,668 98 78 48 78 42 156 85 156 85 286 29 186 63	\$66 89 83 93 171 74 172 92 302 63 197 22	\$4,663 93 165 25 162 35 328 59 329 77 598 92 383 85	
Oconto Portage Price Shawano Taylor Waushara Wood State-at-Large	705 86 1,343 14 313 71 282 64 78 43 78 43 562 07 1,076 89	769 81 1,444 47 335 13 318 24 82 79 82 83 594 02	1,475 67 2,787 61 618 84 600 88 161 22 161 26 1,156 09 1,076 39	
Winnebago County Asylum:	\$10,048 07 \$10,510 98	\$4,642 55	\$10,510 93	\$14,690 6
Ashland Bay field Douglas Florence Green Lake	78 43 813 73 156 86 156 86 382 93	\$83 £9 359 11 177 21 174 08 411 92	161 82 672 84 334 07 350 94 794 85	
Iron Kewaunee Langlade Lincoln Marquette Marinette	156 85 102 43 78 43 392 13 78 43 38 79	184 10 107 52 99 42 413 24 93 00 41 07	340 95 20.0 95 177 85 805 37 171 48 79 86	
Oneida Oconto Portage Shawano Taylor	78 43 399 84 78 43 235 28 78 43	96 07 481 31 79 88 247 43 84 05	174 50 881 15 158 31 489 77 162 48	
Vilas Waushara Wood State-at-Large	69 86 813 70 78 43 1,114 34	90 66 332 07 83 85	160 52 645 77 162 28 1,114 34	
Total	\$14,893 54	\$3,639 44		\$18,532 \$414,055

### SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS DUE COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE, 1908.

County Asylums.	Amount paid by state to counties for their own insane.	Amount paid by state to counties for insane from other counties.	Amount paid by state for state insane.	Special tax on counties for insane to them and paid to counties where kept.	Total of amounts due county asylums for care of chronic insane.
1 Brown 2 Chippewa 3 Columbia 4 Dane 5 Dodge 6 Dunn 7 Eau Claire 8 Fond du Lac 9 Grant 10 Green 11 Iowa 12 Jefferson 13 La Crosse 14 Manitowoc 15 Marathon 16 Marinette 17 Milwaukee	\$6,769 93 3,616 91 4,340 79 8,802 00 7,412 67 5,136 21 5,056 50 5,981 36 6,566 55 4,177 07 3,720 00 7,919 93 9,680 79 5,380 93 5,120 10 3,633 50 17,861 36	6,821 67 1,054 69 318 71 4,203 43 6,471 10 2,644 49 924 61 3,088 37 2,564 19 472 50 1,079 99 3,918 07 8,016 02 8,756 20	692 97 2,553 65 1,072 89 1,749 67 1,099 71 487 92 101 15 3,668 41 1 013 99 177 25 5,281 18	8,284 62 1,230 23 383 21 1,978 77 7,900 35 3,449 49 1,040 11 3,674 72 2,903 20	19,416 17 9,179 26 8,802 90 8,629 14 15,800 80 21,177 62 13,177 65 9,010 10 10,991 31 12,735 80 9,964 27 12,233 40 12,23 85 22,686 96
18 Monroe 19 Outagamie 20 Racine 21 Richland 22 Rock 23 St. Croix 24 Sauk 25 Sheboygan 26 Trempealeau 27 Vernon 28 Walworth 29 Washington 30 Waukesha 31 Waupaca 22 Winnebag	4,339 90 6,564 40 7,694 59 7,731 21 4,614 40 5,527 57 9,188 36 4,764 00 4,949 79 4,272 42	420 86 3,449 53 2,946 22 3,172 48 1,022 95 6,182 36 1,916 77 1,200 18 3,992 57 3,777 55 780 52 3,711 64 8,033 64 4,007 73 3,238 27	1,995 88 7,082 33 2,340 57 1,93 90 537 64 2,147 22 676 56 3,131 28 3,325 48 2,739 15 2,258 81	4 2.11 28 3,242 82 3,863 58 1 2.27 95 7,197 22 1 6 6 43 1,484 13 4,127 81 810 62 4,151 69 970 54 4,642 55 3,329 44	5,4?4 40 15,885 02 15,875 42 17,362 43 12,322 68 19,6 0 14 9,6°8 41 14,110 19 13,953 14

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Adams	Columbia	\$156 48 78 21 78 21 234 64 325 71	\$185 43 94 02 97 35 276 14 379 71	\$341 86 172 28 175 56 510 78 705 42
Ashland	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Iowa Jefferson Marathon Marinette St. Croix Washington Waupaca Winnebago	469 29 131 50 369 64 156 43 78 21 701 96 29 36 271 93 78 22 21 21 73 21	524 98 147 85 487 49 176 38 90 41 837 88 89 86 338 28 96 22 24 72 89 02	994 22 268 35 807 13 354 51 168 62 1,537 24 69 22 610 31 174 44 45 93 167 23
Barron	Chippewa Dunn Enu Claire Grant La Crosse Marathon St. Croix Sauk Vernon Walworth	988 58 803 14 312 86 55 93 156 43 234 64 628 93 78 21 201 00 22 50	1,053 83 957 59 356 86 95 60 176 61 278 60 709 63 83 14 233 50 23 50	1,994 96 1,760 73 669 22 151 53 833 04 513 24 1,388 61 166 35 434 50 51 00
Bayfield	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire La Crosse Marathon Outagamie St. Croix Waupaca Winnebago	724 72 78 21 1,152 0) 78 21 234 64 73 21 244 71 78 21 312 86	908 20 92 51 1,854 90 85 11 277 65 91 71 281 51 96 64 355 22	1,632 S2 170 72 2.506 80 163 82 512 29 169 92 526 22 174 85 668 08
Brown	Rock	.8 21	93 21	171 42
Buffalo	Dunn Bau Claire Green Iowa La Crosse Marathon St. Croix Trempealeau Vernon	78 21 391 08 96 64 43 07 625 72 78 21 156 43 406 07 73 21	93 21 446 89 133 24 47 78 666 08 93 03 182 83 453 05 91 21	171 42 837 96 229 83 90 85 1,291 80 171 27 339 26 859 12 169 42

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Burnett	Chippewa Dunn Lowa Jefferson St. Croix Sank Vernon	78 21 234 64 14 36 78 21 312 86 78 21 200 14	106 79 277 94 14 36 90 81 355 89 91 56 258 64	185 00 512 58 28 72 169 02 668 75 169 77 462 38
Calumet	Brown Fond du Lac Man'towoc Marinette Outagamie Sheboygan Washington Waukesha Waupaca Winnebago	78 21 78 21 472 29 16 98 363 00 276 43 441 00 156 43 59 36 71 36	84 46 104 21 577 64 16 93 463 85 514 88 523 85 197 73 67 85 78 51	162 67 182 42 1,049 98 33 96 831 85 591 31 964 85 354 16 127 21 144 87
Clark	Chippewa Dodge Enu Claire La Crosse Marathon Marinette Monroe Racine Trempealeau Vernon	156 43 60 43 469 29 170 57 567 43 29 57 122 79 48 21 547 50 273 21	197 81 84 43 541 14 218 65 671 45 80 17 148 11 50 81 620 45 318 21	354 24 144 86 1,010 43 389 22 1,238 88 59 74 270 90 99 02 1,167 95
Crawford	Grant	860 36 234 64 1,212 86 625 72	1,031 96 265 15 1,482 46 729 72	1,892 82 499 79 2,695 82 1,855 44
Door	Brown	516 21 156 48 938 58 39 43 547 50	574 51 208 43 1,130 59 40 88 651 35	1,090 72 364 86 2,069 17 80 31 1,198 85
Douglas	Chippewa Dunn Eau Ciaire Green Iowa Marinette St. Croix Vernon Walworth Winnebago	1,016 79 286 86 1,419 44 156 48 78 21 1 50 1,182 07 156 48 56 38 156 48	1,159 15 275 71 1,674 34 203 93 85 06 1 50 1,316 36 182 43 67 31 169 02	2,175 54 512 77 3,993 78 360 36 163 27 3 00 2,448 43 338 86 123 67 395 45

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Eau Claire	St. Croix	8 14	8 14	16 28
Florence	Marathon	126 48 156 48	159 97 178 48	296 40 834 91
Ferest	Washington Waupaca	78 22 78 21	94 87 83 <b>02</b>	173 09 161 23
Green Lake	Columbia	78 21 84 50 1,498 35 7 97 75 21 454 29	87 11 58 00 499 31 11 07 80 01 511 68	165 82 92 50 1,992 66 18 14 155 22 965 97
Iron,	Brown Chippewa Eau Claire Iowa Marathon Racine Racine Waupaca Winnebago	156 43 234 64 126 56 78 21 391 07 78 29 73 29 156 43 156 43	178 48 25e 13 152 71 93 97 467 54 79 75 79 75 183 62 181 19	329 86 492 77 279 57 172 18 858 61 153 04 153 04 340 05 337 62
Jackson	Chippewa Columbia Dunn Eau Claire Green Iowa La Crosse Marathon Richland Trempealeau Vernon	78 21 78 21 81 07 78 82 168 43 78 21 234 64 312 86 16 07 1,020 86 462 21	104 44 93 40 33 17 92 57 198 63 90 22 245 80 871 85 19 62 1,166 23 540 21	182 65 171 61 64 24 170 79 367 06 168 43 480 44 684 71 35 69 2,187 09 1,002 42
Jefferson	Walworth	14 57	20 67	35 24
Juneau	Columbia Greea La Crosse Marinette Monroe Richland Sauk Trempeäleau Vernon	234 64 977 57 68 64 14 79 99 43 391 07 1,321 93 194 57 649 07	263 74 1,180 32 80 01 15 09 116 54 480 22 1,593 37 295 61 762 87	498 38 2,157 89 143 65 29 83 215 7 871 29 2,915 50 490 18 1,411 94

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Kenosha	Green Racine Rock Walworth Washington Waukesha Waupaca	513 00 863 14 200 35 1,093 07 36 43 156 43 31 29	631 40 959 82 245 85 1,477 65 62 13 177 93 34 43	1,144 40 1,822 96 445 70 2,570 72 93 56 334 86 65 72
Kewaunee	Brown Fond du Lac Manitowoc Marinette Outagamie Racine Washington Waupaca Winnebago	832 93 19 93 574 79 71 36 625 72 105 86 78 22 156 43 158 43	\$98 65 26 43 964 47 74 21 736 22 121 96 87 77 179 92 168 88	781 58 46 36 1,519 26 145 57 1,361 94 227 88 165 99 836 35 \$25 81
Lafayette	Grant	78 21 1,180 07 547 50 78 21 312 86 78 21	91 86 1,424 17 628 39 98 06 376 86 94 31	170 07 2,604 24 1,175 89 176 27 £89 72 172 52
Langlade	Brown Eau Claire Fond du Lac Manitowoc Marthon Marinette Outagamic Washington Waupaca Winnebago	78 21 78 22 78 21 284 64 469 29 151 93 234 64 78 22 234 64 78 21	94 46 89 67 100 71 273 79 564 52 170 61 264 29 102 92 256 71 94 92	172 67 167 89 178 92 508 48 1,033 81 322 54 493 93 181 14 491 35 173 18
Lincoln	Dodge	78 21 234 65 54 64 156 43 718 50 16 73 274 64 156 48 234 65 371 36	95 21 266 30 30 64 134 33 878 63 17 33 273 94 195 23 252 32 403 48	173 42 501 45 185 23 340 76 1,502 13 84 26 508 53 351 66 486 97 774 84
Manitowoc	Brown Fond du Lac	86 64 78 22	36 64 102 22	78 28 180 44

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Marinette	Brown Fond du Lac Manitowoc Outagamie Rock Washington Waukesha Waupaca Winnebago	52 07 50 13 52 72 29 14 52 71 33 85 6 64 34 28 40 50	124 72 83 63 133 07 58 14 112 71 47 50 9 79 60 92 432 21	176 79 133 76 185 79 87 23 165 42 81 25 16 48 91 20 472 71
Marquette	Columbia Eau Claire Fond du Lac Marathon Richland Rock St. Croix Walworth Washington Winnebago	391 07 156 43 387 21 153 43 73 21 312 86 78 21 156 43 78 21	424 27 180 53 482 21 191 21 93 81 380 33 89 76 85 05 202 78 82 12	815 64 387 01 869 42 347 64 172 62 693 12 167 97 163 29 359 21 160 13
Monroe	Sauk	78 21		78 21
Oconto	Brown Fond du Lac Iowa Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Outagamie Washington Waupaca Winnebago	1,175 79 113 79 78 21 156 43 469 27 306 86 586 07 234 65 777 43 439 50	1,354 39 187 79 90 40 187 48 557 81 351 05 701 07 280 85 928 57 480 15	2,530 18 251 58 168 (1 343 91 1,027 10 637 91 1,287 14 515 50 1,703 (0 919 65
Onelda	Chippewa Dunn Fond du Lac Marathon Outagamie Racine Washington Waukesha Winnebago	96 64 78 21 78 22 391 67 156 43 78 22 148 93 78 21 78 21	126 16 87 66 104 22 475 39 189 73 86 32 210 68 92 46 89 07	222 80 161 87 182 44 863 46 346 16 164 54 359 61 170 67 167 28
Ozaukee	Fond du Lac	148 07 1,548 64 77 14 1,668 43	187 57 1,828 37 87 89 1,965 38	335 64 8,377 01 165 03 8,653 81
Pepin	Chippewa Dunn St. Croix Sauk Trempealenu Vernon	391 07 469 29 78 21 78 21 2 14 234 64	459 63 547 59 89 11 99 41 2 14 273 64	850 70 1,016 88 167 82 177 62 4 28 508 28

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Pierce	Dane Dunn Green Iowa La Crosse Outagamie Richland St. Croix Sauk Walworth	48. 85 547 50 78. 21. 234 64 205 50 78. 21. 156 43. 938 57 312. 83 10. 07	56 35 683 60 94 81 279 18 219 90 84 96 135 13 1,102 72 361 25 27 57	105 20 1,181 10 173 12 513 77 425 40 163 17 341 76 2,041 29 694 11 37 64
Polk	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Green Iowa St. Croix Vernon	78 81 333 43 156 43 156 43 496 41 1,221 21 298 28	98 68 374 38 182 53 185 03 583 54 1,400 45 348 28	176 59 707 81 338 96 341 46 1,069 75 2,621 66 646 56
Portage	Columbia Dunn Fond du Lac Marathon Outagamie St. Croix Sheboygan Trempealeau Washington Waukesha Waupaca Winnebago	156 43 336 85 312 86 1,095 00 312 86 234 64 75 21 1,407 87 156 43 1,244 57 102 21	192 85 402 40 381 36 1,264 06 374 01 267 64 87 21 1,567 32 198 08 182 83 1,439 92 104 56	349 28 739 25 694 28 2,359 66 686 87 502 28 162 42 2,975 19 339 31 2,634 49 206 77
Price	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Marinette Sheboygan Waupaca	938-58- 156-43- 277-72- 18-86- 4-29- 312-86	1,071 22 181 88 321 97 19 86 4 29 356 99	2,009 80 338 31 599 69 38 73 8 58 669 85
Rusk	Chippewa	435 21	463 15	898 56
Şawyer	Chippewa	156 43 78 21 78 21 78 21 56 36	167 25 93 31 90 11 96 66 62 01	323 63 171 52 168 32 174 87 118 37

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Shawano	Brown Dodge Fond du Lac Iowa Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Outagamie Sheboygan Washington Waukesha Wunpaca Winnebago	78 21 547 50 56 57 391 07 42 48	186 52 190 48 * 96 21 8 50 92 46 655 66 58 12 472 27 48 18 198 23 98 81 423 79 268 18	351 00 346 86 -174 42 16 00 170 67 1,203 16 114 69 863 24 90 61 177 02 772 01 502 82
St. Croix	Dunn	78 21	92 66	170 87
Taylor	Brown Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Jefferson Outagamie St. Croix Waupaca Winnebago	547 50	81 76 592 93 462 85 1,184 70 94 39 89 21 85 91 82 31 83 61	159 97 1,140 43 853 92 2,201 50 172 00 167 42 164 12 160 52 161 82
Vilas	Chippewa Dau Claire Fond du Lac Marathon Manitowoc Richland Washington Winnebajo	110 36 78 21 127 07 78 21 78 21 78 22	172 77 164 19 104 21 156 62 93 31 90 51 85 57 98 57	329 20 274 55 182 42 283 69 171 52 168 72 163 79 176 79
Washburn	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Lowa Rock Sauk	78 21 78 22 78 21 78 21	175 88 94 31 92 32 85 36 93 21 186 15	332 31 172 52 170 54 163 57 171 42 342 53
Waupaca	Winnebago		41 78	41 78
•	Fond du Lac Jefferson Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Richland Sheboygan Washington Waupaca Winnebago	312 86 26 14 312 86 81 21	329 57 179 93 94 76 93 51 12 27 380 46 28 14 393 11 95 04 328 82	594 64 336 36 172 97 171 72 23 84 693 52 54 28 705 97 176 25 641 68

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	.Total.
Wood	Brown Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Marathon Richland Sheboygan Trempealeau Waupaca Winnebago	148 29 78 21 78 21 78 22 1,030 86 156 43 39 43 312 86 541 07 78 22	166 06 33 28 59 21 93 32 1,242 58 191 18 47 63 346 79 612 84 92 07	314 33 161 4: 167 4: 171 5: 2,793 38 35) 6: 85 1: 639 6: 1,153 6: 170 2:
Total		\$85,107 98	\$99,683 98	\$184,791 9

## DIVISION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 80, 1907.

Table No. 2.

	Own Insane	State Insane	Total
Brown	\$6,316 14	\$123 07	\$6 439 2t
Chippewa	4,299 07 4,323 50	698 95	5 093 03 6,774 08
Columbia Dane	9,035 79	2,440 58	9 035 73
		520 29	8.344 03
Dodge			
Dunn		1,022 17	5,571 03
Eau Claire	5,172 64	1,782 91	6,953 55
Fond du Lac	5,667 21	1,084 58	6,751 79
Grant	7,490 51	1,082 47	8,772 98
Green	4,276 07	351 85	4,627 92
Iowa	3,763 50	3,417 01	7,219 54
Jefferson	8,124 50	1,796 85	9,9?1 35
La Crosse	9,230 79	1,314 47	10,545 26
Manitowoc	5,175 41	5,758 48	10,933 <b>89</b>
Marathon	5,481 21		5,431 21
Marinette	3,321 86	321 25	3,643 11
Milwaukee	17,874 21		17, 374 21
Monroe	4,634 14	172 83	4,806 97
Outagamie	6,406 94	1,386 78	7,793 72
Racine	8,653 66	1.194 56	9.843 22
Richland	3,079 50	7.520 25	10.599 75
Rock	7,894 71	2,424 00	10.518 71
St. Croix	4.599 35	1.357 83	5.957 18
Sauk	5,170 02	395 82	5,565 84
Sheboygan	8,871 64	793 60	9,665 24
Trempealeau	4,590 86	631 77	5,252 63
Vernon	4,572 64	3.388 57	7.961 21
Walworth	3,747 21	2,503 52	6,250 78
Washington	3,462 00	2,500 59	5,962 59
Waukesha	6.844 93	2,069 68	8.914 61
Waupaca	4,359 64	1. 81 50	5.741 14
Winnebago	10,281 50	1,223 28	11,504 78
Total	\$199,203 80	\$50,719 54	\$219,923 84

8—S. B. C.

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Adams	Columbia	\$86 57 78 43 78 43 235 29	\$105 60 95 48 100 07 277 49	\$192 17 173 91 178 50 512 78
Ashland	Dunn Eau Claire Fond du Lac. Iowa Jefferson Marathon Marinette Eichland St. Croix	876 07 470 58 156 86 892 13 8 22 108 64 78 43 675 43 146 57 11 14 253 50 78 43	600 38 183 91 484 42 14 22 130 74 90 43 906 08 202 62 41 59 312 05	819 64 1,990 66 340 77 876 56 17 44 239 38 168 86 1,481 51 849 19 52 78 565 55
Barron	Washington Winnebago Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire La Crosse Marathon St. Croix Sauk Vernon	78 43 78 43 933 65 804 00 313 70 156 85 235 29 985 57 78 43 235 27 78 43	99 18 83 39 1,060 96 946 15 376 80 168 25 282 44 1,063 85 90 23 274 27 94 53	177 61 161 88 1,924 62 1,750 15 690 325 10 517 73 1,993 48 163 66 509 54
Bayfield	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire La Crosse Marathon Marinette Outagamie St Croix Waupaca Winnebago	705 87 112 50 1,177 50 78 43 235 29 67 07 78 43 321 64 78 43 313 73	873 17 130 55 1,441 70 93 98 280 79 79 97 90 78 414 94 86 82 359 11	1,579 04 243 05 2,619 30 1.72 41 516 42 147 04 169 21 736 59 165 25 672 84
Buffalo	Rock  Dunn Eau Claire Green Iowa La Crosse Marathon Richland St. Croix Trempealeau Vernon	78 42 147 64 360 63 78 43 160 29 477 43 78 43 150 85 156 86 488 36 78 42	96 43 163 59 429 93 95 58 173 24 559 15 91 33 172 75 183 43 542 04 91 42	174 84 311 23 790 56 173 96 333 53 1,036 58 169 76 323 60 339 29 1,030 40 169 84
Burnett	Chippewa Dunn Iowa Jefferson St. Croix Sauk Vernon	78 43 218 57 78 43 78 43 414 00 78 43 235 27	94 56 272 22 81 83 91 53 465 33 92 88 274 27	172 99 490 79 160 31 169 96 879 88 170 81 509 54

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Calumet	Brown Fond du Lac Manitowoc Marinette Outagamie Sheboygan Washington Waukesha	13 71 78 42 400 70 78 43 313 71 265 92 392 14 174 48	23 36 104 42 471 20 92 33 383 31 306 92 458 14 213 31	37 07 182 84 871 90 170 76 697 02 572 84 850 28 387 74
Clark	Chippewa Dodge Dunn Eau Claire Marathon Marinette Monroe Racine Trempealeau Vernon	156 86 78 43 35 73 470 55 629 57 232 07 156 85 65 57 531 88 470 55	194 81 98 43 25 71 599 15 749 42 260 17 186 86 67 32 588 06 548 55	351 67 -171 86 51 42 1,029 70 1,578 99 492 24 343 72 132 89 1,119 99 1,019 16
Crawford	Grant Iowa Richland Vernon	846 18 285 29 1,441 93 603 19	950 78 273 45 1.760 98 703 19	1,796 96 508 74 3,202 86 1,306 88
Dane	Marinette	68 36	106 41	174 77
Door	Brown Fond du Lac Manitowoc Marinette Outagamie Sheboygan Walworth	468 42 156 85 930 18 156 00 516 86 66 85 32 57	575 37 208 85 1,111 88 179 37 648 16 77 60 34 02	1,043 79 365 70 2,042 06 335 37 1,165 02 144 45 66 59
Douglas	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Green Iowa La Crosse Marinette St. Croix Vernon Walworth Winnebago	984 23 405 43 1,486 71 156 86 78 43 168 00 78 43 1,176 43 156 85 78 43 156 86	1,170 17 486 83 1,819 31 201 11 80 93 184 05 93 08 1,390 70 182 85 89 63 177 21	2,154 40 892 26 3,306 02 357 97 159 36 352 05 171 51 2,567 18 339 70 168 06 334 07
Dunn	Marinette	10 93	. 11 18	22 06
Bau Claire	St. Croix	20 57	20 67	41 24
Florence	Marathon Winnebago	78 43 156 <b>8</b> 6	. 96 98 174 08	175 41 380 94
Fond du Lac	Sheboygan	42 85	48 35	91 2 <b>0</b>
Forest	Washington Waupaca	78 43 78 42	93 03 83 93	171 46 162 35
Grant	Iowa	57 48	57 43	114 86

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From. state.	Special tax on countles.	Total.
Green Lake	Columbia Fond du Lac Sheboygan Waukesha Winnebago	78 42 809 14 29 36 78 42 332 93	88 02 1,043 14 33 61 84 17 411 92	166 44 1,852 28 62 97 162 59 794 85
Iron	Brown Chippewa Eau Claire Iowa Marathon Marinette Racine Sheboygan Wuupaca Winnebago	156 85 37 29 171 42 78 43 322 07 366 64 78 43 106 71 156 85	188 94 128 20 215 12 89 33 383 92 439 84 89 23 121 21 171 74 184 10	345 79 165 49 383 54 167 76 705 69 8.6 48 167 66 227 92 328 59 340 15
Jackson	Chippewa Columbia Dunn Bau Claire Green Lowa La Crosse Marathon Marinette Monroe Richland Trempealeau Vernon	78 43 78 42 78 43 78 43 156 86 121 51 42 42 302 57 193 50 6 00 78 43 1,092 43	98 28 95 48 92 08 100 08 169 51 130 31 111 93 367 57 208 85 6 00 91 28 1,250 23 457 13	171 71 173 90 170 51 179 46 326 57 251 82 154 35 670 14 402 35 12 00 169 71 2,342 66 849 26
Jefferson	Racine Walworth Waukesha	47 57 78 43 10 71	52 32 89 08 10 71	99 8) 167 51 21 42
Juneau	Columbia Green Marathon Marinette Monroe Richland Sauk Vernon	241 92 929 36 42 00 73 43 179 57 392 14 1,120 71 582 61	282 27 1,105 46 51 70 81 38 199 88 479 79 733 64 680 11	524 19 2,084 52 93 70 159 81 379 45 871 53 1,854 35 1,262 72
Kenosha	Green Racine Walworth Waukesha	883 57 2,485 71 78 43 156 85	489 52 2,716 57 92 93 179 60	878 09 5,202 28 171 86 836 45
Кеwаипее	Brown Manitowoc Marinette Outagamie Racine Washington Waupaca Winnebago	330 64 555 62 156 85 592 07 78 43 78 43 156 85	381 84 654 67 178 10 717 17 98 95 91 83 172 92 107 58	711 98 1,210 29 334 95 1,309 24 177 28 329 77 209 95

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Lafayette	Grant Green Iowa Richland Rock Walworth	78 43 1,098 00 569 80 78 43 552 41 78 43	89 33 1,336 45 650 56 97 33 640 91 85 98	167 76 2,434 45 1,220 86 175 76 1,198 33 164 41
Langlade	Brown Eau Claire Fond du Lac Manitowoc Marrathon Marinette Outsgamle Sheboygan Walworth Washington Waupaca Winnebago	78 43 78 43 78 43 235 28 485 36 313 71 185 13 34 28 75 43 78 43 283 29 78 43	110 28 97 33 104 43 274 28 588 66 349 31 235 28 39 78 90 33 104 53 302 68 99 42	188 71 175 76 182 96 509 56 1,074 02 662 03 420 41 73 06 165 76 192 96 583 92 177 85
Lincoln	Dodge Eau Claire Jefferson Marathon Marinette Outsgamie Washington Waupaca Winnebago	78 43 191 78 80 36 701 36 248 35 235 28 156 85 186 63 392 13	96 43 238 58 100 26 827 66 262 80 286 83 198 05 197 22 413 24	174 86 430 36 190 62 1,529 03 511 15 521 61 349 90 883 85 805 37
Manitowoc	Brown Fond du Lac	30 <b>21</b> 78 <b>43</b>	84 71 104 48	64 92 192 86
Marinette	Racine	46 <b>7</b> 2 38 79	53 92 41 07	100 64 79 86
Marquette	Columbia Eau Claire Fond du Lac. Marathon Richland Rock St. Croix Walworth Washington Winnebago	394 72 156 85 409 50 156 86 79 43 313 70 78 43 78 43 105 85 78 43	432 83 195 85 523 50 198 21 93 28 393 20 89 80 91 65 158 05	827 05 852 20 983 00 350 07 171 71 705 90 168 23 170 06 258 90 171 43
Milwaukee	Walworth	7 72 71 36	7 72 98 21	15 44 169 57
Monroe	Iowa Sauk	58 29 78 43	69 14	127 48 78 43
Oconto	Brown Fond du Lac Iowa Manitowoc Marathon Marlnette Outagamie Washington Waupaca Winnebago	1,181 00 78 48 78 48 156 85 470 57 541 71 488 21 235 29 705 86 399 84	1,385 58 104 48 96 89 187 90 559 75 596 91 614 11 209 54 709 81	2,516 58 182 86 174 81 844 75 1,029 88 1,188 68 1,007 88 504 88 1,475 67 881 15

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Oneida	Chippewa Duna Fond da Lac Marathon Marinette Outaganie Racine Washington Wankesha Winnebago	76 68 78 48 78 48 851 21 26 57 156 85 78 43 156 86 78 43 78 43	100 98 90 57 104 43 435 06 27 47 188 90 83 85 189 28 94 23 96 07	177 96 169 00 182 96 786 27 54 04 345 75 167 28 847 12 172 66 174 50
Ozankee	Fond du Lac	106 85 1,460 01 119 14 1,645 67	208 85 1,729 61 134 39 1,850 47	<b>365 70</b> 3,191 62 2 <b>5</b> 3 58 3,495 54
Pepin	Chippewa Dunn St. Creix Sauk Trempealeau Vernon	800 15 470 57 78 48 78 43 165 83 285 27	505 38 549 17 89 10 100 73 197 23 274 27	897 53 1,019 74 107 53 179 16 363 08 503 54
Pierce	Dunn Green Iowa La Crosse Outagamie Richland St Croix Sauk Sheboygan	549 60 98 48 285 29 156 86 78 48 156 85 1,017 21 247 06 83 22	640 20 93 78 267 32 170 01 96 73 183 95 1,215 99 306 27 36 72	1,189 20 172 21 502 61 876 87 175 1 340 80 2,233 20 578 38 69 94
Polk	Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Green Iowa Marathon St. Croix Vernon	78 48 258 96 153 85 156 96 390 14 42 00 1,274 36 179 35	101 51 294 21 192 95 183 36 443 10 58 45 1,439 02 209 85	179 94 553 97 349 70 340 22 835 24 95 45 2,713 39 389 20
Portage	Columbia Duna Fond du Lac Marathon Marinette Outugamie St. Croix Sheboygan Trempealeau Walworth Washington Waukesha Waupaca Winnebago	174 64 75 43 331 07 1,873 50 290 07 313 71 298 50 1,56 85 1,400 36 75 88 1,96 85 1,843 18 1,843 18 1,843 18 1,843 18	226 58 124 78 434 07 1,495 07 1,495 07 259 72 382 21 384 00 181 85 1,591 22 85 38 193 45 128 35 1,444 47 79 88	901 17 200 21 765 14 2,769 16 479 77 635 96 623 11 238 77 2,991 56 160 81 350 36 220 77 2,787 61 158 31

Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Price	Chippewa Dunn Bau Claire Iowa Marimette	905 16 156 86 813 70 96 50 78 43	1,088 57 188 96 394 65 85 45 84 03	1,988 78 340 89 698 35 161 95 162 46
•	Sheboygan Waupaca	78 43 313 74	90 48 885 18	163 86 648 84
Racine	Waukesha	45 21	45 21	90 42
Rock	Racine	. 65 36	75 66	141 02
Rask	Chippewa Outagamie	1,607 57 22 28	1,296 47 22 28	2,294 04 44 56
St. Croix	Dunn	78 48	98 98	172 41
Sawyer	Chippewa Marathon St. Croix Sauk Walworth	118 97 78 48 78 43 78 48 97 97	147 50 92 43 89 77 102 98 77 67	265 57 170 86 168 20 161 86 144 74
Shaweno	Brown Dodge Fond du Lac Iowa Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Outagamie Sheboygan Washington Waukesha Waupaca Winnebago	156 85 156 85 78 48 78 48 549 C0 880 79 892 14 213 14 156 85 78 43 282 64 235 28	179 87 190 35 104 43 98 88 91 28 646 75 420 13 485 19 245 64 194 51 99 18 318 24 247 49	386 72 347 20 182 86 172 31 109 66 1,195 75 800 92 877 33 457 78 351 37 177 (1 600 88 482 77
Taylor	Brown Chippewa Dunn Eau Claire Jefferson Marathon Outagamie St. Croix Waupaca Winnebago	78 43 476 58 363 21 959 14 78 43 25 29 78 43 78 43 78 43 78 43	86 98 542 76 428 96 1,164 24 92 68 91 29 90 78 88 97 82 79 84 05	165 86 1,019 34 792 17 2,123 88 171 11 56 58 169 21 167 40 161 22 162 48
Vilas	Chippewa Eau Claire Fond du Lac Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Richland Washington Winnebago	24 86 78 85 78 43 78 43 130 50 190 50 78 43 78 43 69 86	53 65 96 05 104 43 98 53 157 60 218 80 91 18 87 18 90 66	78 51 174 90 182 86 171 98 288 10 417 80 169 61 165 61 160 53

## DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.—Continued.

#### Table No. 1.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties.	Total.
Washburn	Chippewa	218 14 145 07 6 00 78 43	252 19 180 07 6 75 84 58	470 38 325 14 12 75 163 01
	RockSauk	78 42 156 85	98 42 190 25	176 84 347 10
Waushara	Fond du Lac JeTerson Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Richland Sheboygan Walworth Washington Waupaca Winnebago	228 86 156 85 20 57 78 43 78 43 313 71 66 00 1 72 313 72 78 43	285 86 182 95 25 37 98 43 116 23 579 66 78 00 1 72 381 47 82 83 332 07	514 73 · 339 80 45 94 171 86 194 71 693 37 144 (0) 3 44 695 19 161 26 645 57
Wood	Brown Chippewa Dunn Eu Claire Marathon Marinette Richland Sheboygan Trempealeau Vernon Waukesha Waupaca Winnebago	89 78 78 43 78 43 78 43 1,074 43 35 36 156 85 78 43 313 71 32 57 17 57 53? 07 78 43	107 33 85 13 91 83 97 08 1,266 63 35 36 194 35 90 93 37 03 38 07 17 57 594 02 83 85	197 11 163 56 170 26 175 26 175 27 351 20 169 66 670 74 70 64 35 14 1,156 09
	Total	\$39,633 77	\$103,776 28	\$192,280 05

Table No. 2.

Counties	Own Insane	State Insane	Total
Brown	\$6,769 93	\$176 40	<b>\$6</b> ,946 33
Chippewa	3,616 91	692 97	4,309 88
Columbia	4,340 79	2,558 65	6,874 41
Dane	8,802 00		8,8 2 00
Dodge	7,412 67	522 57	7,935 22
Dunn	5,136 21	1,072 39	6,208 60
Eau Claire	5,056 50	1,749 67	6,806 17
Fond du Lac	5,981 36	1,099 71	7,081 07
Grant	6,566 55	487 92	7,054 47
Green	4,177 07	101 15	4,278 22
Iowa	3,720 00	3,608 41	7,828 41
Jefferson	7,919 98	1,013 90	8,933 93
La Crosse	9.680 79	175 25	9.876 04
Manitowoc	5,390 93	5,385 18	10.766 11
Marathon	5,120 19		5,120 19
Marinette	3.688 50	1,770 91	5,459 41
Milwaukee	17,861 33		17.831 26
Monroe	4.329 93	170 80	4,510 73
Outagamie	6,564 43	1.082 78	7,617 21
Racine	7,090 50	1,995 88	9,686 88
Richland	3,244 29	7,082 08	17,326 87
Rock	7,731 21	2,340 57	10.071 78
St. Croix	4.614 43	1,696 93	6.311 36
Sauk	5,537 57	567 64	6,105 21
Sheboygan	9,188 36	2.147 22	11.335 53
Trempealeau	4,764 00	676 56	5,4'0 56
Vernon	4.949 79	3,131 23	8,081 07
Walworth	4.272 43	3,325 /3	7.5 7 86
Washington	3,654 00	2.739 15	6.393 15
Waukesha	6.901 94	2.258 81	9,160 75
Waupaca	4.603 93	1.0.6 39	5.740 32
Winnebago	10,510 93	1,114 34	11,625 27
Total	\$199,859 43	\$51,816 01	\$251,675 44

Officers of County Asylums.

OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1908.

Countles.	Post office; asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting physicians.	Trustees.	Post office of trustees.	Matrons.
Brown	Green Bay	F. M. Loftus	R. C. Buchanan, Green Bay		Green Bay DePere.	Mrs. F. M. Loftus.
Chippewa	Cihppewa Falls	R. P. Dickenson	R. P. Dickenson C.A. Hayes, Chippewa Falls.	Lewis Peterson D. G. Coleman P. J. Coserove	Fontency. Chippewa Falls.	Ida E. Dickinson.
Columbia	Wyocena	B. Miller	F. W. Hamonel. Wyocena	Henry Lebeis, Jr. John Graham J. A. Earhart.	Bloomer. Portage Columbus.	Mrs. B. Miller.
Dane	Verona	L. P. Edwin	Walter W. Stebbins, Verona.	Alan Bogue R. E. Davis.	Poynette. Middleton Rorkdale	Sadie E. Clarke.
Dodge,!	Juneau	E. L. Derse	C. G. Schnalbock	H. J. Sutherland Ulrich Habbegger John Herberg	Madison. Watertown.	Mrs. E. L. Derse.
Dunn	Menomonie	8. W. Jackson,	N. L. Howlson, Menomonie	Wm. Volkman. G. H. Seely. D. C. Coolidge	Beaver Dam. Menomonte. Downing	M. D. Jackson.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	O. H. Kitzman	O. H. Kitzman J. F. Farr. Eau Claire	S. Davenport Julius G. Ingram Charence Sprague.	Eau Gable. Eau Claire	Mrs. O. H. Kintz-
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac Fond du Lac	Louis A. Kenyon	H. E. Twohig, Fond du Lac	Chas. A. Cox. E. W. Clark. H. B. Landaal	Augusta. Fond du Lac Waupun.	Ida M. Kenyon.
Grant	Lancaster	M. V. Burris	S. E. Hassel, Lancaster	Jos. Halbach Hernan Grimm John M. Gardner	Calumetville Cassville Platteville.	Mrs. M. V. Burris
Green	Monroe	R. C. Whitcomb	W. B. Gnagi, Monroe	George Brown. J. C. Baker Fred Ties	Woodman. Monroe Brodhead.	M. L. Whitcomb.
Iowa	Dodgeville	E. J. Perkins	H. H. Horton, Cobb	Wm. Ferguson James Spenseley M. H. Murphey	Dayton Mineral Point Avoca, R. F. D.	Mrs. T.S. Perkins.
Jefferson	Jefferson	W. E. Volet	W. W. Reed. Jefferson	J. H. Billings. F. C. Hanson. A. J. Carin.	Cobb. Fort Atkinsom	Mrs. W. E. Voigt.
LaCrosse	West Salem O. Gullickson	O. Gullickson	S. R. Wakefield, West Salem P. A. Wakefield, West Salem.	Emil Steppenback. Ira Rfchardson Wm.A. Duncan Thos. Stavrum	Jefferson. Bangor. LaCrosse. LaCrosse.	Mrs. O. Gullickson

Officers of County Asylums.

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OFFICERS OF
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Counties.	Post office asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting physicians.	Trustees.	Post office of trustees.	Matrons.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Henry Goedjen	Herbert Thurtell, Manitowoc	Henry Werneke	Manitowoc	Mrs. Henry Goed- jen.
Marathon	Wausau	Joseph Roehl, Jr	H. L. Rosenberry. Wausau	Martin Rappel Anton Mehl. C. F. Cramer.	Readsville. Wausau	Teresa Roehl.
Marinette	Peshtigo	R. M. Smith	J. N. Aubin, Peshtigo	J. Treu. W. A. Brown.	Wansau. Marinette	Mrs. B. M. Smith.
Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	Wm. F. Beutler	W. F. Beutler, Wauwatosa	D. Heidenworth Jacob Truss	Peshtigo. Milwaukee	Mrs. J. Merriott.
				M. J. Haisler Andrew Oswald.	Milwaukee.	
Monroe	Sparta	F. J. Mooney	F. J. Mooney Dr. S. D. Beebe, Sparta	Fred Gross.	Sperta	Mrs. F. J. Mooney.
Outagamie	Appleton	G. R. Downer	J. V. Canavan, Appleton	Ernest Bartell H. T. Hardecker. Jarvis Muttart	Tomah. Hortonville.	Ida M. Downer.
Racine	Racine	Silas H. Bull	S. Sorenson. Racine	Albert Brooker Wm. Shenkenberk Henry Johnson	Seymour. Waterford. Caledonia. R.F.D.	Julia D. Bull.
Richland	Richland Center L. T. Johnson.	L. T. Johnson	R. H. DeLap, Richland Center	Peter Nelson W. W. Ellsworth	Racine. Lone Rock	Mrs. L. T. Johnson
l ock	Janesville	K. Killam	J. F. Pember, Janesville	J. E Coffiand. C. E. Langworthy. Robert More	Richland Center Edgerton Emerald Grove	Mrs. K. Killam.
St. Croix	New Richmond	T. D. Wheeler	F. S. Wade, New Richmond	G. R. Barker. W. C. Bradley. H. L. North	Janesville. Hudson Hudson	Mrs. T. D. Wheeler
Sauk	Reedsburg	C. Christensen	C. A. Rood, Reedsburg	O. W. Mosher. John Griggs. J. M. Kindschi.	New Richmond. Baraboo. Prairie du Sac.	Mrs. C. Christen- sen.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan A. J. Whiffen	A. J. Whiffen	O. J. Gutsch, Sheboygan	Wm. Riggert Thos. McNeill K. L. Frome.	Reedsburk. Sheboygan Hivards Grove.	Mrs. A. J. Whiffen.

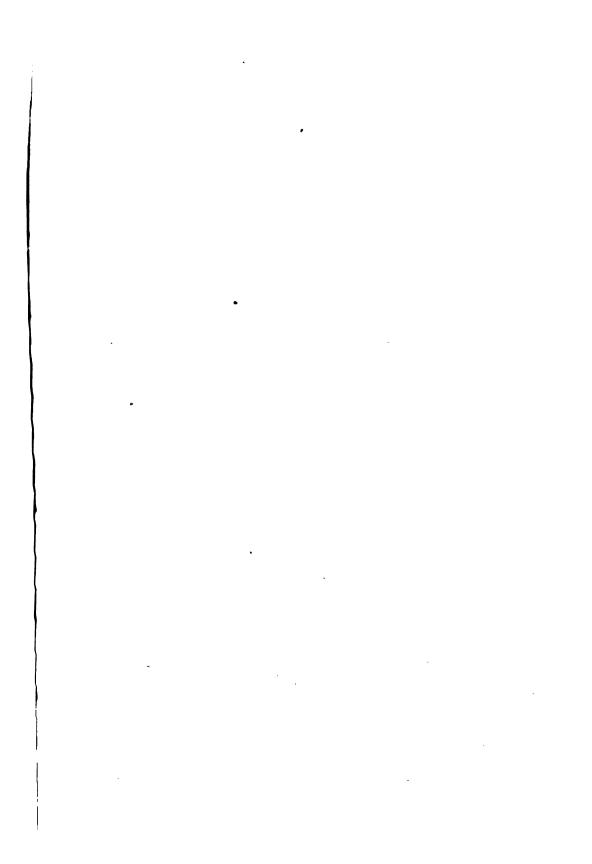
Officers of County Asylums.

OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1308—Contin

Superintendents. Visiting physicians. Trustees. Post office of trustees.  P. H. Johnson. C. Bergh. Whitehall. W. Marwin. Trempealeau. Etitick. C. M. Butt. Viroqua. Beinert T. Bentson Viroqua. Beinert T. Bentson Viroqua. Dan. S. Benneft. Viroqua. Dan. S. Benneft. C. M. Butt. Viroqua. Dan. S. Benneft. Petton. Ohas. Dunlap. Eikhorn. T. P. Spooner. West Bend. B. D. Joseph Ott. West Bend. R. D. G. F. Leins. West Bend. R. D. G. F. Leins. West Bend. R. D. G. F. Leins. West Bend. R. D. G. F. Leins.	
Superintendents.  P. H. Johnson C. F. Wilkins N. D. W. Stanford V. Peter Lochen V. C. D. Common	Counties. Post Office Superintendents. Visiting physicians.  Trenpealeau. Whitehall P. H. Johnson C. Bergh. Whitehall Welworth Elkhorn D. W. Stanford W. H. Hurlbut, Elkhorn  Washington West Bend Peter Locheh W. J. Wehle, West Bend
	Post Office asylum. Whitehall Viroqua Elkhorn West Bend

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WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

## THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1908.

### **OFFICERS**

DR. CHAS. GORST		St	PERINT	ENDENT
DR. M. K. GREEN				
DR. AUGUST SAUTHOFF	••••	A · ·	D	
DR. WILLARD W. DICKER	••••	ASSISTA	NT PHY	SICIANS
DR. R. M. BLAKELIDGE				
P. D. CRAMER			S	TEWARD
JOSEPH DAUBNER		Assis:	FANT ST	TEWARD
MRS. B. N. PHILLIPS		• • • • • • • • • • • • • •		MATRON
GEORGE H. HANSON			SUPE	RVISOR
J. S. SMITH				
MISS M. A. SANDERS				
MRS. ALMA BENTLEY		ASSISTANT S	UPERVI	SORESS
WM. H. COOK	CHARGE	ATTENDANT.	18T M.	WARD
MILO BENTLEY			2ND	44
THOS. SHEPARD		**	3RD	**
P. V. G. ESTERLY	44	**	4TH	
J. E. AIKEN		**	5тн	**
C. C. SAMPLEY		**	6тн	**
G. BIGLER		••	7 <b>TH</b>	**
R. O. BAILEY		**	8 <b>TH</b>	••
MISS MAYME DENEEN		**	18T F.	WARD
MISS MARY SULLIVAN		••	2ND	••
MISS MAYME WELSH		**	3RD	••
MRS. A. CURRIER		**	4TH '	• •
MISS HATTIE SALEFSKY		**	5 <b>TH</b> '	••
MRS. ELIZABETH RICE			GTH '	

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MENDOTA, WISCONSIN. July 1, 1908.

The Honorable, State Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law, and the request of your Honorable Body, I take pleasure in submitting to you this, the thirteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for the period ending June 30th, 1908.

The daily average patient population of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, was 425; for the year ending June 30th, 1905, 431; for the ending June 30th, 1906, 459; for the year ending June 30th, 1907, 568; and for the year ending June 30th, 1908, 612. There are now beds for 650 patients, and in a few weeks when the new plumbing is completed and some changes are made, there will be room for ten more, making a total of 660 beds; thus making it possible to have a daily average of 630 patients. The improvements made in the past four years have increased the capacity of this institution two hundred patients, giving the lowest cost per bed in the history of the hospital. The cubic space and the ventilation of all the rooms have been considered and all beds located accordingly. The general health for the biennial period has been very good; no epidemic and nothing uncommon in the causes of death have occurred. The mortality has been low and about the same as in the past thirty years.

The installation of large general bath rooms in the new building for each sex is of inestimable value in the care and treatmet of the patients. The patients are bathed twice a week by means of the shower system, which prevents the use of the same water for more than one patient. These baths are followed by a soap, salt, or plain rub under the direction of the physicians in charge. The general bath rooms and the ward bathrooms with their new plumbing and their new equipment furnish complete and up-to-date bathing facilities.

The congregate dining room with a seating capacity of five hundred, has proven a great success for the reason that both food and service are easily observed. The constant attention given to the kitchen and to the preparation and serving of food has been conducive to the health, comfort and happiness of the patients.

The infimaries have been removed from the third floor of the new building to the first floors on either side of the main building, thus the sick are under better conditions; they are more easily visited by the physicians; and are more closely observed by the supervisors at meal time and during any special treatment. Most of them spend nearly the entire day surrounded by flowers and vines on the recently built porches, which form part of their wards, and others who are strong enough further enjoy themselves on the lawn. In case of fire these patients are insured much better protection than they were under former conditions. The location, surroundings, and comfort of the infimary patients have been markedly improved.

In May, 1907, I attended a meeting of the National Medico-Psychological Society at Washington, D. C., and with the interest of this institution in mind, I visited several of the largest hospitals in the East, among others the National Hospital at Washington, D. C., the Manhattan Hospital at New York, the Battle Creek Sanatarium, Michigan, and the Hospital at Dunning, Ill., for the purpose of investigating the most improved methods in the uses of hydrotherapy, particularly the continuous hot water bath in the treatment of patients during periods of excitement. Upon my return home, I recommended to your Honorable Body the installation of this method of treatment, which met with your favor and is now nearly completed, and very soon we shall have in use three tubs on the male side and four tubs on the female side. For the past year this method of treatment has been followed as well as possible by the use of the ordinary tub and the results have been very satisfactory. It is not expected that the continuous hot water bath will insure a cure for all disturbed patient, but we do anticipate more recoveries under this method than that of the old method of treatment by drugs. The irritation of the nervous system

## Superintendent's Report.

produced by autointoxication is reduced by the elimination of poisons from the body and the patient is quieted and refreshed by sleep.

In the care of patients, employment in and out of doors is rigidly adhered to. Fresh air, sunlight, and exercise have more influence on metabolims within the body than all other forces in nature. All patients unable to perform light manual labor, but who are physically able, are taken to walk for exercise two or three times daily. Upon arriving at the hospital, all new patients are examined, bathed and put to bed for a shorter or longer period according to the case, for the purpose of observation, and securing a clinical record, and to cause the patient to realize that he is in a hospital for treatment.

A pthological laboratory has been recently installed so that in the future the blood and secretions of a patient can be examined and a better knowledge of the case gained.

The surgery has been remodeled and equipped with most approved and up-to-date apparatus.

Amusements have been about the same as in former years and the usual religious services have been observed.

The stenographer has charge of the library, magazines, periodicals, and newspapers and distributes them regularly to the different departments. There are about One thousand volumes in the library and the following magazines and papers are taken by the State:

Harper's Weekly Outlook Judge Century Munsev Youth's Companion Puck Cosmopolitan Ladies' Home Journal Everybody's Mercks Archives McClure's -Life Scribner's Smart Set Woman's Home Companion Success

Harper's Monthly Germania (Weekly), Milwaukee Record Herald (7 issues) Milwaukee Free Press (7 issues) Milwaukee Sentinel (7 issues) Medico Legal Journal American Journal of Insanity Alienist and Neurologist Journal of Nervous & Mental Diseases Therapeutic Gazette Medical Record Leslie's Weekly World's Work Ainslee's Review of Reviews Harper's Bazar Red Book

Acknowledgement is due to the press for gratuitous subscriptions as follows:

Adams County Press Chetek Alert **Bayfield County Press** Green Bay Review **Buffalo County News** Superior Times Dial-Enterprise (Boscobel) Brodhead Independent Monroe Sentinel Dodgeville Chronicle Badger State Banner (B. R. Falls) Tribune (Mineral Point) Mauston Star Waupaca Republican Chronicle (Two Rivers) Germania (Milwaukee) Herold (Milwaukee) La Crosse Volkfreund Sheboygan County News Lntheraneren For Gammel Og Ung Ung Dommens Ven (Minneapolis) Der Nord-Western (Manitowoc) Barron County News Rodina Family (Racine)

Verdens Gang (Chicago) Columbia (Milwaukee) Freidenker (Milwaukee) Tomah Journal River Falls Journal The Slavie (Racine) Wisconsin Agriculturist (Racine) Clinton Herald The Enterprise (Evansville) The Review (Evansville) Janesville Gazette True Republican (Hudson) Reedsburg Free Press Wisconsin Times (Delavan) Elkhorn Independent Oconomowoc Free Press Janesville Recorder Cameron Review Mondovi Herald The Bugle (Turtle Lake)
Herald & Volkfreund (La Crosse) Journal, Burnett Co. (Grantsburg) Children's Companion (Minneapolis) Rice Lake Leader

By the permission already granted by your Honorable Body, I am going to place an industrial teacher on the ladies' side of the institution.

On the first of last May, Dr. Eugene Chaney, who has been connected with the Hospital for the past ten years and who for several years had been First Assistant Physician, resigned to become First Assistant Physician with Dr. Dewey at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, at a very much increased salary. Dr. M. K. Green, who has been in the hospital about six years, was promoted to First Assistant Physician; Dr. August Sauthoff, who has been in the Hospital two years, was promoted to Second Assistant Physician; Dr. Willard W. Decker of Chicago, was elected Third Assistant Physician; and Dr. Mary Blakelidge of LaGrange, Illinois, was elected Pathologist and Woman Physician.

On the first of last April, the salaries of all Charge Attendants were raised and they were classified as officers, the idea being to elevate them above the average attendant and to con-

## Superintendent's Report.

stitute them part of the management, hoping thereby to make them more interested and more willing to report improper actions of their assistants. The change has resulted favorably and the service has been improved.

During the last biennial period there has been no cessation in making repairs and constructing substantial improvements. When it is considered that the main buildings are fifty years old and that for many years no special repairs or improvements were made, it is evident that a large amount of labor and material has been and will be necessary.

Since my last report the following substantial improvements have been made:—a power cold storage; an up-to-date bakery with a Peterson oven, a dough mixer, flour room, bread room, work room, work tables and bread cupboards. A water heater and softener which will improve the water for bathing and laundry purposes and decrease the soap bill materially, has been placed in the power house.

The new plumbing in the old building for the sixteen ward bath rooms is about completed and the new plumbing for the two continuous bath rooms for the purpose of treatment, will soon be ready for use.

On account of the injury to walls and plaster during the installation of the electric lighting system and the general decay and delapidation of the hospital buildings, it has been necessary to paint both inside and out, which has cost \$5,500.00 for paint and painters. The entire hospital has now been renovated.

New roofing has been placed on two of the main parts of the wings of the old building, also on the rear center, on the cold storage, and on the cow shed.

Two hundred iron beds, and bedding for the same, have been purchased.

Several hundred dollars worth of new furniture has been made in the carpenter shop by the carpenter and patients, and a large amount of furniture from all over the hospital has been repaired and re-upholstered in our shops and made practically good as new. Wardrobes; cupboards for dishes, brooms, mops, wood, etc., have been made and are conducive to order and convenience.

A small pathological laboratory has been installed with proper plumbing and fixtures.

The surgery has been remodeled and furnished with a modern table, sterilizers, and plumbing, which equips it for any kind of surgical work.

A new method of making and filing reports of cases has been installed, which includes all the records of a patient in one folder and relieves the physicians of much writing as the work is done by the stenographer.

Two large porches have been built of steel and cement in front of the infirmaries.

A cement walk five feet wide and three fourths of a mile in length, has been built from the hospital to the railroad station, and the country road has been parked, graded and protected by stone gutters.

A cement walk has replaced the board walk in the rear of the female wing, and a stone gutter has been built from the garden house along the private drive to the island.

A new railroad scale for the purpose of weighing coal cars has been placed.

The florist has done much to further beautify the grounds by planting hundreds of trees and shrubs and making large rustic and cement vases, which are filled with plants and used in decorating the lawn. Twenty-five new benches have been added to those on the lawn for the convenience of the patients.

A cement root cellar, 22x60 ft., has been constructed.

We have proven it to be profitable to grow potatoes in large quantities, and so have purchased a potato planter and a potato spraying machine.

Last spring fifty apple trees were added to the new orchard which was planted three years ago, making now seven hundred and fifty trees.

Last year we received fifty-six more patients from our old district than in 1907, and received seventy-four patients from the counties of Kenosha, ....eine, Waukesha and Jefferson, recently added to the district, making one hundred and thirty more patients admitted to the State Hospital during 1908 than in 1907, or a total of four hundred and sixty new admissions

## Superintendent's Report.

for the past year. This condition in the old district shows that the population in the state is increasing rapidly and that the state will be obliged in the near future to provide more room for the acute insane. The capacity of this hospital is only six hundred and thirty daily average.

The private sanitarium is the rich man's insane hospital, and the patients taken there for a few weeks or months during the early stages of a mental or nervous break down, are restored to family, friends and society, without the legal mark of insanity placed upon them by the court, the value of which can never be estimated. Many patients treated in a private sanitarium, although as much insane as those committed by law to the State Hospital, are shunned by no one and suffer no stigma. I recommend that your Honorable Body request the next legislature to strike the word "insane" from every institution in Wisconsin, and that in the future they be recognized as state and county sanitariums for the treatment and care of mental disorders. Let there be no reminder to the patient of his mental trouble and allow him the same right to be treated for nervous diseases as for any other disease.

Statistics show that a much larger per cent of mental troubles recover if treatment is obtained in the early stage of develop-Statistics also show that it costs the state on an average, two thousand dollars to care for a patient who becomes a dependant. If these statements be true, should not the state be anxious both from a humanitarian and a financial standpoint to provide for its less fortunate citizens the same opportunity for treatment and recovery in the early stages of mental disease. that the private sanitarium offers to the rich? I see no reason why Wisconsin should not establish in connection with its hospitals for the treatment of acute mental disorders, Psychopathic cottages, or wards, where any citizen of the state may come of his own free will and request observation and treatment for mental, or feared mental trouble, and if, after consultation with the medical staff of the institution, it be decided that he requires treatment, admission may be gained by the payment to the state the actual cost of treatment, or if unable to pay, the cost should be charged to his county. No such citizen should be legally

committed as insane unless by authority of the physicians in charge. It is not intended that the patient who comes voluntarily be given treatment any different from that employed in the case of every patient regularly committed, but the idea is to make popular the seeking of early treatment without commitment.

The management of the insane has resolved itself into two great problems:—the treatment of the acute in the best hospitals possible, employing the best methods known, and without the legal mark of commitment, and the re-education of the chronic insane for the purpose of making them useful in the community and for the further purpose of increasing their own comfort and happiness in the use of their remaining mental faculties.

It is very unfortunate, but a fact nevertheless, that the popular mind is thoroughly pervaded with the idea that a hospital for the insane is not a place to help or cure mentally afflicted persons, nor that those so afflicted should be taken to institutions for treatment at the first appearance of such disorder. All physicians agree that if early treatment be obtained in the first stages of development that the number of cases cured would be increased. With the popular mind in the present state many people are retained and restrained at home until at last the disease has become "incurable" and the unfortunate committed to some hospital for years, or for life, for the security of society and to protect him, it may be, from self destruction. I would recommend as a matter of educating the people in the different localities of the Hospital district, that your Honorable Body request the Legislature to pass a law requiring the county judge, district attorney and the chairman of the county board of supervisors to visit the State Hospital annually and make a report to the County Board of Supervisors. No other agency could do more towards teaching the people that State institutions are not prisons but hospitals, indeed, for care and cure of the inmates. The members of these boards are of easy access to the people and many hundreds learn through these members the actual conditions and real merits of the hospital.

#### Superintendent's Report.

I desire to call your attention to the deplorable condition of the power house, which is fifty years old and worn out. The laundry is directly over the four large boilers, making it dangerous to forty people who work there. The machinery in the laundry is worn out and the coal shed is practically useless, as it is ready to fall to pieces. Our engineer states that thirty per cent of the fuel is wasted on account of the distance of the boiler room from the main buildings. Repairs have been constantly demanded and extensive repairs are needed now, which have been estimated to cost \$15,000.00. A new power house could be built for \$30,000.00 so there is no economy on the part of the state to continue repairs when an entirely new plant is so imperative.

I respectfully recommend to your Honorable Body that the grounds around the hospital buildings be carefully surveyed and a general plan be made for new buildings, which shall include two cottages—one on the male and one on the female side—a home for nurses, a new power house, a laundry, and workshops. The two cottages will increase the capacity of this hospital to about eight hundred and fifty beds and give opportunity for better classification of patients and make it possible to have the Psychopathic wards. I would not recommend that your Honorable Body ask the next Legislature for an appropriation to cover the cost of all these extensive improvements at once, but that you present a general plan to that body, which, if completed in a few years, will place the Wisconsin State Hospital on a par with the best in the country.

The smokestack has not been repaired or rebuilt, neither has the receiving house or the morgue been built, for the reasons that the appropriation of two years ago would not cover the cost, and because if the power house be removed, a lower driveway must be constructed and a receiving house and morgue be built in a different location from where they would be under the present conditions.

I respectfully ask your careful consideration of the appended statistical tables which show the financial and other conditions of the hospital, and I trust that you will be satisfied that the management has been as economical as possible compatible with

good care and proper treatment of the inmates and employees.

The cost of living could be reduced by the addition of more land and the patients benefited by the labor afforded. It is a serious mistake that the state does not own the land lying between the hospital grounds and the railroad tracks to the east. With a dancing pavilion, picnic grounds, and campers in such close proximity, and all kinds of careless, curious summer visitors invading the grounds of the institution, the peace and quiet necessary for the welfare of the inmates is seriously menaced and the gardens materially depleted.

I wish to tender my thanks and acknowledge my sincere appreciation to the officers and to all employees who have performed faithful and efficient work during this biennial period.

In conclusion, I beg to express my appreciation to your Honorable Body for your valuable suggestions, your generosity, and your constant and unfailing support while administering the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. GORST,
Superintendent.

#### Farm Forman's Report.

#### REPORT OF THE FARM FOREMAN.

MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL,

Dr. Chas. Gorst, Supt., Mendota, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the first report of the farm at this institution.

Since entering upon my duties in April last, the progress made—while not especially striking in any particular direction—has been steady and substantial in all branches of the work. Agriculture is the fundamental support of the American Nation, and soil fertility is the absolute support of agriculture. "If he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a public benefactor, then he who reduces the fertility of the soil so that only one ear of corn grows where two have been grown before, is a public curse."

The soil has two distinct functions to perform in crop production. First, the soil must furnish a home for the plant where the roots can penetrate the earth upon which the plant must stand. Second, the soil must furnish plant food, or nourishment, for the growth, development and maturing of the plant. To improve the physicial condition of the soil is to improve the home of the plant; while to add to the soil, or to liberate from the soil fertilizing materials, is to increase the available supply of plant food.

The land at this institution falls short of these two functions. It is quite necessary to begin at once. First, to prepare a home for the plants by a thorough and scientific method of plowing, and to do this we must have first class plows, of which this institution is devoid. Second, in order to furnish plant food we must plan a system of crop rotation, which on account of the demand upon the farm by the institution for a greater production of potatoes and corn than cereals, which are required in

rotation, this fertility will have to be kept up by the production of barnyard manure, which calls forth some immediate improvements such as a manure vat; manure carriers to convey the manure from horse and cattle barns to the vat, there to decompose; then to be conveyed to the soil by the means of manure spreaders, two of which we are in need. Then in order to do this plowing and fertilizing satisfactorily, we will have to have horses, of which we are now practically without. There are at present fifteen head of horses:—Four driving; eleven work horses. Of the eleven, two are used by the gardener, one by the lawnman, and one dray horse; five are worthless other than for plug service. These horses should be sold and replaced with extra heavy draft horses of the Percheron breed.

The milch cows, of which we have fifty-seven head, forty of which are giving milk, are an average grade of dairy cattle; producing quantity less quality in milk.

The hogs are of the Poland China breed and are all that one could ask for in the way of breeding and fattening.

The crops consist of oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Oats following a crop of corn, for which the ground the previous year had been heavily manured, was of extra quality and a good yield, producing an average of sixty bushels per acre. Corn, of which thirty-three acres was of poor quality, being planted on ground that had been producing corn until the fertility was gone; this ground will have to be heavily fertilized and properly rotated, which will take some two or three years to bring it to a crop producing condition. Fifty acres of this corn will produce on an average of forty bushels per acre, about two-thirds of what it should produce, partly on account of the season and also the lack of rotation and fertilization. The hay crop was an extra yield, due to the continued rains in the spring, being two hundred, sixty-five tons from fifty acres, this being the second crop on a part of the ground and a third on part of it, this ground should be plowed under and put into corn or potatoes, yet because of the lack of sowing grass seed this spring, and the killing out of what was sown, this land will have to produce another hay crop.

#### Farm Foreman's Report.

The potato crop will make a yield of about two-thirds of what it should; partly because of the drouth at the time the potatoes were making themselves and partly on account of the lack of the fertility of the soil.

Now in order to place this farm ir the condition it should be in, we will, in order to get crop rotation, have to produce less corn and potatoes and more cereals and grass for at least two or three years, then gradually drop back to the production of corn and potatoes.

Thus I recommend the disposal of five of the work horses and the purchase of five Percheron, or any other good draft breed.

The purchase of four follow ground plows.

The purchase of two manure spreaders; the building of a manure vat, and the equipping the cattle and horse barns with manure carriers.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. Freidline, Farmer.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population at Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane during each year of biennial term ending June 30, 1908.

	ı — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		·	<del></del>		
		1906–07	7.		1907-08	3.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Remaining in hospital at commencement of each year, towit, July 1st	312	221	533	344	254	598
made before commencement of year.	40	39	79	43	26	69
Original admissions during each year	198	132	330	283	177	460
Number in hospital during some time of each year	550	392	942	670	457	1, 127
Absent at close of each year June 30, 1907, and June 30, 1908, on paroles granted during each year Transferred to other institutions	94	87	181	133	81	214
and not returned during each year	77	33	110	126	101	227
each year	30 1	18	4 48 1	11 38 1	22 1	11 60 2
587, R. S					1	3
Number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year	206	138	344	311	206	517
Remaining in hospital at close of each year	344	254	598	359	251	610
Daily average in hospital No. of paroled patients dis-	327	241	568	361	251	612
charged during each year as sane by virtue of Sec. 587 C, R. S., as amended by Chapter 327, laws of 1899, such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital during their respective paroles for two						
years	94	65	159	105	68	173

Table No. 2. Number attacked at various ages during 1907 and 1908.

	19	06 190	7.	1907- 1908.			
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
Less than 15 years	1		1				
Between 15 and 20 years	11	9	20	7	8	15	
Between 20 and 30 years	51	32	83	74	41	115	
Between 30 and 40 years	45	42	87	66	58	124	
Between 40 and 50 years	40	24	64	62	34	96	
Between 50 and 60 years	21	11	32	39	14	53	
Over 60 years	22	14	36	31	18	49	
Unknown	7		7	4	4	8	
Total	198	132	330	283	177	460	

TABLE No. 3
Nativity of patients admitted.

·	1907.	1908.	19	07.	1908
Australia Austria Bohemia Canada Denmark England Finland Germany Holland Hungary Ireland Italy Norway On Ocean Ontario Poland Russia Scotland South America Sweden Switzerland United States Unknown Wales	3 4 8 4 6 3 38 1 1 6 1 26 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 5 4 8 6 4 45 1 1 10 2 46 1 4 1 1 13 4 5 10 1	Indiana. Iowa. Kentucky. Maine. Massachussetts. Michigan. Minnesota. Missouri. Nebraska. New Hampshire. New York. I North Carolina. North Dakota. Ohio. Pennsylvania Rhode Island. Texas. Vermont. Virginia.	1 22 1 5  1 3 3 6 6 1  1	1 10 5 4 2 2 1 1 1 5 5 2 1 2 1 219
			Total	8	288

TABLE No. 4. Residence of patients admitted.

	19	07.	19	08.
	Admitted.	Remain'g.	Admitted.	Remain'g
dams	5	7	1	3
arron	15	17	14	18
rown	1	i		l
uffalo	4	10	7	13
urnett	2	6	4	4
ark	13	12	9	13
awford	14	12	16	13
olumbia	11	16	9	9
nippewa	13	20	15	19
ane	32	43	40	56
ouglas	16	31	19	33
unn	10	23	7	12
odge		1	1	2
au Claire	13	15	11	13
rant	21	27	20	22
reen	7	11	15	10
wa	8	13	4	8
ickson	8	10	12	10
efferson	1	1	17	13
ineau	12	17	8	13
enosha			20	13
a Crosse	22	27	38	25
a Fayette	14	18	18	16
onroe	12	18 2	19	11 1
ilwaukee	3	1		1
anitowoc	1	1		
incoln	3	3	1	1
epin.,	4	8	8	10
ierce	*	1	ì	2
rice	7	18	10	19
olk	8	6	8	6
ichland	83	36	28	32
ockusk	8	15	6	14
acine		10	16	14
auk	16	26	13	22
awyer	3	1 2	II	ĩ
ate at Large	28	47	39	45
t. Croix	10	16	10	19
rempealeau	10	14	10	12
ernon	11	20	15	18
aukesha		1	21	20
alworth	ĩ	17	13	15
ashburn	4	: 8	5	9
innebago		1	1	
Total	409	598	529	610

TABLE No. 5. Ratio of deaths for thirty-seven years.

Year.		ole nur reated		Nu	mber d	ied.	Per cent died.			
i ear.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	
3 <b>72</b>	265	256	521	11	14	25	4.15	5.45	4.8	
373	297	288	585	9	13	22	3.03	4.51	3.7	
74	222	235	457	12	12	24	5.40	5.11	5.2	
75	260	247	507	9	11	20	3.08	4.45	3.7	
76	289	268	557	10	10	20	3.46	3.73	3.5	
77	250	248	489	17	ii	28	6.80	4.44	5.1	
78	278	252	530	18	12	30	6.00	4.76	5.3	
79	305	302	607	9	7	16	2.95	2.32	2.6	
80	377	346	723	19	16	35	5.04	4.62	4.8	
81	402	368	770	19	14	33	4.72	3.80	4.2	
82	339	317	656	12	16	28	3.57	5.05	4.3	
83	369	308	677	18	8	$\begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{26} \end{bmatrix}$	4.88	2.60	3.7	
84	383	3 <b>25</b>	708	18	12	30	4.70	3.70	4.2	
85	426	352	778	22	21	43	5.16	5.94	5.5	
86	410	346	756	21	16	37	5.12	4.62	4.8	
87	423	360	783	17	12	20	4.02	3.33	3.6	
88	450	342	792	18	19	37	4.00	5.55	4.7	
89	436	309	445	17	16	33	3.89	5.17	4.4	
90	418	305	723	18	8	26	4.30	2.62	3.4	
91	458	305	763	21	15	36 -	$\frac{4.50}{4.58}$	4.91	4.7	
9298	488	346	829	24	14	38	4.96	4.11	4.5	
93	521	340	861	28	11	39	5.37	3.23		
	511	355	866	30	21	51			4.5	
94	486	347	843	27	18	45	$\begin{array}{c} 5.87 \\ 5.44 \end{array}$	5.91	5.8	
95 96	488	358	846	26	15	41	$5.44 \\ 5.15$	5.18 4.11	5.5	
97	461	312	773	28	10	38	6.07		4.8	
	469	312	779	30	19	49		3.20	4.8	
98	393	295	688	19	9		6.39	6.01	6.2	
399	489	322	811	33	21	28	4.83	3.05	4.0	
000	480	333	1 1	*			$\frac{6.74}{2.75}$	6.50	6.6	
001			813	18	10	28	3.75	3.00	3.4	
02	422 508	315	737	10	17	27	2.36	5.39	3.6	
03		329	837	17	16	33	3.34	4.86	3.9	
004	501	347	848	28	22	50	5.58	6.34	5.8	
005	501	344	845	26	20	46	5.18	5.81	5.4	
906	542	351	893	28	8	36	5.16	2.87	4.0	
907	550	392	942	30	18	48	5.45	4.59	5.0	
908	670	457	1,127	38	22	60	5.67	4.81	5.3	

Table No. 6.

Duration of insanity before the entrance of those admitted.

		1907.	•	1908.			
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
Less than 3 months	70	49	119	75	41	116	
Retween 3 and 6 months	18	14	32	36	23	59	
Between 6 and 12 months	14	15	29	40	33	73	
Between 1 and 2 years	18	8	26	23	14	37	
Between 2 and 3 years	19	15	34	24	16	40	
Between 3 and 5 years		6	24	19	10	29	
Between 5 and 10 years	18 8	10	18	18	11	. 29	
Between 10 and 20 years	12	6	18	9	11	20	
Between 20 and 30 years	3	3	6	6	4	10	
Over 30 years	i	ĭ	2	2		2	
Unknown	17	5	22	31	14	45	
Totals	198	132	330	283	177	460	

TABLE No. 7.

Number of deaths for the biennial period, and from beginning, and cause.

Causes.		1907.		,	1908.		From the beginning.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Accident Alcoholism Angina pectoris Asphyxiation Carcinoma Cerebral hemorrhage Cerebral exostosis Cerebro-spinal meningitis Chlorsis Chyanche maligna Cystitis Delirium tremens Dementia paralytica Diabetes Diarrhoea, chronic Diphtheria Dysentery Embolism Empyema Epilepsy Erysipelas Erysipelas phlegmonous Exhaustion of acute mania Exhaustion of chronic mania Exhaustion of puerperal mania Exhaustion of dementia Exhaustion of dementia Exhaustion of dementia Exhaustion of dementia Exhaustion of acute melancho-	1 4  1 3 1		1 5 1 3 1 5 6 6 3 1		1 	1 1 2 3 2 7 3 2 2 1	4   5   1   6   61     1   3   3   80   1   2   47   3   3   3   117   3   61     61   1   2   47   3   3   61   61   61   61   61   61   61   61	20	4 7 1 1 1 1 2 89 89 1 3 5 5 1 3 3 2 2 14 4 3 2 2 79 9 1 4 2 4 4 1 3 3
lia	1	2	3	4	2	6	5	4	9
Exhaustion of chronic melan- cholia Exhaustion of melancholia Exhaustion of recurrent melan-	1 1	1 2	3				61	1 52	2 113
cholia  Exhaustion, senile  Exhaustion of senile dementia.  Exhaustion, senile, compli-	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\3\\3 \end{vmatrix}$		1 3 3	11	1	11	79 14	28 	107 14
cated by burn	1		 				1	1 1	1 1 1

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TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Number of deaths for the biennial period, and from beginning, and cause.

Causes.		1907		1908.			From the beginning.		
<u> </u>	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Organic disease of brain Ostersarsoma of scapula. Otitis media. Peritonitis. Pernicious anaemia. Phthisis pulmonalis. Pleurisy, chronic Pneumonia Rheumatism Septicaemia. Shock and loss of blood Stomach, perforating ulcer of Suicide.	1 2	1	1 2 1	1 1 3		1 5 7	3 1 2 14 1 2 2 2 2 26 1 1 2 2 2 2 46 1 1 3 9 2 4 6 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 1 2 2 2 2	2 5 1 1 3 1 3 5  1 2 8 5  1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1	2 8 8 2 2 2 2 7 2 2 2 1 1 85 5 8 1 1 15 2 3 8 1 115 2 6 6 7 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 1 1 9 3 9 2 2 3
Total	30	18	48	38	22	60	858	608	1468

TABLE No. 8.
Attributed cause of insanity, 1907-1908.

		1907	•		1908.		
Attributed cause of insanity.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Tot 1.	
Alcoholism Cerebral hemorrhage Cerebral softening Child birth Debility Diphtheria Domestic trouble. Epilepsy Financial reverses Fright. Grief Heredity Injury. Injury to head Insomnia La grippe. Love affair Masturbation Menopause. Morphine Nephritis Nostalgia Over study Over work Pneumonia Pregnancy Religion Scarlet fever Senility Sunstroke Syphilis Typhoid fever Unknown Uterine disease Worry.	23 1 1 1 17 5  3 3 1 2  1 2  1 2  1 2 2 2 107 	5 3 1 4 3 2 3 6 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 84 7	23 1 1 5 6 1 5 20 7  6 9 2 2 1 2 3 1  2 3 1 1 1 5 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1	56 1 1 1 3 3 4 1 4 1 7 7 1 1 5	3	56 4 16 9 1 3 10 13 2 1 1 1 2 2 6 8 1  5 10 1 1 1 2 4 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	
Totals	188	132	330	283	177	460	

Table No. 8. Form of insanity for the biennial period, 1907-1908.

		1907.		1908.			
Forms of Insanity.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
Alcoholism	23 1		23	56		56	
Dementia, paralytica	8		8	5		5	
Dementia, senile Epileptic insanity	15 17	3	18 20	18 13	4 6	22 19	
Hysteria	li		. 1	10		10	
Idiocy	6		6	2		2	
Imbecility	3	2	5	4	 	4	
Mania, acute	24	24	48	25	36	61	
Mania, chronic	15	3	18	17	11	28	
Mania, recurrent	1	1	2	5	6	11	
Mania, simple	2	10	12	4	6	10	
Melancholia, acute	52	48	100	88	69	157	
Melancholia, chronic	10	23	33	21	33	54	
Melancholia, recurrent	3	4	7	9	6	15	
Melancholia, Simple	13	9	22 5	13 2		13	
Morphine habit		1	1	2		2	
Paraoria	• • • • • •	1	1	1		1	
Totals	198	132	330	283	177	460	

TABLE No. 9.

Occupations of patients admitted,

Table No. 10. Heredity transmission in patients.

Father insane.         5         10           Father and mother insane.         1         1           Father, mother and aunt.         1         1           Father and uncle insane.         1         1           Father and maternal uncle.         1         1           Father and sister insane.         2         2           Mother insane.         2         3           Mother and brother insane.         2         3           Mother and sister insane.         2         3           Mother and grandmother.         1         1           Mother and grandmother.         1         1           Mother, two sisters, uncle and grandfather.         1            Mother, two sisters, uncle and grandfather.         1            Mother and aunt.         1             Mother and two paternal aunts.         1            Mother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1            Mother insane.         1            Mother and sister.         2         2         2           Brother insane.         1            Two borothers insane.         1	1907. 1908. Total	
Father, mother and aunt         1           Father and uncle insane         1           Father and maternal uncle.         1           Father and sister insane         2           Mother insane.         10         14           Mother and brother insane.         2         3           Mother and sister insane.         2         3           Mother and sister insane.         1         1           Mother and sister insane.         1         1           Mother and grandmother         1         1           Mother and two sisters.         1         1           Mother, two sisters, uncle and grandfather.         1            Mother and aunt.         1            Mother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1            Mother insane.         15         10           Two brothers insane.         1         1           Brother insane.         1         1           Brother, sister, nephew and two nieces.         1         1           Half brother.         1         1           Sister and two daughters.         1         2           Sister and two daughters.         1         2           Sister and	5 10 15	Father insane
Father and uncle insane.         1           Father and maternal uncle.         1           Father and sister insane.         2           Mother insane.         10         14           Mother and brother insane.         2         3           Mother and sister insane.         2         3           Mother and sister insane.         1         1           Mother and grandmother.         1         1           Mother and maternal uncle.         1         1           Mother and two sisters.         1            Mother, two sisters, uncle and grandfather.         1            Mother and two paternal aunts.         1            Mother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1            Mother insane.         15         10           Two brothers insane.         1         1           Brother insane.         2         2           Brother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1            Brother sister, nephew and two nieces.         1            Half brother.         1             Sister.         10         11            Two sisters insane.	1 1	Father and mother insane
Father and maternal uncle.         1           Father and sister insane.         2           Mother insane.         10           Mother and brother insane.         2           Mother and sister insane.         2           Mother and grandmother.         1           Mother and maternal uncle.         1           Mother and two sisters.         1           Mother, two sisters, uncle and grandfather.         1           Mother and aunt.         1           Mother and two paternal aunts.         1           Mother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1           Mother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1           Mother insane.         15           Brother insane.         15           Brother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1           Mother, sister, ten uncles and aunts.         1           Brother, sister, ten uncles and two nieces.         1           Brother insane.         2           Sister and two daughters.         1 <tr< td=""><td> 1 1</td><td>Father, mother and aunt</td></tr<>	1 1	Father, mother and aunt
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Two uncles insane		
Maternal uncle		
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 $\begin{tabular}{llll} \textbf{TABLE No. 10.} \\ \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{llll} \textbf{Heredity transmission in patients--Continued.} \\ \end{tabular}$ 

	1907.	1908.	Total
Uncle and cousin Two maternal uncles and one maternal aunt Grand uncle and maternal aunt Aunt	11		1 1 1 7
Two aunts Maternal aunt Paternal aunt Maternal aunt and paternal half aunt Aunt and cousin	3	2 3 1 1	1 5 3 1 2
Grand aunt	6 1	5 1 2	11 2 2
Totals	91	113 .	204

## FARM PRODUCTS TRANSFERRED.

A	1906-	1907.	1907	1908.
Article.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	Lbs. 175	817 50	Lbs. 1, 225	\$122 50
Beet greens	Bu. 100	25 00	Bu. 183	45 75
Beans	" 33	16 50	88	44 00
Beef	Lbs. 650	39 00	Lbs. 750	45 00
Beets	Bu. 72	36 00	Bu. 123	61 50
Blackberries			Qts. 405	40 50
Currants	Bu. 43	68 80	Bu. 39	62 40
Carrots	" 218	87 20	" 250	100 00
Cabbage	Heads 4,236	127 08	Heads 7, 152	214 56
Corn, sweet	Bu. 875	350 00	Bu. 513	205 20
Cucumbers	" 132	106 50	" 16	. 12 00
Celery	Doz. 187	46 75	<del></del> .	
Chickens	1,02. 20.		Lbs. 178	17 80
Cherries			Bu. 5	10 00
Eggs	Doz. 587	109 63	Doz. 1, 150	322 96
Gooseberries	Bu. 63	189 00	Bu. 34	102 00
Grapes	" 10	15 00	" 28	42 40
	" 9	11 25	" 10	12 50
Horse Radish	" 20	10 00	" 79	39 50
Lettuce		4,782 48	11	6,400 24
Milk	Lbs. 239, 074		Lbs. 320, 012 Bu. 401	300 75
Onions	Bu. 180	135 00	Bu. 401	51 00
Peas	163	94 50		
Pork	Lbs. 20,650	1,445 50	Lbs. 32,220	2,255 40
Potatoes	Bu. 3, 251	1.625 50	Bu. 5,386	3,231 60
Pie Plant	Lbs. 1,225	12 25	Lbs. 3,906	39 06
Parsnip	Bu 284	142 00	Bu. 247	123 50
Pumpkins	Doz. 4	2 40		40.00
Pickles, cucumber	Bbls. 14	84 00	Bbls. 7	42 00
Pickles, tomato			ll O	30 00
Radishes	Bu. 44	44 00	Bu. 103	103 00
Raspberries	Qts. 3,475	347 50	Qts. 1,154	115 40
Rutabagas	Bu. 6	3 00	Bu. 267	133 50
Sauerkraut	Bbls. 10	60 00	Bbls. 30	180 00
Sage	Lbs. 125	50 00		
Spinach			Bu. 228	89 20
Strawberries			Qts. 1,700	170 00
Swiss chard			Bu. 28	11 20
Turnips	Bu. 350	140 00	" 282	112 80
Tallow	Lbs. 2,900	179 25	Lbs. 3,700	200 63
Tomatoes	Bu. 466	233 00	Bu. 970	485 00
Oats	" 2,605	1,042 00	910	455 00
Corn	" 1,669	834 50	" 2,936	2,202 00
Ensilage.,	<b>T</b> ons 500	2,000 00	Tons 500	2,000 00
Straw	" 60	120 00	" 20	80 00
Corn stalks	" 95	190 00	120	240 00
Hay	" 180	1,800 00	" 250	2,250 00
Total		\$16,622 09		\$22,801 85

## CASH RECEIPTS.

	1906–1967	. 1907–1908.
Barn, farm and gardon		\$1,496 89
Board and clothing patients	4,070 55	3,592 96
Clothing	201 54	282 93
Discharged patients	2 74	3 30
Drugs and medicines	24 43	
Engines and boilers	185 00	1
Furniture	1 50	1
Gas and other lights		48 30
Miscellaneous	559 00	616 50
Officers' expenses		
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams		1
Receiving house		
Repairs and renewals	15 00	
Scraps		10 00
Special attendance		1,753 95
Subsistanca	5 03	
Subsistence	0 00	
Tailor shop		
Wages and salaries		50 00
Total	\$8, 184 97	\$8,179 58

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1908.

To Dr. Chas. Gorst, Supt.

Allow me to submit the following list of work done in the various departments of which I had charge during the biennial period of 1906-1908. Most respectfully,

Belle N. Phillips, Matron.

#### Front Center Condemning.

67 Towels.

2 Wash Towels. 15 Pillow Cases.

3 Bed Spreads.

1 Stand Cover.

2 Turkish Towels.

8 Sheets.

3 Pair Sash Curtains.

1 Laundry Bag.

#### Cong. Dining Room.

135 Table Cloths.

3 Oilcloth Aprons. 17 Roller Towels.

56 Aprons. 450 Dish Wipers.

#### Emp. Dining Room.

154 Napkins.

4 Large Table Cloths.

4 Sets Curtains.

4 Shades.

180 Dish Wipers. 8 Small Table Cloths.

2 Table Cloths.

17 Aprons.

#### 39 Yds. Cheese Cloth. 1 Oil Cloth Apron. 3 Aprons.

#### Bakery.

19 White Aprons.

6 White Caps.

4 Yds. Cheese Cloth.

12 Food Covers.

Painter: - 84 Yds. Cheese Cloth.

12 Canvas Aprons.

18 Pan Holders.

1 Roller Towel.

Porter:—1 Apron.

#### Small Kitchen.

25 Roller Towels.

4 Table Cloths.

67 Dish Wipers.

32 Aprons. 6 Napkins.

12 Pan Holders.

#### Large Kitchen.

71 Doz. Aprons.

24 Pan Holders.

13 Yds. Cheese Cloth.

6 Dish Wipers.

8 Food Covers.

Basement; \_\_75 Roller Towels. Peeling Room:—6 Curtains for Cupboard. Butcher Shop:—18 Aprons, 7 Meat Covers. Laundry—6 Roller Towels.

Carpenter Shop; 6 Roller Towels.

Matron's Room:—12 Towels, 6 Wash Cloths.

Amusement Hall: 2 Curtains. Medical Office: 2 Doz. Towels.

#### To Send to Superintendent's Rooms.

4 Screen curtains. 12 Dish wipers. 62 Napkins.	12 Hand towels. 1 Muslin apron. 36 Doilies.
1 Lunch cloth.	3 Side beard covers.
4 Table cloths. 25 Sheets.	7 Yards oilcloth. 50 Towels.
6 Skirt bags.	4 Table pads.
1 Bed cover.	2 Cushion covers.
2 Dresser covers. 3 Bed pads.	1 Laundry sack.

#### Officers' Dining Room.

		Onicers Dining Room.
2 3 3	Serving cloths. Side table covers. Center doilies. Dozen aprons. Dish wipers.	3 Side board covers. 3 Refrigerator covers. 3 Table cloths. 6 Serving aprons. 4 Roller towels.
		Ciple II II

#### Girls' Hall.

<ul><li>11 Sheets.</li><li>11 Pillow cases.</li><li>5 Commode covers.</li><li>1 Large laundry bag.</li></ul>	5 Bed spreads. 22 Hand towels. 3 Stand covers.

#### Boys' Hall.

18 Sheets. 10 Bed spreads. 21 Hand towels. 12 Roller towels	50 Pillow cases. 6 Blankets. 6 Commode covers. 4 Sets curtains.
5 Rugs.	4 Doz. towels.
Scullery:—5 Oilclolh aprons.	İ

#### Supertindent's Room.

7 Bath towels.	11 Hand towels.
5 Lunch cloths.	21 Napkins.
3 Doilies.	3 Carving cloths.
1 Side board cover.	1 Bed mat.

#### Guest Room.

1 Sheet. 4 Table cloths. 28 Napkins.

Repairs on official clothing, \$4 70. Repairs on patients' clothing, \$108 20.

## Tape on Clothing & Furnishings, Miscellaneous Repairs:

As Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Bedding, Table Linen.

Coffee and tea sacks 120	Night shirts 532
Oilcloth aprons	Boys' night shirts 240
Barber towels	Night dresses 525
Casket pillows	Roller towels 1,990
Painter's floor cloths 4	Hand towels 1,532
Meat covers 11	Hemmed dish towels 1,136
Curtain for magic lantern 1	Napkins 704
Curtain for stage 1	Feeding aprons
Curtain for medical office 1	Tick and canvas aprons 633
Curtain for office sitting room 1	Table mats 19
Canvas bibs	Table cloths
Canvas mitts	Rolls of bandages 1,949
Laundry bags 32	Sheets
Cheese cloth dusters 125	Pillow cases 530
Toilet napkins 40	Marking tape
Wash towels 30	Last requisition on female
Baby garments 100	ward sheets 262
Soap bags	Towels
Bath caps 47	Pillow slips 134
Sofa pillows covers	Hand towels
Pin cushion covers 9	Strong suits 5
Attendants' caps	Camisole
Dress sleeves	Restraining sheets 4
Couch towels 40	Strong dress 105
Valance bed spreads 1	Gingham and calico dresses. 389
Chapel dresses	Skirts and dresses 19
Curtains for screens and windo's 134	Shirt waists 36
Commode covers 177	Corset covers
Stand cove: s	Tray cloths 121

#### 1907-1908.

Fruits for General Household Put Up in Large Kitchen.

- Apple and grape marmalade, 420 qts.; apple jell, 67 qts.; apple and grape jell, 559 glasses; cherry jell, 10 qts.; blueberry jell, 40 gal.; currants, 247 gal.; gooseberry, 228 gal.; pie plant jell, 312 gal.

Cherries, 28 qts.; currrants, 332 qts.; gooseberries, 321 qts.; red raspberries, 140 qts.; black raspberries, 104 qts.; pie plant, 886 qts.

Cucumber pickles, 56 qts.; tomato sweet pickles, 53 gal.; chopped pickles, 215 gal.; apple sweet pickles, 52 gal.; cucumber pickles (in bottles), 14 qts.; onion pickles, 21 qts.; crab apple pickles, 64 gal.; tomato catsup, 87 gal. chillie sauce, 140 qts.

Corn, 600 gal.; tomatoes, 950 gal.

#### Fruits and Vagetables for Official Family.

Pie plant, 108 qts.; cherries, 103 qts.; gooseberries, 61 qts.; blackberries, 20 qts.; red raspberries, 63 qts.; black raspberries, 64 qts.; raspberries and currants, 18 qts.; peaches, 66 qts.; blue plums, 32 qts.; egg plums, 4 qts.; strawberries, 64 qts.; pine apple, 84 qts.

Currant jell, 100 glasses; currant and raspberry jell, 60 glasses; grape jell, 137 glasses; apple jell, 64 glasses; plum jell, 10 glasses; grape and apple jell, 309 glasses; fruit conserve, 67 glasses.

Peach marmalade, 9 qts.; plum marmalade, 8 qts.

Plum butter, 8 qts.; pear butter, 8 qts.: peach butter, 24 qts.

Tomato preserves, 8 qts.; ground cherry preserves, 10 qts.

Spiced currants, 8 qts.; spiced gooseberries, 8 qts.; spiced crab apples, 12 qts.; spiced peaches, 16 qts.; spiced pears, 20 qts.

Watermelon pickles, 8 qts.; crab apple pickles, 40 qts.; tomato pickles, 110 qts.; sliced tomato pickles, 12 qts.; small cucumber pickles, 38 qts.; catsup, 20 qts.; chillie sauce, 12 qts.

#### FRUIT IN STOCK.

#### (For general household.)

Tomatoes, 298 gal.; corn, 80 gal.; pie plant, 3‡ gal.; horseradish, 8 qts Grape jell, 34 qts.; gooseberry jell, 32 qts.
Crab apple pickles, 18 qts.

Tomato preserves, 4 qts.

#### (For Official Family.)

Apple marmalade (in cellar cupboard), 33 glasses; spiced gooseberries, 10 qts.; crab apple pickles, 19 qts.; chillie sauce, 3 qts.

#### Total Put Up for the Year.

For general household use—Jelly, preserves, etc	. 4,024# qts.
Fruits	. 1,811 qts.
Pickles	. 2,115 qts.
$oldsymbol{ ext{Vegetables}}$	. 1,083 gal.
For use of official family—Jelly, preserves, etc	. 325‡ qts.
Fruits	. 6111 qts.
Pickles	. 240 qts.

# State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expended on this ac- count dur- ing year.	Transferred to this account during year.	Total.
Amusements Barn. farm and garden Board and clothing of patients Clothing Discharged patients Discounts Drug and medical department	14, 495 5J 2, 257 03 592 24	\$649 08 3, 822 77 135 05 6, 497 23 795 96	\$869 40 3,935 50	\$3,409 91 19,187 67 4,070 55 8,754 26 795 96
Engine and boilers. Elopers. Freight and express. Fire apparatus Fire and boiler insurance. Fuel Furniture.	18,827 75 1,113 82 3,700 00 14,857 66	833 69 45 79 3 67 240 03 72 00 16,878 92 886 95		19,661 44 45 79 3 67 1,353 85 72 00 20,578 92 15,744 61
Gas and other lights. House furnishings. Laundry. Library. Machinery and tools. Miscellaneous. Office expenses	5, 117 76 2, 821 84 3, 932 84 704 76	836 70 6,776 01 1,187 50 135 05 44 22 683 19 348 71	1,000 00	2,531 85 38,940 49 6,484 51 2,956 89 3,977 06 1,387 95 348 71
Printing postage, stationery and telegraph. Real estate, inc building etc Repairs and renewals. Restraints. Scraps. Special attendants. Subsistance.	534 66 661,744 29 1,859 80 265 90	995 62 7,940 27 26 95 55 00 30,530 06	2, 190 27 319 29 1, 358 25 9, 685 12	1,530 28 663,934 56 9,800 07 292 85 319 29 1,413 25 42,091 65
Surgical instruments and appliances. Tobacco. Wages and salaries. Total	1,111 63 9 86	355 66 563 19 47,763 94 \$130,086 91	\$19,537 08	1,467 29 573 05 47,763 94 \$921,068 26
Less discount and other credits		711 80 \$129,375 11	\$10,000	799,018 10 \$122,050 16
Amount deducted by the secre- tary of state for: Printing	107.00	1,777 40		
Net current expense expen- ditures	ļ	\$131,152 51		

#### CURRENT EXPENSES.

insane for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$3,016 34 16,513 50 2,327 94 719 86 15,183 55	\$1,052 64 4,070 55 201 54 2 74 24 23 185 00	\$9,685 12 596 11 1 20 5 16	\$3,016 34 27,251 26 4,070 55 2,520 48 2 74 598 11 745 29 15,373 71	\$8,063 59 598 11	\$393 57 6,224 78 793 22 830 65 4,287 73 45 79
1, 156 04 456 00 15, 316 98 837 49 32, 300 71 5, 226 07 2, 835 09 3, 811 51 631 78	1 50 315 50 315 50 559 00 19 50	1,000 00	1, 156 04  1, 456 00  15, 318 48  1, 152 99  32, 3) 07 1  5, 228 07  2, 835 09  3, 811 51  1, 190 78  19 50		3 67 197 81 77 81 77 81 19, 122 92 426 13 1, 378 86 6, 639 74 1 253 44 121 80 185 55 197 17 329 21
477 53 663, 934 56 2, 382 42 233 90 1,970 89 1,240 61	1,413 25 5 03	30 00 3,448 51 4,120 53 2 00	507 53 663, 934 56 5, 845 93 233 90 319 29 1, 413 25 6, 096 45		1,022 75 3,954 14 58 95 35,995 20 224 68
\$770,584 45	\$8, 184 77	1,3 8 25 \$20,248 88	11 68 1,358 25 \$799,018 10	\$8,661.70	561 37 46, 405 69 \$130, 711 86 8, 661 70
					1,777 40
•••••					<b>\$</b> 123,827 56

11—S. B. C.

# State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1907.	Expended on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements. Barn, farm and garden Board and clothing of patients Clothing	\$3,016 34 16,513 50	\$683 35 5,923 03 115 07	\$3,477 89	\$3,699 69 22,436 53 3,592 96
Clothing		7,034 17 1,760 17 1 42		9,362 11 1,760 17 1 42
Drug and medical dep't Engine and boilers Elopers	719 86 15, 183 55	869 36 1,463 72 91 72		1,589 22 16,647 27 91 72
Fire apparatus	1,156 04 456 00	21,925 36	90 00	1,246 04 22,381 36
Furniturc	837 49 32,300 71	408 31 403 71 8, 767 75	2,000 00 383 00	16, 488 29 3, 241 20 41, 451 46
Laundry	3,811 51	1,442 60 159 50 62 61	200 63	6,869 30 2,994 59 3,874 12
Miscellaneous. Officers' expense. Printing, postage, stationery, etc.	477 53	549 21 320 99 774 98		1,180 99 320 99 1,252 51
Real estate, including buil ings, etc	663,934 56' 2,382 42	3,944 93 62 98	4,135 28	668,069 84 6,327 35 296 88
Scraps. Special attendants. Subsistence.		4 00 32,803 57	1.749 95 11.420 82	1,753 95 46.195 28
Surgical instruments and appli-	1, 240, 61	476 12 561 14	11,420 02	1,716 73 572 82
Tobacco. Wages and salaries Tailor shop		51,938 13	133 10	51,938 13 133 10
TotalLess discount and other credits	\$770,584 45	\$142,545 90 763 99	\$24,355 67	\$937, 486 02 810, 070 54
Deducted by secretary of state for insurance	\$1,579 50	\$141,781 91		\$127,415 48
Deducted by secretary of state for printing.		1,688 79		
Net current expense expenditure Net current expense				

CURRENT EXPENSES Insane for the Year Ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,975 92 18,580 43		\$11.621.45	\$2,975 92 31,698 77	\$9, 262 24	<b>\$</b> 723 77
2,299 58			3,592 96 2,582 51 3 30		
591 81	3 30	590 97	590 97 591 81	589 55	
14.838 94			14,838 94		1,808 33
1,240 17 641 50 16,344 56		2,000 00	1,240 17 2,641 50		5 87 19,739 86
16,344 56 683 26 36,404 23	48 30	1 63 7 90	16,344 56 733 19 36,412 13		
5,257 25 2,762 09	•••••	••••••	5,257 25 2,762 09		1,612 05
3,843 72 718 20	616 50		3,843 72 1.334 70	153 71	30 40
498 44	15 45	•••••	513 89		320 <b>99</b> 738 <b>62</b>
668,069 84 2,202 80 257 95		746 90	257 95		3, 367 65 38 93
1,628 44		3.630 98			
1,028 44		3.030 98			701000 20
17 36	1		17 90		396 54 555 46 49,625 08
#701 170 00 T	\$8,010 98	2. 283 05 \$20, 882 88	133 10		•••••
9101,110 00 3	\$0.010.90	#4U,002.00	\$810,070 54	<b>\$10,005 50</b>	\$137,420 98 10,005 50
•••••					4121,110 10
•••••				•••••	
					1,688 79
•••••	[				\$129, 104 27

# State Hospital.

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

Balance		\$62,491 09
From counties		37, 123 60
Steward for board and clothing pa-		
tients		3,935 50
Steward for sundries		4,249 2
		]
	<b>\$</b> 131, 152 51	
	101 040 0	
steward 350 54	191,646 95	
	\$322 700 46	\$222 700 46
	WONN, 188 40	Ψυνν, 199 40
	From counties	Appropriation, chap. 45, L. 1907 Appropriation, chap. 388, L. 1907 Steward for board and clothing patients Steward for sundries Paid on account of current expenses this year Balance appropriation in state treasury \$191,296 41 Balance in hands of

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

Balance		\$191,646 95
		46,071 25
tients		
Paid on account of current ex-		,
Balance appropriation	\$143,470 70	
Balance in hands of	102, 258 48	
		\$245, 729 <b>18</b>
	From counties	tients

## PAY ROLL OF JUNE 30, 1908.

Charles Gorst	Superint 1st Asst.	andant		1	nt.	
Lugust Sauthoff	1st Asst.		\$208 33	July,	1904	Sauk Co.
lary Blakelidge		Phys	125 00	Dec.,	1901	Dane Co.
Villard W Dicker	2nd		84 33 75 00	O.t.,	1906 1908	Dane Co. La Grange, Ill.
	aru -		65 00	Apr.,	1908	Chicago, Ill.
D. Cramer	Steward	"	100 00	July,	1902	Sauk Co.
D. Cramer W. Daubner N. Phillips' C. Nordvi	Sec ;; ura	Asst	65 00	Sept.,	1907	Dane Co.
N. Phillips!	Matron .		50 00			Eau Claire Co.
. C. Nordvi	Apothec	ary	60 0)	Feb.,	1901	Waupaca Co.
lizabeth faust		pher		Feb.,	1908	Dane Co.
eorge S. Hanson	supervis	or Asst.	50 00 40 00	Apr., Nov.,	1906 1906	Winnebago Co Rock Co.
1. A. Sanders	Supervis	ASSL.	45 00	Sept.,	1890	Illinois.
Ima Bentley	Buber vis	oress Asst	30 00	Sept		Sauk Co.
lma Bentley	Attenda	nt	25 00	Feb	1908	Dane Co.
liken, J. Elmer			35 00	Mar.,	1907	La Crosse Co.
Railey R O			30 00	Nov.,	1907	Ohio.
Sentley, M. G.		• • • • • • • • • • •	35 00	Aug.,	1907	Sauk Co.
Bentzine, Emil				June, Nov.,	1908 1907	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Brose Frank	••			May,	1908	S. Dakota.
Bigler, Grover Brose, Frank Cook, William				Mar.	1907	Iowa.
			25 00	Mar.,	1906	Waupaca Co.
Currier, Wm				Feb.,	1908	Minnesota.
ingen, John				June,		Chippewa Co.
esteriy, P. V. G				Sept.,	1904	Dane Co.
athron H W			25 00 28 00	Apr., Feb.,	1908 1908	Jefferson Co. Dane Co.
ong, Stephen M				Apr.,	1908	Sauk Co.
orter, J. H	**		27 00	Nov	1907	Michigan.
Porter, J. H. Reynolds, Frank Rockwell, L. K. Bampley, C. C. Bhaefer, Fred.			30 00	Aug.,	1906	Dane Co.
Rockwell, L. K			25 00	Apr.,	1908	Illinois.
ampley, C. C			40 00	Nov.,	1906	Indiana.
honard Thos	••		27 00 30 00	May, July,	1:08 1907	Indiana. Minnesota.
Shepard, Thos	••		25.00	April		Illinois.
Chomas, Percy W	••		27 00	Jan.,	1908	Waukesha Co.
ward, Harry K		•••••	26 00	Mar.,	1908	Vermont.
Wheeler ('harles )			28 00	Sept	1907	· S. Dakota.
Bailey, Genevieve	Fem.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	22 00	Nov.,	1907	Iowa.
Boyd, Grace			24 00 24 00	May, Feb.,	1908 1908	' Illinois. ' Dane.
Conrad Ressie	• •		20 00	June,		
Childs, Grace	**		20 00	May.	1908	Itlinois.
<b>жа</b> те			25 00	Mar.,	1907	Iowa.
Durrier, Anna Deneen, Mayme		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	30 00	Feb.	1908	S. Dakota.
Deneen, Mayme		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	25 00	Aug.,	1907	Dane Co.
Engen. Frederikka	**		20 00 20 00	May, June.	1908 1908	Chippewa Co. Iowa.
Griffith, Daisy Hough, Florence	٠.		22 00	Dec.,	1907	Indiana.
Lee, Mabel			21 00	Dec	1907	Michigan.
Long, Clara			20 00	April.	1908	Sauk Co.
Mommsen, Marie		•	22 00	Nov.,	1907	Grant Co.
Park, Osa			21 00	Nov.,	1907	Minnesota.
Pillson, Berdena Rice, Elizabeth			20 00 35 00	Mar.,	1908	Iowa Co.
moat, Anna			20 00	Aug., May.	1907	Illinois.
Bullivan, Mary	••			Jan	1908	lowa.
Van Skriver, Madge,	••		20 00	May,	1908	Minnesota.
Welsh, Mayme	**		25 00	Oct.,	1902	Dane Co.
Jawson, John	Nightwa	tch	28 00	Mar.,	1908	Ohio.
Palmer, A. S Simms, Ollie Wahlin. Axel H		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	32 00	Feb.,	1908	Milwaukee.
Wahlin Avel II			30 00 28 00	Feb	19 8	Kentucky. N. Dakota.
Watson, Alfred	••		26 00	Mar.,		Dane Co.
Watson, Alfred Conklin, Anna B Hantke, Amanda Palmer. Margaret	F "		22 00	Dec	1907	Illinois.
Hantke, Amanda	F "			April, Feb.,	1908	Rock Co.

# State Hospital.

## PAY ROLL OF JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date o appoint ment.	t-	Residence when appointed.
Salefsky, Hattie	Nightwatch	\$25 00	Aug., 1	905	Michigan.
Tracey, Iva		22 00		906	Dane Co.
Wolff, Lena Ashenbrenner, Mary	Cook Center	25 00	June, 1	908	Rock Co.
Ashenbrenner, Mary	Cook CenterAsst	18 00		908	Winnebago Co.
Blackmun, Hattie		18 00		907	Sauk Co.
Clements, Lucile	Asst. Center	17 00		908	Winnebago Co.
Kvikne, Ingegard Podvin, Emma	,	16 00 18 00		908 907	Dane Co. Chippewa Co.
ullivan. Julia	Cook Rear	18 00		902	Dane Co.
vapaiensky, Tony		16 00	Feb. 1	908	Grant Co.
Wilson, Arvada	Cook Rear	30 00		906	Illinois.
Woods, Susan Anderson, Mrs. T Cardwell, Sophie	" " Asst	<b>25</b> 00		908	Dane Co.
Anderson, Mrs. T	Asst. Rear	17 00		902	Dane Co.
Dippolit Manual		22 00		907	Illinois.
Dippolt, Mary		20 00		883	Ireland.
Knight, Iva Farr, Edna		17 00 18 00	June, 19	907 907	Illinois.
Christenson, Carl	Porter	22 00		907	Waupaca. Dane Co.
Krause, Richard	Dairyman	22 00		908	Dane Co.
Krause, Richard Olson, C. F	Barber	30 00		897	Minnesota.
Dippolt. Johni	Barnman	30 00		890	Dane Co.
Welch, Pat	Butcher	<b>25 00</b>		870	Dane Co.
Eichmann, John	Baker	55 00		882	Dane Co.
Free, wm	Carpenter	60 00		906	Clark Co.
Suboppley Fat	Cowman	30 00	May, 19	904	Dane Co.
Free, Wm Mullarkey, Pat Scheppler, Louis Scheppler, Chas.	Lawnman	45 00 25 00		898 305	Illinois. Dane Co.
Willis, Clarence	Engineer	80 00		9 2	Winnebago Co.
Scott, Claude A	Engineer Asst	50 00		907	Winnebago Co.
Scott, Claude A Poban, Mike	23.5.1.02.2255	50 00		882	Dane Co.
		35 00	Apr., 19	908	Dane Co.
Bassett, C. R	Fireman	35 00		907	
Knebel, John		35 00		907	Winnebago Co.
Whalen, W. R Braatz, August	Condonor	35 00 40 00		907	Dane Co.
Robbins, R. H	Gardener	25 00		882 907	Dane Co. Dane Co.
Peterson, Wm.	Tailor	45.00	Sept., 1	907	Chinnews Co
Peterson, Wm Conway, R. L Conway, Mrs. R. L	Launderer Laundress	40 00		908	Chippewa Co. New York. New York.
Conway. Mrs. R. L	Laundress	16 00		908	New York.
Meyers, Clara Murphy, Nellie		16 00	Mar 19	908	Marathon Co.
Murphy, Nellie		18 00		905	Dane Co.
Vopalensky, Alice		20 00		908	Grant Co.
Yager, Carrie	T	16 00		907	Dane Co.
Stolte, Wm	Lawnman Asst Mason	25 00 65 00		908	Dane Co.
Bolstad, Engvold Friedline, M. J	Farmer	8) 00		903   908	Dane Co. N. Dakota.
Rau, Florence	Seamstress	19 00		907	Sheboygan Co.
Aiken, Clyde	ex difference in the contract of the contract	17 00		907	Dane Co.
Andrews, Arthur	Painter	50 00		902	Chippewa Co.
Larson. Emil J	Asst	25 00	Feb., 19	908	Dane Co.
trobosch, Fred		25 00		908	Dane Co.
jordon, Arthur	Teamster	25 00		908	D O.
Kearney, Felix		25 00		907	Dane Co.
Fhaden, Oscar Welsh. James		25 00 25 00		906 906	Dane Co. Dane Co.
Greenfield, H. J	Upholsterer	40 00	July, 19	902	Dane Co.
Grosskopf, Frank	Plumber	122 50		907	Sauk Co.
Weil, Harry	" Asst	35.00	Nov., 19	908	Milwaukee.
Echler ()	Cold Stor Aust	*2 50	May, 19	908	Chicago.
Mahneke, Elizabeth	F. Attendant	22 00	Mar., 19	908	Winnebago Co.

<sup>\*</sup> Per day.

#### STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1906.	Appropri- ation, 1907.	Expended during blennial period.	Balance June 30, 1908.
Receiving house, plumbing repairs and renewals, etc		\$24,700 00	\$17,040 73	\$7,659 27

#### STATISTICAL FORM, STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, State Hospital for the Insane.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year  Number received during the year  Number discharged, paroled or died during the	533 409	598 529
year	344 598	517 610
Number at end of year	568	611
the year	135	139

#### State Hospital.

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30,	1907.	1908.
Current expenses:		
1. Salaries and wages	\$46,405 69	\$49,625 08
2. Clothing	6, 224 78	6,779 60
3. Subsistence	35,995 20	40,909 26
4. Ordinary repairs		3,367 65
5. Office, domestic and out door expenses	31, 247 75	
Total	\$123,827.56	\$129,104 27
Extraordinary expenses:		
1. New buildings, lands, etc		
2. Permanent improvements to existing		
buildings		<b>\$21,866 19</b>
Total	\$148,352 75	<b>\$150,970</b> 46

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.

2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes

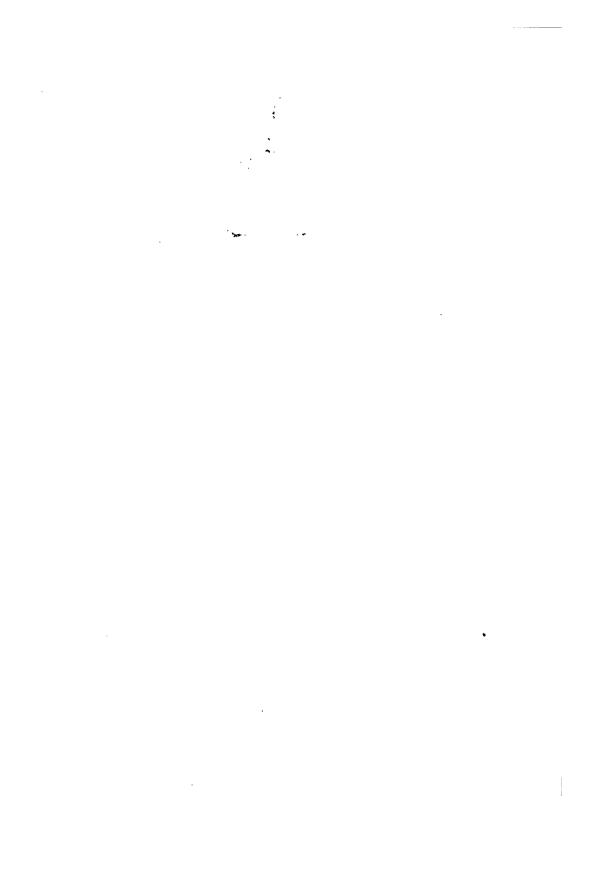
if they are manufactured in the institution.

4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."

5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Superintendent, Dr. Chas. Gorst.

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NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

## THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908

#### **OFFICERS**

W. A. GORDON, M. D	Superintendden:
A. SHERMAN, M. D.	ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN
THOS. R. JONES, M. D.	A coron true Developer
R. J. DYSART, M. D.	ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN
LUCY M. WARNER, M. D.	
A. P. ALLER	STEWARI
L. E. GILSON	ASSISTANT STEWARD
MINNIE SCHDIDED	Матро

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

WINNEBAGO, WIS., July 1, 1908.

To the Honorable State Board of Control:

The thirteenth biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane—from July 1st, 1906 to July 1st, 1908—is herewith submitted. The usual tables showing "movement of population" etc. are appended.

The two years have been comparatively uneventful.

There has been of course the customary and inevitable anxiety and labor.

Two cases of small pox and several of varicloid developed in May, 1908. I notified the State Board of Health, and Dr. W. F. Whyte, the President of the Board, came promptly and advised as to the management of the outbreak. All of the cases recovered without complication. The occurrence of this dreaded and dreadful disease will be prevented in the future, as we now vaccinate all patients and employes who come into the Hospital.

There have been a number of improvements of a minor character during the two years. These are set forth in the reports of the carpenter, mason and engineer, which are annexed.

The financial standing of the Hespital has been brought low because of unavoidable repairs.

The front hall, which was of wood, was worn out and a tile floor was put in its place. Tile floors were also laid in the bakery and engine room at a total cost of \$1,536.00.

The barns were decayed and about ready to fall down, so that cement foundations were laid under them and cement floors were also put in and the structures were removed to a greater distance from the Hospital at an expense of \$4,120.23.

On account of the decayed condition of the ice storage plant, it became necessary to either rebuild the old plant or put in a

new one, and the decision of the Board of Control to install a modern chemical cold storage plant for the institution necessitated the expenditure of \$7,364.52. The North wing of the Hospital and the barn, were reroofed at an expense of \$2,141.14.

Wages have been higher and food has been more expensive. For these reasons the appropriation by the last legislature was not sufficient for the absolute needs of the institution.

The efficiency of the Hospital is lessened by the constant changes in the force of employes.

The office of hospital attendant is not an occupation or a profession. It is a temporary job for a man or woman, who is waiting for something to turn up. Not over one attendant in fifty intends to remain at the work any length of time. The reasons are well known. The work is hard, the hours long, the pay small, and there are practically no chances for promotion. It is work without a future. Twelve to fifteen hours a day of watching, waiting on and associating with insane persons is a very trying business. The trials of women attendants are especially laborious and exasperating. It is a wonder that we are able to obtain women to do this work.

For the State to refuse appropriations big enough to permit the paying of reasonable wages to hospital attendants is a barbarous proceeding.

It requires 160 people to do the work in this hospital. During the biennial period just closed there were 554 persons on the pay roll. These persons as a rule have had no practice in the work they engaged in. They are merely herders. The insane need educated associates who can utter intelligent sentences at the proper moment.

There is no place on earth where "a word fitly spoken" is so needed as among the insane, and no place where such words are so scarce. The ideal hospital attendant should have the patience of Job, the strength of Sandow, the psychological insight of Wm. James, and the compassion of Jesus.

Many of those who have been here in the years that are gone had none of these qualities.

If the occupation were made remunerative, so that people

#### Superintendent's Report.

would wish to continue in the service, a more desirable class of employes would come to us.

Many of those now here are excellent persons, but in two years they will nearly all be working at something that pays better.

It is quite probable that every year in this hospital eight or ten (may be more) persons become permanently insane through being under the care of ignorant and indifferent herders.

This represents a large money loss to the State, so that there is no real economy in continuing this ancient method because it appears to be cheap. It is certain that the antiquated usages are expensive.

When it comes to the humanity side of the question, a volume should be written to show the suffering in desolated homes, and the long years of waiting for the merciful funeral from the County Asylum.

In all the progressive States of the Union the Hospital attendants have cottages to which they can retire when the day's work is done, where they can enjoy themselves without disturbing the patients. The reasons are many and well known for having the attendants away from the wards, and these have been set forth many times, and so far to unheeding ears.

The epileptics should have a place apart from the ordinary instane.

The reasons for this separation are well known to all who know anything about hospital management, and in the humane States especial provision has been made for these unfortunates.

The care of the insane is one of the most momentous and costly problems with which the State has to deal. It is therefore of importance that legislators should be instructed in the various phases of the subject. An academic knowledge is not sufficient to move legislators to action.

Personal investigation of the institutions is the only effective method of enlightenment.

The failure to give the insane wards of this State as good treatment as other States give the same class is a disgrace to us.

The issues involved are as grave as any matter of taxes, education, railway legislation or other subject that comes before

the law makers, and it is to be hoped that at the coming session of the legislature appropriations large enough will be made to put Wisconsin in the ranks with New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and other humanitarian communities.

During the biennial period there have been 88 patients' dances, 4 patients' and employes' dances, 3 employes' dances 2 mask balls, 51 concerts (home talent), 6 band concerts in the grove, 2 fire work displays (4th of July), 1 picnic for patients, 2 entertainments and Christmas trees, 1 concert by Chas. E. Phipps and wife, 4 concerts by the Arion, Jr. orchestra, 8 lectures and stereoptican views by Rev. Payne, 1 entertainment by Franz Rielhofer and others, 1 concert by Oshkosh lyric orchestra, 1 entertainment by Gavin Spence and niece, 1 lecture and stereoptican views by Rev. Trenery, 1 lecture and stereoptican views by Chas. Turner, 1 recital by Edward Brigham, 1 concert by Normal Mandolin Club, 1 entertainment by Prof. Garretson, 1 entertainment by Archie Leon French, 1 entertainment by Prof. Garns, 1 entertainment by Mrs. Stuart-Richings, 1 entertainment by the Lawrence Glee Club, 1 entertainment by the Carroll College Glee Club, 1 entertainment by W. L. Bush and others, 1 lecture and stereoptican views by Edward Balch Barr, 1 lecture by Prof. J. C. Freeman, 1 Memorial address by L. K. Eaton, 1 entertainment by the American Stock Company (Prince of Liars), and Rev. Abbott and J. M. Hurn gave Fourth of July addresses.

Religious services have been held every Sunday. Rev. J. P. Abbott, Rev J. W. Bailey, Rev. E. H. Smith, Rev. Geo. Farnum, Rev. John Helmes, Rev. Leon Hammitt, Rev. M. J. Trenery, Rev. Peter F. Stair, Rev. F. A. Pease, Rev. W. A. Ganfield, Rev. R. H. McDonald and Rev. J. H. Schmidt officiated at different times. In addition to this Rev. Schmidt and Rec. McDonald have been here a number of times to see patients who were in extremis.

The following donations have been received and grateful acknowledgment is hereby made of them. Periodicals, illustrated magazines, books and newspapers are always welcomed by the patients and much appreciated.

#### Superintendent's Report.

Hon. Henry Hagemeister, Green Bay, WisSeven elk. Wm. Rogge, Oshkosh, WisOne wild pig.
Walter Geller, Watertown, WisTwo Muscovia ducks.
Geo. H. Budd & Mrs. Powers, Oshkosh, Wis. Two barrels of magazines.
K. Klug, Oshkosh, WisOne coyote.
R. P. Finney, Oshkosh, Wis
Wm. Horlick, Jr., Racine, WisThree dozen wild ducks.
Wm. Horlick, Jr., Racine, WisOne bull dog.
Wm. Horlick, Jr., Racine, WisOne eagle.
Wm. Horlick, Jr., Racine, WisFour barrels of magazines.
John Heinsen, Chicago, IllTwenty gallons of oysters.

The following newspapers have sent their publications gratuitously:

Appleton Weekly Post	
Bayfield County Press	
Berlin Weekly Journal	
Brown County Democrat	
Chilton Times	
De Pere News	
Der Nord Western	
Folkets Avis	
Green Bay Review	
Kewaunee Enterprise	
Jefferson County Union	
Manitowoc Citizen	
Sheboygan Zeitung	
Slavia	
Skandinavian	
Stevens Point Journal	Stevens Point, Wis.
The Gazette	
The Germania	
The Sheboygan County News	
Waukesha Freeman	
Winnebago Anzeiger	
Waupun Times	•

The old pump house at the lake has been utilized as a treatment house for women.

Every day in the year except the warm days in summer and fall, ten women patients and two or three attendants are sent to the house (which has been designated as the Winnebago Academy of Domestic Science), where they spend the day. They prepare their own meals, read, sew, sing, etc., and after the evening meal return to the Hospital. This is one of the most helpful of all the various devices for directing the minds of patients into healthy channels. The cost of fitting up the "Academy" was \$563.58.

The following changes in the medical staff have occurred during the biennial period:

Dr. A. Nainka resigned in August, 1906.

Dr. R. J. Dysart came Oct. 17, 1906.

Dr. Lucy M. Warner came July 1, 1907.

My sincere thanks are hereby tendered the officers and employes for their courtesy and diligence in the discharge of their onerous duties.

To the members of the Board of Control, all of whom have been so patient with my shortcomings, who have always been so eager to assist in lightening the burdens, and whose unfailing kindness and consideration have made a hard task comparatively easy, I wish to express my gratitude.

No Hospital was ever blessed with a governing body that ruled with greater tact, kindness, firmness and justice than you have shown in directing the affairs of this institution.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. Gordon, Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population during each year of biennial term, ending June 30th, 1908.

		190	6_19	07.	190	07_19	08.
•		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Remaining in hospital at commencement of each year, to-wit, July 1st	386	248	634	414	218	632
	Returned from escapes made, and paroles granted before commencement of year  Original admissions during each year	40 342		56 570	33 373		57 572
4.	Number in hospital during some part of each year	768		1260	820		1261
	Absent at the close of each year (June 30th, 1907 and June 30th, 1908)	206	164	370	254	122	376
	the year	115 5		193 5	155 8	54	
8.	Died during each year	28	30	58	30	23	53
	Discharged as sane under section 587, R. S. of Wis. during year		2	2	3		3
	Number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year	354	274	628	450	199	649
12.	Remaining in hospital at close of each year.			632	370		
18. 14.	Daily average in hospital Number of paroled patients discharged	394	228	622	395	235	630
	during each year as sane by virtue of section 587c, R. S., as amended by chapter 327, laws 1899, such patients having been continuously absent from the hos-						
	pital under their respective paroles for two years	120	93	213	182	94	276

Table No. 2.
Ages of those admitted during the two years.

	1906–1907.			1907_1908.			
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	
Between 10 and 15 years	2	1	3		2		
Between 15 and 20 years	7	16	23	7	7	14	
Between 20 and 25 years	26	18	44	31	18	49	
Between 25 and 30 years	33	27	60	34	21	55	
Between 30 and 35 years	41	34	75	37	31	. 68	
Between 35 and 40 years	47	26	73	52	25	77	
Between 40 and 45 years	42	28	70	44	20	64	
Between 45 and 50 years	40	22	62	49	20	69	
Between 50 and 60 years	56	25	81	51	30	81	
Between 60 and 70 years	24	14	38	33	13	46	
Between 70 and 80 years	13	11	24	18	10	28	
Over 80 years	6	2	8	7	1	8	
Unknown	5	4	9	10	ī	11	
Total	342	228	570	373	199	572	

Table No. 8. Civil condition of those admitted during the two years.

	1908-1907.			1907–1908.			
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
Married	149	122	271	159	107	266	
Single	150	74	224	176	61	237	
Divorced	6	6	12	; 4	3	7	
Widowed	33	26	59	25	26	51	
Unknown	4		4	9	2	11	
Total	342	228	570	373	199	572	

Table No. 4. Education of those admitted during the two years.

	1906_1907.			1907–1908.			
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
Collegiate	3	2	5	3	1	4	
Good	16	15	31	18	17	35	
Common	193	135	328	213	118	331	
Limited	81	47	128	74	32	106	
None	8	5	13	16	7	23	
Unknown	41	24	65	49	24	73	
Total	342	228	570	373	199	572	

TABLE No. 5. Parentage of those admitted during the two years.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
American     39     35     74     37     30     67       Austrian     6     1     7     6     3     9       Belgian     3     2     5     5     2     7       Bohemian     6     7     13     5     8     13       Canadian     4     4     8     3      3       Danish     9     5     14     10     5     15       English     6     5     11     8     4     12       French     5     3     8     9     6     15
Austrian     6     1     7     6     3     9       Belgian     3     2     5     5     2     7       Bohemian     6     7     13     5     8     13       Canadian     4     4     8     3     3       Danish     9     5     14     10     5     15       English     6     5     11     8     4     12       French     5     3     8     9     6     15
Austrian     6     1     7     6     3     9       Belgian     3     2     5     5     2     7       Bohemian     6     7     13     5     8     13       Canadian     4     4     8     3     3       Danish     9     5     14     10     5     15       English     6     5     11     8     4     12       French     5     3     8     9     6     15
Belgian     3     2     5     5     2     7       Bohemian     6     7     13     5     8     13       Canadian     4     4     8     3      3       Danish     9     5     14     10     5     15       English     6     5     11     8     4     12       French     5     3     8     9     6     15
Bohemian     6     7     13     5     8     13       Canadian     4     4     8     3      3       Danish     9     5     14     10     5     15       English     6     5     11     8     4     12       French     5     3     8     9     6     15
Canadian       4       4       8       3        3         Danish       9       5       14       10       5       15         English       6       5       11       8       4       12         French       5       3       8       9       6       15
Danish     9     5     14     10     5     15       English     6     5     11     8     4     12       French     5     3     8     9     6     15
English 6 5 11 8 4 12 French 5 3 8 9 6 15
French
German
Greek 1
Hollander 2 3 5 3 3
Hungarian 1   1   1
Irish 29   10   39   32   12   44
Indian 2 2 1 1 2
Italian 4 2 2
Norwegian
Polish 9 6 15 10 5 15
Prussian
Russian
Swedish
Scotch
Swiss
Welsh 4 3 7 5 1 6
Unknown
American-Scotch
American-Hollander
American-Irish 2   2
American-French 1 1
American-Canadian 1 1
American-German. 4 2 6
American-English 1 9 3
Bohemian-English
Bohemian-Hollander
Bohemian-German 1 1
Canadian-French 4 1 5 3 6
Canadian-Pelgian 1 1 1
Canadian-German.
French-Indian 1 1 2
French-Belgian.

Table No. 5—Continued.

Parentage of those admitted during the two years.

	1906_1907.			1907–1908.			
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
French-English German-English German-Polish German-Irish	1	2	3 3 1	1 4 2 1	,	1 4 2 4	
German-French German-Swiss Hollander-English Scotch-Irish	1 5	3	1 8	3	2   1 	1 1 3	
Total	242	228	470	373	199	572	

Table No. 6. Nativity of those admitted during the two years.

•	19	06–190	7.	1907_1908		8.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Austria	6		6	7	2	9
Bohemia	4	5	ğ	4	4	š
Belgium	ī		i	3	ī	4
Canada	10	6	16	14	7	21
Denmark	6	2	8	4	3	7
England.:	5	ĩ	6	3	1	4
Finland	7	$\bar{2}$	9	7	ī	8
France	l i	~	i i	i i		Ĭ
Germany.	62	34	96	73	29	102
Greece		"1	"	ľ	~~	1
Holland	1		` ` i `	•	1	î
Hungary	î	2	$\hat{3}$	i	•	ī
Ireland	8	ĩ	9	7	4	11
Italy.,	4	•	4	2		2
Norway	7	ii	18	$\tilde{9}$	5	14
Poland	5	1	6	8	2	10
Prussia	ĭ	1	2	1	~	1
Russia	4	i	5	7	l''i	8
Sweden	11	4	15	10	3	13
Switzerland	3	1 1	4	10	. 1	10
Scotland	°	2	2	1		1
United States	187	147	334	195	131	326
TT 1	5	6	11	133	3	16
Wales	3	1	4	2	, ,	2
W 4162	ن	1	* 1	~		~
Total	342	228	570	373	199	572

TABLE No. 7.
Occupation of those admitted during the two years.

Male.	1906- 1907.	1907- 1908.	Male.	1906- 1907.	1907 1908
Agent	1	1	Moulder	3	
Baker		1	Musician	1	
Bartender	1	5	Mail carrier	1	
Banker	1		Mechanic		. 1
Book keeper	1	2	Miller	. <b></b> .	1
Brakeman	1	l , l	None	8	9
Barber	3	5	Night watch		1
Blacksmith	1	2	Office work	1	Ī <del>.</del> .
Boat builder	1		Plumber	ī	
Butcher	_	3	Physician	4	
Clerk	8	2	Painter	10	3
	9	10	Pharmacist	3	1
Carpenter	2	10	l	_	l .
Cook	ĩ	_ 1	Porter	1	
Conductor	1	1 1	Paper maker	1	
Cigar maker	_	1	Peddler	• • • • •	2
Cooper	1.	1	Printer	• • • • •	1
Civil engineers		1	Paper hanger		1
Chimney sweep		1	Piano maker		1
Delivery man	1		Railroad employe	1	3
Dentist		1	Shoemaker	1	3
Engineer	1	2	Saloon keeper	4	5
Editor		1	Salesman	2	4
Farmer	102	94	Section foreman	1	ĺ
Factory hand	. 4		Shoe cutter	ī	
Firemen		1	Sailor	î	
Gardener		$\hat{2}$	Student	$\hat{2}$	3
Hosiery worker	i		Stone cutter		ĭ
Hotel keeper	î	2	1		1
Horse shoer	î	~	1		1
	i				5
Iceman	2		Teamster	1	_
Insurance writer	î	• • • • • •	Tailor	2	
Insane attendent	1	;	Tinner	2	• • • • •
Janitor	100	1	Tramp	• • • • • •	1
Laborer	109	145	Tanner	!	2
Lithographer	1	• • • • • • •	Teacher		1
Lumberman	1	1			1
Lawyer	1	1	Unknown	10	14
Liveryman		2	Woodsman	3	3
Machinist	7		Wood worker	. 2	
Mason	2	5	Wheelwright	1	
Miner	2	2	Words maker		2
Merchant	1	5			
Minister	2		Total	342	373
Motorman	ĩ			~ · ~	310

Table No. 8.
Occupation of those admitted during the two years.

Female.	1906– 1907.	1907_ 1908.	Female.	1906 <u> </u>	1907 <u>-</u> 1900.
Book agentClerk	1 2		Student		5 1
Factory employe Farm work	1 3	1	Unkown		4
House wife	110 82	112 53	Total	228	199
None	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ \cdot 2 \end{array}$	9	Male Female	342 228	373 199
Seamstress Servant	4	6	Total	570	572

TABLE No. 9.
Assigned cause of insanity in those admitted during the two years.

	19	906_1907		19	007_190	8.
Psychical Cause.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Fright. Grief. Domestic trouble. Love affair. Disappointment. Financial difficulty. Worry. Religion. Excitement. Jealousy Shock. Solitude. Melancholia Christian Science Trouble. Law suit. PHYSICAL CAUSE. Alcoholism. Unknown. Heredity. Lightning stroke Sickness. Masturbation. Menopause. Senility Sunstroke Injury. Childbirth Toxemia. Miscarriage. Overwork. Sexual hyperesthesia. Epilepsy Puerperal Bite of dog. Pregnancy Insomnia.	Male.  1 1 9 3 7 16 2 1 3 4 69 158 8 1 7 6 5 3 6 12 1	1	Total.  3 6 14 5 2 10 31 9 3 4 2 5 75 266 15 1 13 7 7 13 3 10 4 1 2 15 1 7 5 1	Male.  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 74 178 7 4 9 6 6 6 5		Total.  2 6 7 3 9 33 5 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 77 285 9 16 4 5 15 6 6 4 7 10 .5
Paralysis. Exposure. Syphilis. Dissipation Pneumonia. Morphine. Operation	2 2 3 1 4	2 2 3	2 2 4 3 1 4 3	6	1 1 3 2	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & 7 & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & 3 & 2 & & \\ & 2 & & & \\ \end{array}$

Table No. 9—Continued.

Assigned cause of insanity in those admitted during the two years.

	19	906_190	77.	1907–1908.		
Physical Cause.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total
Poison. Anaemia. Meningitis. Acute phthisis. Stomach trouble Headache La Grippe Overstudy Tobacco Poverty Debility. Sarcoma. Cigarettes Barber's itch Apoplexy. Typhoid fever Arterio-sclerosis Scalding Confinement Puberty Locomotor ataxia.	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 2	2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 1	1 1 1 
Total	342	228	570	373	199	572

Table No. 10.

Duration of insanity previous to admission.

	1906_1907.			1907_1908.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Less than one week	15	7	22	16	2	18
Between one and two weeks	31	17	48	18	14	32
Between 2 and 3 weeks	23	8	31	19	9	28
Between 3 weeks and 1 month.	14	19	33	17	4	21
Between 1 month and 3 months	37	22	59	46	19	65
Between 3 months and 6 months	20	17	37	30	12	42
Between 6 months and 1 year	40	31	71	39	21	60
Between 1 year and 2 years	32	13	45	33	19	52
Between 2 years and 3 years	14	15	29	22	15	37
Between 3 years and 4 years	.9	12	21	20	13	33
Between 4 years and 5 years	10	6	16	6	8	14
Between 5 years and 10 years	28	18	46	30	21	51
Between 10 years and 15 years	11	7	18	14	12	26
Between 15 years and 20 years	1	4	5	4	2	6
Between 20 years and 30 years	2 3	4 3	5	6	6	12
Over 30 years	3	2	5		1	1
Unknown	52	27	79	53	21	74
Total	342	228	570	373	199	572

Table No. 11.

Cause of death in those who died during the two years.

	1906_1907.			1907_1908.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Acute nephritis Acute delirium Acute mania Atrophic spinal paralysis Bronchitis Cerebral hemorrhage Cerebral embolism Cerebral tumor. Carcinoma Chronic intestinal nephritis Diabetes molitus Dilatation of the heart. Exhaustion of melancholia Exhaustion of senile dementia. Exhaustion of dementia Exhaustion of dementia Exhaustion of chronic alcoholism Endocarditis Erysipelas. Fatty degeneration of the heart. Intestinal obstruction Locomotor ataxia Myelitis Meningitis Organic heart disease Pheumonia. Paretic dementia Pulmonary tuberculosis. Puerperal insanity Pelvic abcess Status epilepticus Septicaemia Senile gangrene Sarcoma of the lower lip and neck Strangulation—suicide Thrombosis of the cavernous sinus. Tubercular entero-peritonitis.	2 2 3 3 1 2 2 1 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 9 1 1 1 2 2 1 9 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 9 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 3 7 1 1 1 1 6 6 1 1 3 3 10 2 1 1 3 2 2 2	1 1 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 5	1 1 2 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	28	30	58	30 .	23	53

TABLE 12.

Duration of insanity in those who died during the two years.

	1906-1907.			1907-1908.		
-	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Between 1 and 2 weeks	3 1 5 9 3 1 1	1 4 6 1 1 2 2 2 5 1 1	1 4 8 7 6 10 5 2 2 6 2	2 5 1 3 2 4 2 2 3 2	1 2 3 5 8 2 1 2 1	1 2 5 3 6 7 7 4 3 5 5 32 2 2
Over 30 years	5	4	9	2	···· <sub>2</sub> ···	8
Total	28	30	58	30	23	58

TABLE No. 13.

Number of patients by counties, June 30, 1908.

Names of counties.	Male.	Fe- male.	Names of counties.	Male.	Fe- male
Adams		1	Oconto	10	8
Ashland	10	6	Oneida	7	
Bayfield	10	6	Outagamie	12	6
Burnett		1	Ozaukee	4	2
Brown	20	15	Portage	8	7
Calumet	5	2	Price	.8	2
Columbia		1 1	Racine	4	7
Clark		1 1	Rock	2	
Dodge	17	11	Shawano	9	8
Door	3	7	Sheboygan	29	14
Dane	3	1 1	Saint Croix	1	
Florence	2	- 1	Taylor	ĩ	6
Forest	3		Vilas	1	ī
Fond du Lac	18	12	Washington	5	5
Green Lake	3	2	Waukesha	7	` 1
Iron.	7	1	Waushara	3	5
Jefferson	1	4	Waupaca	8	11
Kenosha	8	8	Walworth	ĭ	
Kewaunee	3	2	Washburn		1
Langlade	6	8	Winnebago	21	16
Lincoln	8	i	Wood	10	7
La Fayette	i		State at Large	36	3
Manitowoc	15	11	State at Lings		
Marathon	14	9	No. of patients	370	242
Marinette	15	15	l 2.5. 51 parious		~ _ ~
Marquette	3	4	Total		612
Milwaukee	8	2	1 2000		OI.

## Complications of those admitted during the two years.

Enlarged heart         3         Starved to exhaustion         1           Enlarged liver         12         Syphilis         26           Eczema         10         Sarcoma of face         1           Epilepsy         41         Scabies         3           Emphysema         14         Strabismus         4           Endocarditis         1         Seborrhea         4           Frozen feet         1         Self inflicted wounds of throat         1           Fatty tumor         23         Self inflicted wounds (other)         8           Fracture         9         Tubercular glands of neck         1           Fracture of ankle         1         Tuberculosis (pulmonary)         10           Fracture of ankle         1         Tuberculosis (spine)         1           Grave's disease         5         Tuberculosis (knee joint)         1           Gastritis         3         Testicle enlarged (orchitis)         3           Goitre         16         Testicle enlarged (orchitis)         3           Gangrenous labia         1         Urethritis         4           Hemorrhoids         35         Varicose veins         61           Hernia         48			N.	
Abscess, pelvic. 2   Incomplete abortion   2   Acne. 37   Jaundice   3   3   Anputations   31   Kyphosis   18   Anemia   63   Lupus   1   Lucomotor ataxia   8   Lupus   1   Arterio-sclerosis   26   Laccration of the cervix uteri   15   Arterios atheromatous   1   Myopia   1   Laccration of the cervix uteri   15   Anasarca   1   Myelitis   1   Myopia   1   1   Nephritis   4   Allind (one eye)   11   Organic heart disease   26   Bronchitis   4   Neuritis   4   Neuritis   4   Houritis   Absonse	7	Inequality of pupils	2	
Acne.         37         Jaundice         3           Amputations         31         Kyphosis         18           Anemia         63         Lupus         1           Asthma.         5         Locomotor ataxia         8           Apoplexy         1         Leucorrhoea         6           Arterios scherosis         26         Laceration of the cervix uteri         15           Arterios scherosis         26         Laceration of the cervix uteri         15           Arterios atheromatous         1         Myopia         1           Alopecia areata         1         Myopia         1           Alopecia areata         1         Neuritis         4           Blind         4         Neuritis         1           Blind (one eye)         11         Organic heart disease         26           Burns         4         Neuritis         4           Burns         4         Neuritis         1           Carcinoma         2         Pleurity to the skull         11           Burns         4         Pregnancy         7           Pharyngitis         1         1           Carcinoma         2         Pleurity	Abanas polyie		Incomplete chartier	
Amputations         31         Kyphosis         18           Anemia         63         Lupus         1           Asthma         5         Locomotor ataxia         8           Apoplexy         1         Leucorrhoea         6           Arterio-sclerosis         26         Laceration of the cervix uteri         15           Arterios atheromatous         1         Myopia         1           Anasarca         1         Myelitis         1           Alopecia areata         1         Nephritis         4           Blind         4         Neuritis         1           Blind (one eye)         11         Organic heart disease         26           Bronchitis         4         Neuritis         1           Burns         4         Prognancy         7           Burnitis         1         Pregnancy         7           Burstis         1         Pregnancy         7           Carcinoma         2         Pleurisy         3           Carcinoma of uterus         3         Pelvic tumor         2           Cystitis         1         Puerperal fever         2           Cystitis         1         Puerperal fever				
Anemia				_
Asthma				
Apoplexy				
Arterio-sclerosis         26         Laceration of the cervix uteri         15           Arteries atheromatous         1         Myopia         1           Anasarca         1         Myelitis         1           Alopecia areata         1         Neuritis         4           Blind (one eye)         11         Organic heart disease         26           Bronchitis         4         Neuritis         1           Burns         4         Pregnancy         7           Bursitis         1         Pharyngitis         1           Carcinoma         2         Pleurisy         3           Carcinoma of uterus         3         Pelvic tumor         2           Cystitis         1         Pharyngitis         1           Cardiac arrhythmia         43         Polapsus uteri         2           Cataract         5         Psoriasis         1           Coryza acute         1         Presipal fever         2           Coryza acute         1         Presipal fever         2           Coryza acute         1         Presipal fever         2           Coryza acute         1         Presipal fever         1           Deformity of feet			11 1	
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Alopecia areata	Arteries atheromatous		Myopia	1
Blind   4	Anasarca	1	Myelitis	1
Blind (one eye)	Alopecia areata	1	Nephritis	4
Blind (one eye)	Blind	4	Neuritis	1
Bronchitis		11	Organic heart disease	26
Burns         4         Pregnancy         7           Bursitis         1         Pharyngitis         1           Carcinoma         2         Pleurisy         3           Carcinoma of uterus         3         Pelvic tumor         2           Cystitis         1         Puerperal fever         2           Cardiac arrhythmia         43         Prolapsus uteri         2           Coryza acute         5         Psoriasis         1           Coryza acute         1         Praslysis of hand         1           Diabetes         1         Pregnancy         2           Coryza acute         2         Prolapsus uteri         2           Coryza acute         1         Pregnancy         2           Coryza acute         1         Pregnancy         2           Coryza acute         1         Prosiss         2           Coryza acute         1         Pregnancy         2           Coryza acute         1         Presuman         2           Deafness         1         Pregnancy         2           Deafness         1         Prosiasis         1           Deformity of feet         8         Ruptured fenden		4	Old injury to the skull	11
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Carcinoma of uterus         3         Pelvic tumor         2           Cystitis         1         Puerperal fever         2           Cardiac arrhythmia         43         Prolapsus uteri         2           Cataract         5         Psoriasis         1           Conjunctivitis         4         Ptosis         2           Coryza acute         1         Preumonia         2           Deafness         8         Rheumatism         3           Decubitus acute         3         Ringworm         8           Dumb         3         Rupture of perineum         26           Deformity of feet         8         Ruptured tendon of patella         1           Deformity of finger         10         Sebaceus cyst         1           Deformity of sternum         2         Surgical wound of abdomen         2           Deformity of sternum         2         Starved to exhaustion         1           Enlarged liver         12         Syphilis         26           Ezzema         10         Sarcoma of face         1           Epilepsy         41         Strabismus         4           Emphysema         14         Strabismus         4      <	~ .	2	Pleurisy	_
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Fracture         9         Tubercular glands of neck         1           Fracture of ankle         1         Tuberculosis (pulmonary)         10           Fecal impaction         2         Tuberculosis (spine)         1           Grave's disease         5         Tuberculosis (knee joint)         1           Gastritis         3         Testicle enlarged (orchitis)         3           Goitre         16         Testicle removed (castration)         4           Hemplegia         16         Urethritis         3           Hemorrhoids         35         Varicocele         10           Hernia         48         Varicose veins         61           Hysterectomy         5         Varicose ulcers         6           Hepatic sclerosis         2         Wound of hand         1           Hepatic enlargement         10           Incised scalp wound         1         Homicidal tendencies         108				
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Grave's disease.         5         Tuberculosis (knee joint)         1           Gastritis         3         Testicle enlarged (orchitis).         3           Goitre         16         Testicle removed (castration)         4           Gangrenous labia         1         Ulcers         3           Hemplegia         16         Urethritis         4           Hemorrhoids         35         Varicocele         10           Hernia         48         Varicose veins         61           Hysterectomy         5         Varicose ulcers         6           Hepatic sclerosis         2         Wound of hand         1           Homicidal tendencies         108				
Gastritis         3         Testicle enlarged (orchitis)         3           Goitre         16         Testicle removed (castration)         4           Gangrenous labia         1         Ucers         3           Hemplegia         16         Urethritis         4           Hemorrhoids         35         Varicocele         10           Hernia         48         Varicose veins         61           Hysterectomy         5         Varicose ulcers         6           Hepatic sclerosis         2         Wound of hand         1           Hepatic enlargement         10           Incised scalp wound         1         Homicidal tendencies         108				
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Hemorrhoids       35       Varicocele       10         Hernia       48       Varicose veins       61         Hysterectomy       5       Varicose ulcers       6         Hepatic sclerosis       2       Wound of hand       1         Hepatic enlargement       10         Incised scalp wound       1       Homicidal tendencies       108				
Hernia	Hemplegia		Urethritis	
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Hepatic sclerosis	Hernia			
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Incised scalp wound	Hepatic enlargement	10	<u> </u>	
	Incised scalp wound	1		108
	Intestinal obstruction	1	Suicidal tendencies	184

#### MATRON'S REPORT.

For the biennial period ending June 30, 1908.

DR. W. A. GORDON, Superintendent.

Sir:—Herewith is an account of the foods and delicacies prepared in the kitchen during the last two years. Also a list of the articles made and repaired in the mending and sewing rooms.

Yours respectfully,

MINNIE SCHREIBER,

Matron.

Fruits—Pieplant, 6 qts.; Strawberries, 48 qts.; Strawberry jam, 6 qts.; Currants, 16 qts.; Raspberries, 40 qts.; Blackberries, 24 qts.; Blackberry jam, 10 qts.; Blueberries, 18 qts.; Plums, 48 qts.; Peaches, 20 qts.; Cherries, 48 qts.; Currant jelly, 72 glasses; Apple jelly, 48 glasses; Tomatoes canned, 1,172 gallons.

Sweet Pickles-Peaches, 36 qts.; Pears, 60 qts.

Pickles—Sauerkraut, 56 barrels; Piccalilli, 600 gallons; Chillisauce, 300 gallons; Cucumbers, 48 barrels; Salad pickles, 6 gallons; Pepper pickles, 10 gallons.

#### MENDING ROOM.

Articles renaired—Aprons, 500; Bedspreads. 20; Clothes bags, 400; Bathtowels, 200; Hose, 10,172 pair; Jackets, 24; Napkins, 48; Overalls, 70; Pillow cases, 40; Pants, 60; Pants shortened, 172; Strong dresses, 98; Strong suits, 20; Sheets, 300; Table cloths, 162; Under drawers, 1,280; Under vests, 5,972; Vests, 62.

#### SEWING ROOM.

Articles made-Aprens (carpenter) 4; Aprons (men) 315; Aprons (women) 41; Aprons (dress) 16; Aprons (rubber dress) 2; Aprons (rubber men) 16; Billiard table covers, 4; Blanket shoes, 24 pair; Baby outfits, 4; Bibs, 12; Bags (feather) 18; Bags (clothes) 72; Bags (clothes pins) 18; Blankets (strong) 3; Blankets (hemmed) 172; Bath towels (hemmed) 144; Coffee sacks, 24; Clothes curtains, 8 pair; Camisoles, 4; Camisole strings, 100 yds.; Curtains (cheese cloth) 60 pair; Curtains (hemmed) 16 pair; Covers (table) 72; Curtains (half) 18 pair; Dresses, 743; Dresses (entertainment) 8; Dresses (night) 551; Dresses (bed) 2; Dresses (denim) 18; Dresses (strong) 18; Dusters, 48; Door pads, 48; Holders, 62; Milk strainers, 24; Mattress ticks, 114; Napkins (table) 553; Napkins (sanitary) 582; Pillow cases, 1,401; Pillow ticks, 108; Sheets, 1,785; Sheets (restraint) 6; Sheets (mangle) 16; Skirts, 557; Strong suits, 12; Shirt waists, 6; Towels (roller) 294; Towels (yard) 732; Towels (one half yard) 1,384; Wrappers (dress) 161; Table cloths, 323.

#### Carpenter's Report.

#### CARPENTER'S REPORT.

DR. W. A. GORDON, Superintendent.

SIR:—I herewith present a list of the principal jobs of work done during the last two years.

Built form for septic tank.

Repaired new cow barn.

Tore off old shingles on cow barn, and replaced the boards for covering of 20,000 ft. roofing.

Repaired 195 ward locks.

Laid 30,000 ft. hard wood flooring.

Remodeled the old pump house, making an Academy of Domestic Science.

Put up 11,500 ft. steel ceiling.

Built 41 lockers on North side.

Tore out the old cold storage, took out timbers, put up steel I beams to carry floor above, and built form for the concrete.

Fixed up first floor center for tile.

Repaired floor in laundry.

Worked on addition to pump rcom.

Built 9 shoe racks.

Repaired 597 chairs.

Repaired 78 tables.

Repaired 71 bureaus.

Repaired 300 windows.

Repaired 209 screens.

Repaired 61 lawn settees.

Repaired 210 doors and other small jobs of repair.

Yours respectfully,

A. A. Johnson, Carpenter.

#### MASON'S REPORT.

D3. W. A. GORDON, Superintendent.

Siz:—I herewith present a list of the most important items of work done in this department during the last two years.

3.400 sq. ft. of cement walk.

8 culverts.

2 concrete bridges.

Set of scales and railroad track in boiler room.

1 set of concrete stairs (12 steps).

Remodeled Domestic Science Academy.

Concrete work on cold storage.

Solid concrete mangers and floor of cow barn.

Concreted floor of power room, also main center hall for tile.

Built cement foundation for pump power house.

Set and bricked in two kettles for hog house.

Cut brick floor for plumber on North wing.

Built cement base in power house.

Enlarged door from center to rear.

Removed brick walls from back of boilers.

Placed flue blowers in four boilers and rebricked same.

Changed elevator, north wing.

Built cement floor, peeling room.

Cement floor from Ward 2 North to hall bath house.

Built tank cow barn.

Placed two set pipes in filter bed, No. 2.

Built four cement valve houses, septic tank.

Removed old boiler in green house.

Replaced old brick wall at green house also boiler.

Built concrete tank, elk yard.

Cut wall for plumber, Wards 1, 8 and 9 South. Replaced same.

Whitewashed ceiling and side walls in basement from end to end.

Kalsomined North and South side bath houses, also club house.

Built one concrete foundation for scales at barn.

Placed pipe filter bed. No. 3.

Yours respectfully,

JULIUS PISTOHL,

Mason,

## Painter's Report.

#### PAINTER'S REPORT.

DR. W. A. GORDON, Superintendent.

Sin:—I herewith present a list of the principal jobs of work done during the last two years.

Painted machine shop.

Painted filter room.

Painted Academy of Domestic Science.

Painted baker shop.

Painted rear kitchen.

Painted center kitchen.

Painted laundry.

Set 750 lights of glass.

Kalsomined and painted three wards.

Kalsomined and painted Turkish bath rooms, North and South.

Painted cow barn.

Painted first center hall.

Painted part of third and fourth center.

Painted cold storage.

Tarred center roof.

Put new paper on half of the boiler room.

Painted club house.

. Yours respectfully,

J. T. HARWOOD,

Painter.

#### ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Dr. W. A. GORDON, Superintendent.

Siz:—The last two years have been very busy ones in the engineer's department of the Northern Hospital. There have been an immense number of small repairs. Many closets have been blocked up by patients and attendants throwing in clothing, paper and rubbish of various kinds. Everybody connected with the department has been busy every hour of every day, Sundays included. Herewith is a statement of the principal work done during the biennial period:

The old brick smoke stack has been built 25 ft. higher; the old steel stack torn down to the roof and capped, doing away with the old induced draft.

A new 2 ft. track has been installed in front of boilers on which are operated 10 steel coal cars.

Scales have been installed on the main track running to the coal shed for weighing coal and ashes.

Four Diamond flue blowers have been installed in the four H. 'A boilers.

Blow off pipes have been renewed in these same boilers, extra heavy 4" pipe being used, and new blow off valves installed, and new linings put in furnaces.

New throttle valves have been placed on fire pump to take the place of old lever valves, which became leaky.

Returns from steam heating coils and sweat boxes in both bath rocms have been rearranged, bringing the hot water back to the boilers instead of discharging in sewer.

The old pump house at the lake has been rewired for electric lights and new fixtures put in. Has been piped for hot and cold water, and a new closet, bath tub and lavatory installed. Heat is obtained from a new furnace.

A new switch has been installed on the switch board, and new feeder wire run to motors in laundry, machine shop, bakery, compresser room and peeling room.

A 13 ton ice machine belted to 120 H. P. motor has been installed to take the place of old cold storage.

New cold storage has been wired, using conduit; new butcher shop piped for hot and cold water and new enameled sink put in.

A potato peeler has been installed in peeling room, belted to ½ H. P. motor.

Wire was run to carpenter shop, and an old motor installed which was originally direct connected to an old Quimby pump, the old pump being taken off and pulley placed on shaft, belted to shaft in carpenter shop, taking the place of the old engine, which on account of its distance from boilers was an expensive engine to run.

#### Engineer's Report.

The cow barn has been rewired and new lights put in, and piped for cold water.

Barn motor has been rewired and raised to the upper floor, where it is belted to feed grinder, feed cutter and bone grinder.

The sewer to rear kitchen, bakery and peeling room has nearly all been taken out and new soil pipe traps installed.

The scullery of general dining rcom has been piped for drinking water.

Six new 4" stacks have been run from main sewer out the roof on the wards and piped complete 6-3 bowl lavatories, 12-4 bowl lavatories, 18 slop sinks, 7 foot baths and 6 bath tubs.

About 2,000 ft. of old water pipe has been taken out and replaced by new galvanized pipe.

A drinking fountain has been placed in the front center hall for the accommodation of visitors.

About 1,000 ft. of old gas pipe has been taken out, and used for the purpose of conveying drinking water to the animals and fowls about the place.

Many other minor jobs have been attended to such as:

Repairs on kitchen utensils.

Repairs on farm machinery.

Repairs on electric lights.

Repairs on toilet rooms.

Repairs on pumps.

Repairs on boilers.

Repairs on engines.

Yours respectfully,

F. M. Bents, Engineer.

## EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1908.

Name≺.	Rate per month.	Occupation.	Number of months employed.	Address.
W. A. Gorden	\$208 33 140 00	Superintendent	156	Oshkosh, Wis. Cadott, Wis.
A. Sherman	140 00	1st assistant	154	Cadott, Wis.
T. R. Jones R. J. Dysart	83 33 65 00	2nd assistant 3rd assistant	126 20	Oshkosh, Wis.
A. P. Aller	100 00	Steward	100	Janesville Wis
A. P. Aller L. E. Gilson	70 00	Asst. Steward	108	Greenleaf. Wis.
Minnie Schriber	50 00	Matron	150	Wauwatosa, Wis. Janesville, Wis. Greenleaf, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
J. V. N. Sonn Katherine Gilson	50 00 30 00	Apothecary	111	
Ed. Minkler	60 00	Stenographer Supervisor	57 264	Oshkosh Wis
P. C. Hansen Chas Schoenian	62 00	Supervisor	200	Neenah, Wis.
Chas Schoenian	45 00	Supervisor	156	Hixton. Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Neenah, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
Clara Genter	35 00 31 00	Supervisoress	84 90	West Bend, Wis.
Emma Austin	30 00	Supervisoress	30	Winchester Wis
Henry Eckstein	40 00	Attendant	60	Oshkosh, Wis.
George Davis	40 00	Attendant	136	Oshkosh, Wis.
Wm. Griffith George Freeborn	40 00 40 00	Attendant	96 56	
W. L. Muttart	40.00	Attendant Attendant	40	Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Brillion, Wis.
W. L. Muttart W. H. Chase	30 00	Attendant	66	Oshkosh, Wis.
Walter Slattery	37 00	Attendant	34	Oshkosh, Wis.
B. S. Bell Elmer Paige	35 00 32 00	Attendant Attendant	14 18	Aurorahville, Wis.
Herman Mueller	30 00	Attendant	12	Oshkosh, Wis.
l'montr (l'mnoniale	27 00	Attendant	iĩ	Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
George Boese	38 00	Attendant	11	Oshkosh, Wis.
A. W. HOOKER	30 00 25 00	Attendant Attendant	11 1	
R. F. Vogler	36 00	Attendant	11 9	Oshkosh Wis.
George Boese A. W. Hooker George W. Horton R. F. Vogler G+0. H. Hatch	30 00	Attendant	8	Oshkosh, Wis.
	28 00	Attendant	8	Oshkosh, Wis.
Henry Behr H. L. Zahn W. D. Pitcher	31 00 30 00	Attendant	8 8 7 5 5 5 5 5 4	Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
W. D. Pitcher	25 00	Attendant Attendant	5	Oshkosh Wis
Herbert Pearson	25 00	Attendant	5	Oshkosh, Wis.
F. R. Fernholz C. G. Mack	25 00	Attendant	5	William alei, Wis.
Harvey Blace	32 00 26 00	Attendant	7	Medford, Wis.
Harvey Blase Harry Shorey		Attendant	4	Aurorahville, Wis. Oshkosh. Wis.
I. E. Grignon	25 00 27 00	Attendant	3	Kaukauna, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
Harry Shorey. J. E. Grignon. D. E. Hepburn R. J. Wilson. F. R. Dethart J. F. Aldridge Fred Luebke Otto Wishnowsky. Fred Vater.	25 00	Attendant	3	Oshkosh, Wis.
K. J. Wilson F. R. Dethart	26 00 25 00	Attendant Attendant	3	
J. F. Aldridge	30 00	Attendant	9	Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh Wis
Fred Luebke	25 00	Attendant	$\tilde{2}$	Oshkosh, Wis.
Otto Wishnowsky	25 00	Attendant	2 1	Oshkosh, Wis.
Albert Helwig	25 00 25 00	Attendant Attendant	4 8 8 8 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Madison. Wis. Omro, Wis. Oshkosh. Wis.
Vm. Fauk	25 00 25 00	Attendant	íí	Oshkosh, Wis.
V. E. Whitley	25 00	Attendant	1	Waterioru, Wis.
Clyde Dallman	25 00	Attendant	1	Aurorahville, Wis.
Fred Wolff	25 00 25 00	Attendant Attendant	1	Oshkosh, Wis. Dayton, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
J. S. Pooley Caroline Anderson	30 00	Attendant	1 87	Oshkosh, Wis.
Clara Baxter	25 00	Attendant	45	Columbia, Wis.
Anna Cramer	25 00	Attendant	29	Columbia, Wis. Neenah, Wis.
Barbara Brown Margaret Riley	24 00 22 00	Attendent Attendant	21 21	Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Winneconne, Wis.
Lena Reimer	23 00	Attendant	15	Menasha, Wis.
(athren Lamba ·	25 00	Attendant	13	Menasha, Wis. Stevens Point, Wis.
Vera Bell	21 00	Attendant	11	Kingston, Wis. Princeton, Wis.
Blanche Jewett	21 00 22 00	Attendant Attendant	10 10	Oshkosh, Wis
Mary Cavanaugh	21 00	Attendant	8	Menasha, Wis.
Mary Cavanaugh Mettie Ohde	20 00	Attendant Attendant	8	Oshkosh, Wis. Menasha, Wis. Neenah, Wis.
May Golden	21 00	Attendant	8	Kaukauna, Wis.
Minnie Rorth	99 00 1	Attondant		
Minnie Barth Mollie Grasser	22 00 1 22 00 1	Attendant	, A	Granton, Wis.
Minnie Barth Mollie Grasser Nancy Burke Pauline Walters	22 00   22 00   25 00   20 00	Attendant	8 8 7 8 7 5	Kaukauna, Wis. Granton, Wis. Granton, Wis. Oconto, Wis. Neillsville, Wis.

## Statistical Tables.

## EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Names.	Rate per month.	Occupation.	No. of months employed.	Address.
Katherine Philipps	\$20 00	Attendant	4	Kaukauna, Wis.
Lottie Blase	21 00	Attendant	3 7 34	Aurorahville, Wis.
Anna Pitzka Celia Spellman	23 00 25 00	Attendant Attendant	24	Waukesha, Wis. Menasha, Wis. Greenleaf, Wis.
Pearl Cummings	22 00	Attendant	3 3	Greenleaf, Wis.
Minnie Heinzel	20 00	Att ndant		Curtiss, Wis.
Mabel S. Jones Margaret Mohr	20 00 20 00	Attendant Attendant	2	Fond du Lac, Wis. Kaukauna, Wis.
Anna Gahagan	25 00	Attendant	i	Cascade, Wis.
Laura Washburn Mary Windherst	20 00	Attendant	1	Green Bay, Wis. Indianola. Neb.
Mary Windherst	20 00 20 00	Attendant	1	Me len, Wis.
Sadie Johnston Maggie Madsen	18 00	Attendant Asst. Center	166	Oshkosh, Wis.
Clara Eisenach	15 00	Asst. Center	19	Oshkosh, Wis. Neenah, Wis.
Lena Erfert	20 00	Asst. Rear	192	Oshkosh, Wis.
W. A. Weller Geo. Unmuth	31 00 60 00	Barnman Baker	102 252	Clemensville, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
Ernst Geiger	34.00	Asst. Baker	19	Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Calumet, Mich. Berlin, Wis.
Thad. Lalonde	30 00	Barber	22	Calumet, Mich.
J. Clink	30 00 60 00	Butcher	12 36	Oshkosh, Wis.
A. A. Johnson F. J. Beth	31 00	Carman	28	Green Bay, Wis.
Chas. Hansen	60 00	Cook Rear	110	Green Bay. Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
J. P. Collins	40 00 25 00	Asst. Cook Rear	8 19 <b>2</b>	Mt. Comfort, Ind.
Mary White	17 00	Cook Center Asst. Cook Center.	1972	Oshkosh, Wis. Neen <b>a</b> h, Wis.
W. J. Davis	45 00	Cowman		Oshkosh, Wis.
F. M. Bemis	90 00	Engineer	79	Pittsville, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
Geo. Adams Ernest Root	50 00 50 00	Asst. Engineer Night Engineer	11 7	Oshkosh, Wis. Omro, Wis.
Wm. Lapham	50 00	Fireman	11	Wannaca, Wis.
John Johnson	35 00	Fireman	15	Waupaca. Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
Otto Frey	35 00	Fireman	5	Oshkosh, Wis.
Chas. Swanson Chris. Madsen	30 00   50 00	Farmer	192 180	Winnebago, Wis. Washburn, Wis.
August Lorge	28 00	Farmer	15	Fond du Lac Wis
Martin Peterson	28 00	Farmer	10	Oshkosh, Wis. March, N. Y. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
John Owens Carl Thompson	25 00 28 00	Farmer	4	March, N. Y.
W. J. Scott	28 00	Farmer	3	Oshkosh, Wis.
Asa Starks	28 00	Farmer	3	Fond du Lac, Wis. Winnebago, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
John Davis	65 00	Gardener	152	Winnebago, Wis.
Harold Monroe W. H. Brink	60 00 40 00	Asst. Gardener Launderer	156 240	Winnehago, Wis.
Delia Dunn	25 00	Laundress	192	Winnebago, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Racine, Wis. Neenah, Wis. Neenah, Wis.
Matilda Carmohn	16 00	Laundress	27	Racine, Wis,
Lulu Eisenach, Della Schriber	15 00 15 00	Laundress Laundress	30 11	Neenan, wis.
Ida Heckner	15 00	Laundress	ii	MEHASHA, WIS.
Emma Wegner	15 00	Laundress	10	Eldorada, Wis.
Minnie Regolin	15 00	Laundress	6	Kaukauna, Wis.
Isabel Bast	14 00 14 00	Laundress Laundress	1 1	Kaukauna, Wis. Neenah, Wis.
Julius Pistohl	65 60	Mauon	900	Neenah, Wis. Neenah, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. La Valle, Wis. Neenah, Wis. Winnebago, Wis.
E. W. Payn	37 00	Night Watch	171	Oshkosh, Wis.
R. Steuck	32 00 33 00	Night Watch Night Watch Night Watch Night Watch Night Watch	9 2.)	USDKOSD, WIS.
Chas. Sorenson	30 00	Night Watch	12	Neenah, Wis.
John Wiley Amanda Van Seggern	30 00	Night Watch	340	Winnebago. Wis.
Amanda Van Seggern Erma Van Seggern	30 00 21 00	Night Watch	21 4	Denmark, Wis. Denmark, Wis.
Beatrice Laidlaw	21 00 22 00	Night Watch	8	Traverse City, Mich.
Bertha Barth	22 00	Night Watch	7	Granton, Wis.
Irl Locke	20.00	Office boy	21	Granton, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Osikosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.
J. T. Harwood Mrs. L. J. Stevens	55 00 15 00	Painter Seamstress	240 70	Os ikosh, Wis.
Lydia Paige	16 00	Seamstress	70 71	Winnebago, Wis.
Anton Kromchinski	18 00	Shoemaker	14	New London, Wis.
. H. Farrow	47 00	Upholsterer	127	Oshkosh, Wis.
. H. Farrow ouise Steinert	20 00	Upholsterer Attendant	127	Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.

## EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Names.	Rate per month.	Occupation.	No. months employed.	Address.
Ellen Shigner. Chas. C. Horton. Martha Otte. Effle Haines Elsie Roll. Mrs. A. Locke Jennie Craig. Will Kennison.	20 00 20 00 15 00	Attendant		Prairie du Sac, Wis Oshkosh, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis. Berwick Ill. Wausau, Wis. Oshkos . Wis. Oconto, Wis. Oshkosh, Wis.

## Statistical Tables.

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

190			
July 190	7	Balance	94
Jan.	1	From counties 54, 219	43
June June	26 30	Appropriation, chap. 388, laws 1907	00
ounc	.,,	patients	59
June	30	Steward, for sundries	52
June	30	Paid on account of current expenses this year	
June	30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$174, 485 04	•
June	30		
		steward 402 32' 174,887 36	
		\$332,172 48 \$332,172 4	18

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

_ 190	-	1	
July 190	1 )8	Balance   \$174,887	30
Jan.	1	From counties 53,708	97
June	30	Steward, for board a d clothing	
		patients	07
June	30	Steward, for sundries	34
June	30	Paid on account of current expenses this year \$167,311 83	
June	30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$69,327 06	
June	30	Balance in hands of	
		steward	٠.
		\$237,069 74 \$237,069	74

STATEMENT OF At the Northern Hospital for the insane

Classi cation,	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expended on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred to this ac- cout during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction	14,353 15	\$1.402 06 4,879 36 177 69 8,539 84	\$7,936 59	\$4, 151 19 19, 232 51 8, 114 28 10, 181 53
Discharged patients Discounts Drug and medical department Engines and boilers Elopers. Freight and express.	1,463 93 22,603 24	2,001 98 1 40 1,522 77 1,424 33 31 40 193 13		2,001 98 1 40 2,986 70 24,027 57 31 40 193 13
Fire apparatus Fire and boiler insurance Fuel Furniture Gas and other lights	2,461 8) 8,625 00 14,102 34	193 13 221 00 126 00 12,028 70 434 19 271 80	2,000 00	2,682 80 126 00 20,653 70 14,536 53 2,271 80
Hides and pelts. House furnishing Laundry Library Laboratory	30,587 48 3,722 25 2,473 32 1,588 08	3,714 99 1,063 30 527 14	25 95 60 00	25 95 34,362 47 4,785 55 3,000 46 1,588 08
Machinery and tools Miscellaneous. Officers' expenses. Printing, postage, stationary and t legraph	925 90	190 33 711 26 307 06 982 06		1,510 90 1,637 16 307 06 1,334 24
Real estate, inc. buildings etc Repairs and renewals. Restraints Scraps. Special attendants.	968 08 149 60	20, 157 05 19 16	7,364 52 	820, 997 52 21, 125 13 149 60 125 49 634 00
Subsistence Surgical instruments and appliances Tobacco Wages and salaries	2,617 46 27 00	39,881 95 454 13 125 74 54,922 20	14,325 57	56,507 64 3,071 59 152 74 54,922 20
Total	\$928,665 32	\$156,312 02	<b>\$32,452</b> 96	1, 117, 430 30 978, 171 14
Less discounts and other credits  Amount deducted by the secre-		\$1,096 77 155,215 25		\$139,259 16
tary of state for:PrintingInsurance	\$104 27	2,069 87		
Net current expense, expenditures		<b>\$</b> 157,285 12		

## Statistical Tables.

### CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
.\$2,878 56 18,191 15 1,758 45 1,411 86 21,833 39	\$671 45 8,114 28 183 78 2 55	\$14,487 43 1 44 619 94 1 00 4 00	\$2,878 56 33,350 03 8,114 28 1,943 67 2 55 619 94 1,412 86 22,372 88	\$14,117 52 618 54	\$1,272 63 8,237 86 1,999 43 1 573 84 1,654 69
2, 456 30 1, 376 25 14, 108 57		2,000 00	2,456 30 3,376 25 14, 08 57		31 40 193 13 226 50 126 00 17,277 45 427 9;
30, 265 99 3,777 40 2, 592 92 1, 587 19 1, 493 45 1,013 40	25 95 11 50 8 40 5 00	90	25 95 30, 278 39 3, 785 80 2, 597 92 1, 587 19 1, 493 45 1, 112 40		2,271 80 4,084 08 999 75 402 54 89 17 45 524 76
320 92 820,997 52 3,005 14 149 60	19 08 311 70 125 49 634 00 30 61	7,757 43	340 00 820,997 52 11,074 27 149 60 125 49 634 00 9,832 98		307 06 994 24 10,050 86
2,855 07 10 00	1 00	55 614 84	2,873 62 11 00 615 67		197 97 141 74 54,306 53
\$933, 823 30	\$10,798 11	\$33,549 73	\$978,171 14	\$14,736 06	\$153,995 22 14,736 06 \$139,259 16
			`.		2,069 8
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•   • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				\$141 220 O

STATEMENT OF At the Northern Hospital for the

	Inventory	Expended on this ac-	Transferred to this ac-	
Classification.	June 30, 1907.	count dur-	count dur-	Total.
Classification	J une 30, 1301.	ing the year.	ing the year.	i '
Amusement and means of in-	\$2,878 56	\$1,450 49	 	\$4,329 05
struction	18, 191 15	7.645 96		25,837 11
Board and clothing of patients		123 99	\$5,433 07	5,557 06
Clothing	1,758 45	9,437 97		11,196 42
Discharged natients		2, 172 59	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2, 172 59
Discount		23 70 1.827 37		23 70 3,239 23
Drug and medical department	1,411 86 21,833 39	1.776 80		23,610 19
Engines and boilers	21,000 00	126 06		126 06
Freight nd express		136 01		136 01
Fire apparatus	2,456 30			2,456 30
Fuel	1,376 25	18,742 91		20,119 16
Eurniture	14, 108 57	491 37		14.599 94
Gas and other lights		214 41	2,000 00 19 01	2,214 41 19 01
Hides and pelts	30, 265 99	5.344 16	100 00	35,710 15
House furnishing Laundry	3,777 40	1,312 59		5,089 99
Library	2,592 92	416.58		3,009 50
I aboratory	1 587 19			1,587 19
Machinery and tools	1,493 45	99 67		1.593 12
Mi cellaneous	1,013 40	698 87		1,712 27 340 09
Officers' expenses		349 09	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	340 09
Printing, postage, stationery and	320 92	873 12		1.194 04
telegraph	820, 997 52	İ	3,240 62	824, 238 14
Real estate. Inc. bulldings, etc Repairs and renewals	3,005 14	12, 335 60		15,840 74
Restraints	149 60			149 60
Canana			94 09	94 09
Special attendents			821 66 14,477 21	821 66 57,864 79
Subsistance	1,440 14	41,647 41	14,4/1 21	31,004 10
Surgical instruments and appli-	2.855 07	281 09	1	3,136 16
Tobacco	10 00	78 9		88 90
Wages and salarie		58,059 28		58,659 28
_	2000 000 00	\$166, 156 99	\$26, 185 66	\$1,126,165 95
TotalLess discounts and other credits.	<b>\$</b> 000,020 00	938 72	920.100 00	976, 690 06
Less discounts and other credits.	·			
		\$165,218 27		1149,475 89
Deducted by secretary of state	\$1,965 60			
for insurance		1	, <b></b>	
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	127 96	2,093 56		
				\ <u></u>
Net current expense expenditures		\$167,311 83		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Net current expenses		<b></b>	,	
	<u> </u>	·	1	

## Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES
Insane for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory, June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained,	Expended.
\$3,089 36 17,556 60 2,397 39 	\$923 03 5,557 06 219 09 28 14	\$14,585 21 674 36	\$3,089 36 33,064 84 5,557 06 2 616 48 28 14 674 36 1,495 67 22,899 26	\$7,227 73 650 66	8,579 94 2,144 45 1,743 56 710 93
2,456 30 3,738 16 14,457 24	4 20	2,000 00	4 20 2, 456 30 5, 738 16 14, 457 24 1 83 19 01		126 06 131 81 14,381 00 142 70 2,212 58
30,590 63 3,902 35 2,638 47 1,587 19 1,416 96 1,168 90	50	3 93	20, 595 06 3, 902 35 2, 638 47 1, 587 19 1, 416 16		5,115 09 1,187 64 371 03 176 16 483 37 340 09
347 70 824, 238 14 1, 891 77 149 60	19 08 369 06 94 09 821 66 25 98	1 00 3,345 03 5,691 36	367 78 824, 238 14 5, 605 86 149 60 94 09 821 66 8, 187 12		826 26 10,234 88
2,893 67 14 75	2 00 22 89	821 66			242 49 72 15 57, 214 73
\$941,092 27	\$8,473 41	127, 124 38	\$976,690 06	\$7,878 39	\$157.354 28 7,878 39
					\$149,475 89
			·   · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· [ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.093 56

# NORTHERN HOSPITAL Statement of Special Appropriation Funds, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1906.	Appropriation 1907,	Expended during biennial period.	Balance June 30, 1908.
Sewage disposal, new sewer and refitting.  New brick smoke	<b>\$2,514 10</b>		<b>\$39</b> 1 81	<b>\$2,122</b> 29
stack, Change in hea ing system, etc.		\$8,000 00	1,071 58	6, 928 42

#### STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

. Classification.	1907.	1908
•	·	-
Barn, farm and garden,	8671 45	\$923 0
Board of patients		5,557 00
Clothing		219 09
Discharged patients		28 14
Engine and boilers	535 49	307 62
Freight and express	1	
Hides and pelts	25 95	19 01
House furnishing	11 50	50
Library		'
Laundry	1	
Miscellaneous		60 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph		19 08
Repairs and renewals		369 06
Subsistence	30 61	25 98
Surgical instruments		
Special attendants		821 66
Scraps	1 777 77	94 09
Tobacco		2 00
Wage and salaries		22 89
Total	\$10,798 11	\$8,473 41
Sewage disposal, new sewer and refitting		Ψο, τιο τι
rorago disposal, non sewer and remaing	100 00	
	\$10,898 11	- '

## Statistical Tables.

#### STATEMENT OF PATIENTS' CASH.

Cash taken from patients for safe keeping.

On hand July 1, 1906	\$1,453 35 3,009 93
Total  Returned to patients or their repretentatives	\$4,463 28 2,939 66
Balance on hand, June 30, 1908	\$1,523 62

# CASH DEPOSITED TO BE EXPENDED FOR THE BENIFIT OF PATIENTS.

On hand July 1, 1906	\$1,659 42 2,775 51
Total Expended for benefit of patients	\$4,434 93 2,872 06
Balance on hand June 30, 1908	\$1,562 87

<sup>14-</sup>S. B. C.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.
Year ending June 30, 1907, and year ending June 30, 1908,

			<del></del>	
Articles.	Quantity, 1967.	Value, 1907.	Quantity, 1908.	Value, 1908.
	,			
Apples	18 bu.	<b>\$</b> 6 00	18 bu.	\$18 00
Asparagus	1,380 bch.	28 80	4,300 bch.	86 00
Beans, lima	8 bu.	16 CO		
Beans, wax	174 bu.	87 00	137 bu.	98 00
Beef, dressed	1,707 lbs.	84 86	2,499 lbs.	127 80
Beets	92 bu.	36 80	155 bu.	72 00
('abbage	11,035 hds.	453 65	10, 525 hds.	338 33
Carrots	316 bu.	126 40	224 bu.	105 00
Chicken	4,001 lbs.	515 12	5, 362 lbs.	652 03
Cress	734 bch.	14 68	1,605 bch.	23 90
Cucumbers	148 bu.	59 20	189 bu.	178 00
Cuc'mbers. pickles	34 bu.	17 90	20 bu.	14' 00
Currants	2,914 qts.	233 12	1,120 qts.	100 80
Celeriac			4 bu.	3 00
Corn, dry	5, 500 bu.	2,200 00	3,500 bu.	1,750 00
Corn, green	892 bu.	892 00	318 bu.	235 75
Corn, stalks	90 tons	180 00	80 tons	160 00
Celery	7,331 bch.	293, 89	5,657 bch.	76 93
Cauliflower	348 no.	13 92	77 no.	3 08
Ducks	745 lbs.	84 00	968 lbs.	96 80
Eggs	4,620½ doz.	839 96	4,597 doz.	719 47
Feathers	150 lbs.	60 00	220 lbs.	110 CO
Geese	5,899 lbs.	715 55	7,437 lbs.	785 15
Gooseberries	463 qts.	37 04	314 qts.	25 12
Grapes,	89 bu.	80 10	1	
Hay	140 tons	1,400 00	130 tons.	1,430 00
Horse radish	21 bu.	32 00	7 bu.,	7 00
Lettuce	12,562 bch.	251 84	10, 256 bch.	206 12
Milk	158, 170 qts.	6,034 80	148, 335 qts.	5,484 25
Melons, musk	15,961 no.	320 28	4,360 no.	
Onions, dry	306} bu.	146 00	308 bu.	168 60
Onions, green	5,035 bch.	102 80	16,690 bch.	387 60
Oats,	3,080 bu.	770 00	1,822 bu.	728 80
Oat straw	75 tons.	150 00	70 tons	140 00
Potatoes	821 bu.	328 40	600 bu.	341 20
Peas	144 bu.	57 60,	212 bu.	98 60
Pork	5,613 lbs.	348 28	12,859 lbs.	
Peppers	64 doz.	16 00	71 doz.	10 40
Pumpkins	709 no.	14 30	462 no.	46 20
Parsley			707 bch.	33 80
Parsnips	274 bu.	114 20	174 bu.	79 70
Popcorn	6 bu.	6 00	1	30 00
Radishes	7,825 bch.	156 50		130 30
Raspberries	834 qts.	83 40		37 68
Rutabagas	97 bu.	38 90		75 05
Rhubarb	3,042 lbs.	34 84		128 70
Squash, summer	2,920 lbs.		, ,	
Squash, winter	15,775 lbs.	630 10		111 40
Sage	440 bch.			23 30
Sug Sug Sug Sug Sug Sug Sug Sug Sug Sug	110 00111		., ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

## Statistical Tables.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—Continued. Year ending June 30, 1907, and year ending June 30, 1908.

Articles.	Quantity, 1907.	Value, 1907.	Quantity, 1908.	Value 1908.	,
Salsify	30 bu. 12 bbls. 123 bu. 494 qts. 494 qts. 1, 264 bu. 1, 089 lbs.	12 00 24 00 49 20 49 40 113 60 405 70 190 34	44 bu. 11½ bbls. 293 bu. 8, 122 qts. 272 qts. 993 bu. 602 lbs.	\$35 42 129 762 128 1,050 92	00 16 12 70 30
		\$19,085 57		\$18,797	01

#### STATISTICAL FORM, STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	634	632
Number received during the year Number discharged, paroled or died during the	626	629
year	628	649
Number at end of year	632	612
mates actually present during the year  Average number of officers and employes during	622	631
the year	151	149

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30	1907.		1908.	
Current expenses:			-	
1. Salaries and wages	\$54,306		\$57,214	
2. Clothing	8, 237			94
3. Subsistence	46,674	66	49,677	67
4. Ordinary repairs	10,050	86	10,234	88
5. Office, domestic and out door expenses	22, 059	12	25,862	23
Total	<b>\$141,</b> 329	03	\$151,569	45
Extraordinary expenses:				
1. New buildings, lands, etc				
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings			<b>\$15,938</b>	
Total	\$158,556	70	\$167,507	58

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.

2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.

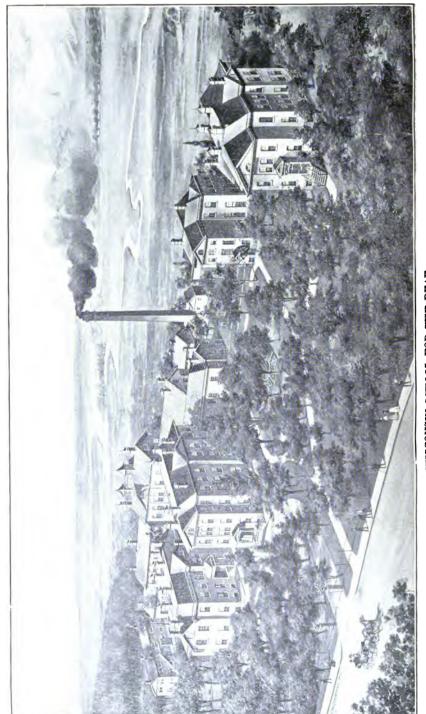
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."

5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc. Superintendent, Dr. W. A. Gordon.

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WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

## THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1908.

## OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

E. W. WALKER	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARI
E. D. FISKE	Assistant Stewari
TILLIE CANNON	ASSISTANT MATRO
E. J. VINCENT	Boys' Supervisor
W. M. STILLMAN	Engineei
C. C. BLANCHARD	Physician

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

DELAVAN, WIS., July 1, 1908.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN: The close of another biennial period, the third of my tenure here, makes it my duty to report to you upon the condition, progress and needs of this school. I, therefore, take pleasure in submitting to you this Thirteenth Biennial and Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The biennial period just closed has witnessed conditions here that have been very satisfactory. The three-fold ideal which this school stands for is to make each student intellectually bright, industrially capable and morally sound. Through the faithful and efficient efforts put forth by the officers and teachers this ideal has been more nearly approached during the past biennial period than at any previous time within my knowledge. We have just graduated a class of eighteen members, nine young men and nine young women. The average capability of the members of this class is way beyond that of most deaf young men and women and will, indeed, compare creditably with many hearing ones. I have been in public and normal school work all of my life but I have never graduated a class of hearing people whose average strength of character excels that of these deaf graduates. They have finished their academic course which includes all of the common branches taught in graded schools for the hearing with some high school work, as in Bookkeeping, English History, General History, Civics and a few other branches. Four members of this class have taken their examinations for admission to Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., and have been admitted.

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SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF-INDUSTRIAL AND MANUAL TRAINING BUILDING.

#### STATISTICAL FORM, STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	634	632
Number received during the year Number discharged, paroled or died during the	626	629
vear	628	649
Number at end of year	632	612
mates actually present during the year  Average number of officers and employes during	622	631
the year	151	149

#### EXPENDITURES.

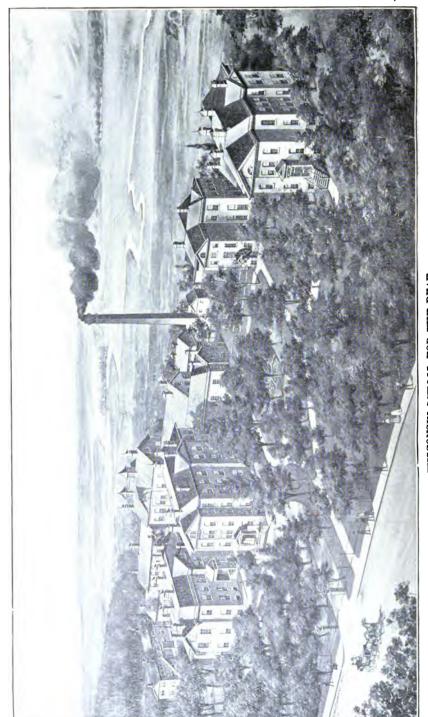
Ending June 30	1907.	1908.
Current expenses:  1. Salaries and wages.  2. Clothing.  3. Subsistence  4. Ordinary repairs.  5. Office, domestic and out door expenses.	46,674 66 10,050 86	\$57, 214 73 8, 579 94 49, 677 67 10, 234 88 25, 862 23
Total	\$141,329 <b>0</b> 3	\$151,569 45
Extraordinary expenses:  1. New buildings, lands, etc		
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings		\$15,938 13
Total	\$158,556 70	\$167,507 58

Notes on current expenses:

- 1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors,
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements.'
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc. Superintendent, Dr. W. A. Gordon.

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WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

## THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30th, 1908.

## Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

tered. This with the decoration of the same and of the main corridor in the administration building will cost approximately \$1,300.00.

Our heat plant is already taxed to its uttermost. In fact in extreme weather it can not do the work put upon it now. The new buildings already completed and in process of construction makes it absolutely essential that we have one more heat unit consisting of one boiler 72 in. by 16 ft. with furnace. There is no room for this in our present boiler room and an excavation must be made under the roadway between the refrigerator building and laundry. This will be a somewhat expensive place in which to install the furnace and boiler but there is no other available space. This will cost \$3,000.00.

We need more coal room. Our present sheds hold nearly five hundred tons, not quite half a year's supply, and we experience so much trouble in trying to get the coal during the fall and early winter months that we should have our capacity increased at least three hundred tons. Besides this, we now keep our hard coal for range use in the wood shed, a long distance from the kitchen and in a building that is now only temporary and will soon be adandoned. The new shed should include a place for this anthracite coal. This will cost about \$3,500.00.

The administration building, the boys' dormitory and the school house need re-shingling. The estimated cost of this is \$500.00. Our hog pen, never well arranged, and now partially decayed, looks entirely out of place by the side of our new barn. I recommend that a new hog pen be erected at a cost of \$600.00.

In the erection of the new industrial building a place was reserved and foundation laid for two bowling alleys. As offering a wise opportunity for wholesome exercise for boys who are quite closely housed during the long winter months I recommend that the alley be now placed upon this foundation. The cost will be about \$800.00.

It seems to me that we ought to have land enough so that we might raise all of the vegetables needed in this school and most of the feed for the horses and cows. The addition of from forty to sixty acres would I believe be a money saving proposition for us. This would cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000.00. A move

## Superintendent's Report.

in this direction would be to increase the effectiveness of our present low pasture by underdraining. This will cost about \$600.00.

Our water tank is in the attic of the main building. It has been in constant use since 1881. It is somewhat pitted although could probably be used a time longer, but I think the place is thoroughly objectionable and it is too small to supply an institution of this size. We should have an outside ten thousand gallon tank erected on a steel frame. The cost of such a one would be about \$1,200.00 including the substructure.

The forge room in the new industrial building has never been equipped. We have, of course, the old equipment which we had in the old building but it is not sufficient now. To add four forges and furnish an exhauster and motor with the necessary additional tools will cost \$600.00.

As you know I have been very anxious to secure a bowling alley here in the new industrial building. There is an excellent room for it and the foundation timbers were set when the building was erected last year. Two alleys put in this room will cost \$800.00. This might seem an unnecessary expenditure to some people but when it is recalled that I have over one hundred boys here who have no long distance to travel to school and therefore, no opportunity for working off surplus physical energy during the long winter months, the conclusion is clear that such an opportunity for physical exercise as a bowling alley gives is a real moral uplift.

All of the above recommendations I hope your body will urge upon the legislature at its next session. I know the objection will be raised that a good deal was done for us two years ago. This is true and I am deeply grateful for it, but for many, many years nothing was done in the way of giving this school a modern equipment and that long neglect can not be made up by a single appropriation. I am ambitious for this school and shall not rest until we are able to do as much for our students as is done in any similar school in the country. It will be further argued that because of many other demands upon the legislature our appropriation must suffer. This argument means that the deaf are to be made to pay for the needs of other classes

of unfortunates. I would not argue against the establishment of any worthy institution that will provide comfort and better training for any class of defectives but I do object strenuously to the argument that because the state establishes other institutions the income for institutions already established must be cut down. This in effect supports one class of unfortunates at the expense of another instead of at the expense of the able bodied people of the state.

#### ATTENDANCE.

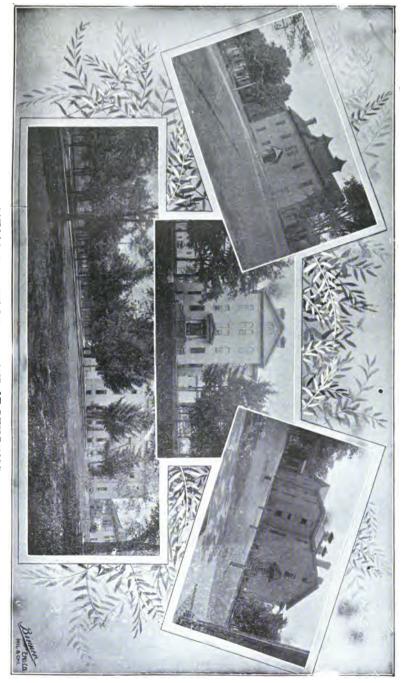
There have been enrolled in this institution during the past biennial period 243 students. This is an increase of 8 over the last biennial period. Of these 103 are girls and 140 are boys.

Statistics of attendance will be given on succeeding pages. I also append a copy of the year book which will set forth to you much more detailed information regarding the work of this institution.

It is a matter of great gratification to be able to state that while the executive committee has not yet held its formal meeting, nevertheless, six out of its seven members who were present at the Ogden convention stated definitely that they favored Wisconsin as the next meeting place for the convention to be held in the summer of 1911. I believe this will be a real uplift. to Wisconsin education of the deaf. It in itself constitutes a compliment to our state which was also honored by being given the chairmanship of two of the most important sections of the convention, the normal and the industrial sections. No other state was so favored. I trust it is not out of place for me to express here publicly my high appreciation of the faithfulness, zeal and efficiency manifested by the officers and teachers of this school and to express to your honorable body my gratitude for the many evidences of confidence you have reposed in me. Your constant support of my plans and sympathetic interest in the welfare of this institution has made my work exceedingly pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. WALKER,
Superintendent.



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF-GROUP OF BUILDINGS.

#### Session Roll.

## SESSION ROLL, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad- mitt'd
Anderson, Guy	Argyle	La Fayette	1905
Anderson, George	Clinton	Rock	1905
Anderson, Alma	Baldwin	St. Croix	1899
Anderson, Clara	Ashland	Ashland	1897
Blumel, Martha	Glidden	Ashland	1890
Booth, Charles	Diamond Bluff	Pierce	1900
Broberg, Victor	Trade Lake	Polk	1906
Blumer, Ernest	Darien	Walworth	1897
Bongey, Leon	Monroe	Green	1901
Bongey, Lester	Monroe	Green	1903
Bailey, Earl	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1904
Bausch, Annie	Cassville	Grant	1903
Barlow, Leslie	Omro	Winnebago	1897
Bretthauer, David	Menasha	Winnebago	1904
Broderick, Gwendolin	Brodhead	Green	1896
Brownell, Edna	Ladysmith	Rusk	1904
Blackmun, Laura	North Freedom	Sauk	1897
Blackmun, Reuben	North Freedom	Sauk	1903
Behm, Annie	Birnamwood	Shawano	1905
Bristol, Gordon	Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1906
Boryscka, Harris	Hurley	Iron	1904
Baer, Alfred	Baraboo	Sauk	1906
Bulmer, Floyd	Elmwood	Pierce	1897
Bengaard, Peter	Racine	Racine	1900
Birchard, Hazel	Kenosha	Kenosha	1904
Confer, John	Pardeeville	Columbia	1900
Castonia, Ambrose	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1906
Calkins, Ethel	Chetek	Barron	1905
Clarke, Leone	Delavan	Walworth	1001
Clark, Donald	Appleton	Outagamie	
Cohn, Jacob	Sharon	Walworth	1001
Capper, John	Mindoro	La Crosse	
Campbell, Brice	Woodford	La Fayette	1905
Churchill, Harry	Janesville	Rock	
Chaignot, Henry	Wausau	marathon	1906
Dzraldowski, Frank	Hurley	Iron	1903
Danushefski, Emma	Muskego	Waukesha	
Danushefski, Lena	Muskego	Waukesha	
Darrow, Stanley	Reedsburg	Sauk	
Drinkwine, Edwin	Racine	Racine	
Davis; Leslie	Pardeeville	Columbia	
Dunck, Minnie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	
Erdahl, Clara	Stoughton	Dane	1896
Erdahl, Earl	Stoughton	Dane	2000
Erdahl, Clarence	Stoughton	Dane	
Eagan, Willie	Avoca		

#### SESSION ROLL, SEPTEMBER, 1907,—Continued.

Name.	· Town	County.	Ad- mitt'd
Ehmke, Alma	Saukville	Ozaukee	1901
Erickson, Theodore	Collins	Manitowoc	1901
Franck, Ella	Beloit	Rock	1899
Fish, Lillian	Kenosha	Kenosha	1904
Fleming, Carrie	Jefferson	Jefferson	1897
Feedler, Hubert	Tomah	Monroe	1899
Fisch, Matthew	Hilbert	Calumet	1902
Gauger, Emil	Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1904
Gauger, Clara	Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1904
Groth, August	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906
Gableman, John	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1903
'Oreenheck, Henrietta	Lone Rock	Richland	1899
Greenheck, Mary	Lone Rock	Richland	1900 1904
Greenheck, Benjamin Gersdorf, Annie	Lon <b>e</b> Rock	Taylor	1898
Gersdorf, Carrie	Medford	Taylor	1898
Gallenberger, Willie	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1902
Guenther, Tillie	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1903
Hahner, George	Kaukauna	Outagamie	1898
Hahner, Willie	Kaukauna	Outagamie	1901
Halvorson, Myrtle	Delavan	Walworth	1905
Halliday, Eva	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1902
Hylleberg, Antone	Lake Geneva	Walworth	1903
Hutchthausen, Herbert	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1901
Hlenosky, Charles	Racine	Racine	1905
Hageman, Adalena Hedlund, Herold	Beloit	Rock	1905 1906
Hook, Merle	Madison	Polk Dane	1900
Hamre, Joseph	Morrisonville	Dane	1898
Hegge, Agnes	Westby	Vernon	1901
Huss, Willie	Little Chute	Outagamie	1900
Hein, Henry	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906
Hall, Bessie	Eagle	Waukesha	1906
Hansmann, Meta	Thorp	Clark	1903
Hansmann, Harry	Thorp	Clark	1900
Herman, Elizabeth	Tomahawk	Lincoln	1896
Hultquist, Esther	West Sweden	Polk	1905
Harding, Lynn Hirte, Christian	Neillsville	Clark Monroe	190 <b>5</b> 1903
Hirte, Emily	Norwalk	Monroe	1897
Hirte, Gertrude	Norwalk	Monroe	1900
Harter, Ervin	Birnamwood	Shawano	1896
Hanson, Helmer	Spring Valley	Pierce	1890
Harvey, William	Washburn	Bayfield	1906
Hubing, Edward	Neillsville	Clark	1906
Hackett, Wilbur	Whitewater	Walworth	1900
Hopkins, Bernice	Delavan	Walworth	1897

## Session Roll.

## SESSION ROLL, SEPTEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad- mitt'd	
Jones, John	Mineral Point Mineral Point Waupun Colfax Stoughton	Iowa	1903 1903 1905 1904 1905	
Kabat, Frances Knowles, Averill Kidd, Curtis Karney, Marion Kollenbach, Mary Kuschell, Charles Ketner, John	La Crosse Mattoon Spencer Brodhead. Prairie Farm Aniwa Antigo	La Crosse Shawano Marathon Green Barron Shawano Langlade	1905 1900 1896 1905 1901 1898 1906	
Langenberg, Ernest Linde, Harold Luken, Carl Leisman, Arthur Landsverk, Ludvig Lorch, Walter	Whittlesey Beaver Dam Blair Merrill Glenwood Milwaukee	Taylor Dodge Trempealeau Lincoln St. Croix Milwaukee	1906 1898 1895 1904 1902 1906	
Meredith, Thomas  McGregor, Wilda  Maahs, Nona  Marter, John  Magli, Clara  Munns, Bessie  Matson, John  Mongon, Ellis  Miller, Guy  Mules, Alfred  Marty, Ellen  Martin, Ray	ManawaPalmyra	Walworth. Langlade. Milwaukee Dane. Sauk. Grant. La Fayette Milwaukee Waupaca Jefferson Walworth. Price.	1901 1905 1905 1899 1902 1898 1902 1906	
Neuhaus, Martha Nick, Joseph Nelson, Mable Norton, Ethl	Milwaukee Tomahawk Peshtigo Spooner.	Milwaukee Lincoln Marinette Washburn	1906   1905   1902   1906	
Olsen, Eric	Oconto	Clark Forest Iowa	1905 1904 1904 1899	
Peterson, Amy	Tomah. Elmwood.  Janesville Boscobel Milton.	MonroePierceRock	1901 1906 1905 1901	

## SESSION ROLL, SEPTEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

			<u> </u>
Name.	Town.	County.	Ad- mitt'd
Ramsour, Belle	Fennimore	Grant	1900
Reimer, George	Beloit	Rock.	1894
Rehberg, Huldah	Columbus.	Clark	1905
Rehberg, Minnie	Columbus.	Clark	1905
Ryall, Richard	Ladysmith	Rusk	1906
Reidell, Charles	Sparta	Monroe	1903
Radlaff, Fay	Wild Rose	Waushara	1901
Schwalbach, Hellena	S. Germantown	Washington	1906
Schmidt, Margaret	Glidden	Ashland	1900
Suhr, Hubert	Hustisford	Dodge	1900
Stensrud, Pearl	Superior	Douglas	1906
Shersmith, Rudy	Darien	Walworth	1904
Schulze, Otto	Reedsburg	Sauk	1904
Seidschlag, Louis	Wilmot	Kenosha	1903
Smith, Sybil	Waukesha	Waukesha	1903
Smith, Beulah	Waukesha	Waukesha	1903
Schwartz, Amelia	Burnett Junction	Dodge	1900
Sprague, Lottie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1903
Sutkiewicz, Alphonse	Withee	Clark	1905
Schrill, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906
Schroeder, Lydia	Peshtigo	Marinette	1903
Sprague, James	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1897
Svacina, Edward	Dobie	Barron	1897
Scroggie, Grace	River Falls	Pierce	1896
Schramski, Andreas	Turtle Creek	Barron	1906
Schneider, Reinhardt	Finley	Juneau	1904
Shattuck, Claude	La Farge	Vernon	1902
Sayles, Frank	Rockton	Vernon	1899
Sorrenson, Olaf	Merrill	Lincoln	1896
St. Louis, Ira	Eland Junction	Langlade	1905
Stewart, Frank	Woodford	La Fayette	1897
Sodders, Gladys	Delavan	Walworth	1897
Stryker, Maude	Delavan	Walworth	1898
Steinlecht, Ludvig	Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1904
Stone, Nellie	Augusta	Eau Claire	1903
Sullivan, James	Milton Junction	Rock	1906
Sturgulewski, Alice	Ashland	Ashland	1902
Starr, Ruby	Lancaster	Grant	1906
	B. 4	0 0 1	1001
Thomas, Albert	Eastman	Crawford	1901
Thomas, Sadie	Eastman	Crawford	1901
Thompson, Roy	Fennimore	Grant	1900
Tyler, Florence	Jefferson	Jefferson	1900
Uebel, Willie	Juneau	Dodge	1901
Van Horn, Walter	Mills Center.	Barron	1901
Vogt, Sophia		Waupaca	
, og , ropinalities	,	aupaou	1000

## Session Roll.

#### SESSION ROLL, SEPTEMBER, 1907.—Continued.

Name	Town.	County.	Ad- mitt'd
Vandenboom, Paul Vandenboom, Louis	Marinette	Marinette Marinette	1901 1901
White, Addison Warren, Glen Wartzok, Emma Wood, Glen. Wilcox, Helen. Wilson, Mida. Weigand, Lawrence West, Roscoe. Wolfgram, Bertha.	Madison. La Valle. Plain. Waupaca. Menomonie. Racine. Appleton. Darien. Rolling Prairie	Sauk	1904 1896 1904 1906 1896 1903 1903

# FIFTY-SIXTH TERM, 1907-8. Alphabetical addition to be made to the session roll.

	1		A .3
Name.	Town.	County.	Ad- mt'd.
Bulmer, Lyle	Elmwood	Pierce	1907
Berrard, Arilla	Nekoosa	Wood	1907
Boeger, Emil	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	190
Brandl, Joseph	Medford	Taylor	190
Buckingham, Elsie	Ridgeway	Iowa	190
Bodden, Lucille	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	190
Buckman, Marie	Hortonville	Outagamie	190
Buckman, Barbara	Hortonville	Outagamie	190
Billings, Veda	Plainville	Adams	190
Cier, Lucy	Edgar	Marathon	1907
Damon, Nellie	Wausau	Marathon	190'
Damon, Clara	Wausau		190'
Erdahl, Mabel	Stoughton	Dane	190′
Epstein, James	Delavan	Walworth	190
Goff, Stella	Stoughton	Dane	190
Goetsch, Julius	Wausau	Marathon	190
Hansen, Charles	Westby	Vernon	190
Hansen, Arthur	Westby	Vernon	190
Hebert, Henry	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	190
Heiden, Clarence	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	190
Hirte, Norah	Norwalk	Monroe	190
Huckbarth, Louis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	190
Hahn, Alvin	Dane	Dane	190
Hatlestad, Edwin	Milton	Rock	190′
Klatke, Arnold	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	190
Klemme, Arvin	Elkhart	Sheboygan	190
Lewis, Clarence	Blanchardville	La Fayette	190
Loos, Otto	Elkhart	Sheboygan	190
Lee, Elise	Mindoro	La Crosse	190
Maertz, Clara	New London	Waupaca	190
Marshall, Mildred	Mattoon	Shawano	190
Olsen, Henry	Emerald	St. Croix	190
Ost, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1
O'Brien, Ina	Auburndale	Wood	190
Port, Christopher	Grafton		
Phillips, Etta	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	
Puttler, George	Milwaukee	∟Milwaukee	
Reige, Herman	Waterloo	Jefferson	190
Stein, Mary	Madison	Dane	190

## List of Pupils.

# FIFTY-SIXTH TERM, 1907-8.—Continued. Alphabetical addition to be made to the session roll.

Name.	Town.	. County.	Ad- mt'd.
Sands, George	Brooklyn	Dane	1907 1907 1907 1907
Tomlinson, Stanley	Waupun	Fond du Lac	1907
Van Vranken, Everett	Janesville	Rock	1907
Willard, Harry	La Crosse	La Crosse Racine	1907 1907
Yorton, Iline	Ashland	Ashland	1907
Ziarnik, Theodore Zareck, Sophia Zareck, Julia	Manitowoc	Manitowoc Milwaukee Milwaukee	1907 1907 1907

#### LIST OF PUPILS.

The following list contains the names of all the pupils of the State School at Delavan during the years 1907 and 1908.

Name of pupil. Postoffice. o	ZA.	No. years
ag		in- mate.
Anderson, Guy Argyle, La Fayette Co 1	.5	3
	7	3
	.6	9 .
	.8	9
Blumel, Martha Glidden, Ashland Co 1	.6	8
	6	7
	1	2
	9	12
	4	7
	.2	5
	3	3
	0	<b>5</b> .
	9	11 .
Bretthauer, David Menasha, Winnebago Co	8	3
	80	11
	7	3
	21	9
	4	4
	27	3
	9	2
	17	3
Baer, Alfred Baraboo, Sauk Co	9	2
	19	11
Bulmer, Lyle Elmwood, Pierce Co	7	1
Bengaard, Peter Racine, Racine Co	l6 📒	8
	19	3
Berrard, Arrilla Nekoosa, Wood Co	8	1
Boeger, Emil Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co 1	14	1
Brandl, Joseph Medford, Taylor Co 1	13	· 1
Buckingham, Elise Ridgeway, Iowa Co	9	1
Bodden, Lucille Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co	8	1
	12	4
	10	3
Billings, Veda Plainville, Adams Co	8	1
Confer, John Pardeeville, Columbia Co 1	18	7
	19	2
C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C	l4	3
Clarke, Leone Delavan, Walworth Co 1	14	6
Clark, Donald Appleton, Outagamie Co	9	2
	10	3
	18	6
	15	3
	17	3
Chaignot, Henry Wausau, Marathon Co	٠٠٠٠)،	<u>.</u>
Cier, Lucy Edgar, Marathon Co	19	2

## List of 'Pupils.

Name of pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in- mate.
Dzraldowski, Frank Danushefski, Emma Danushefski, Lena Darrow, Stanley Drinkwine, Edwin	Hurley, Iron Co	12 27 16 18 9	4 5 5 4 3
Davis, Leslie	Pardeeville, Columbia Co Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co Wausau, Marathon Co Wausau, Marathon Co	19 20 15 17	8 4 1 1
Erdahl, Clara Erdahl, Earl Erdahl, Clarence Erdahl, Mabel. Eagan, Willie Ehmke, Alma Erickson, Theodore Epstein, James	Stoughton, Dane Co Stoughton, Dane Co Stoughton, Dane Co Stoughton, Dane Go Avoca, Iowa Co Saukville, Ozaukee Co Collins, Manitowoc Co Delayan, Walworth Co	20 17 11 8 11 17 15 6	12 10 5 1 4 7 6
Franck, Ella	Beloit, Rock ('o	17 12 18 18 20	9 4 11 10 5
Gauger, Emil. Gauger, Clara. Groth, August. Gableman, John. Greenheck, Henrietta. Greenheck, Benjamin. Gersdorf, Annie Gersdorf, Carrie Gallenberger, Willie. Guenther, Tillie. Goff, Stella. Goetsch, Julius.	Kellnersville, Manitowoc Co. Kellnersville, Manitowoc Co. Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co. Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co. Lone Rock, Richland Co. Lone Rock, Richland Co. Lone Rock, Richland Co. Medford, Taylor Co. Medford, Taylor Co. Kewaunee, Kewaunee Co. Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Co. Stoughton, Dane Co. Wausau, Marathon Co.	21 20 18 19 18 15 11 20 18 14 16 7	3 3 2 5 9 8 4 10 10 6 5 1
Hahner, George	Kaukauna, Outagamie Co		12 7 3 7 5 7 2 3

Name of pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in- mate.
			1
Hedlund, Herold	Frederic, Polk Co	10	2
Hook, Merle	Madison, Dane Co	16	8
Hamre, Joseph	Morrisonville, Dane Co	19	9
Hegge, Agnes	Westby, Vernon Co	19	5
Huss, Willie	Little Chute, Outagamie Co	19	8.
Hein, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co	17	2
Hall, Bessie	Eagle, Waukesha Co	10	1
Hansmann, Meta	Thorp, Clark Co	9	4
Hansmann, Harry	Thorp, Clark Co	17	8
Hopkins, Bernice	Delavan, Walworth Co		11
Herman, Elizabeth	Tomahawk, Lincoln Co	22	11
Hultquist, Esther	West Sweden, Polk Co	11	3
Harding, Lynn	Neillsville, Clark Co	12	3
Hirte, Christian	Norwalk, Monroe Co	11	5
Hirte, Emily	Norwalk, Monroe Co	19	. 11
Hirte, Gertrude	Norwalk, Monroe Co	16	8
Hirte, Norah	Norwalk, Monroe Co	8	1
Harter, Ervin	Birnamwood, Shawano Co	18	12
Hanson, Helmer	Spring Valley, Pierce Co	21	12
Harvey, Willie	Washburn, Bayfield Co	18	. 1
Hubing, Edward	Neillsville, Clark Co	25	2
Hackett, Wilbur	Whitewater, Walworth Co	16	8
Hansen, Charles	Westby, Vernon Co	9	1
Hansen, Arthur	Westby, Vernon Co	11	1
Hebert, Henry	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Co	17	1
Heiden, Clarence	Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co	10	1
Huckbarth, Louis	Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co	15	i
Hahn, Alvin	Dane, Dane Co	11	i
Hatlestad, Edward	Milton, Rock Co	1	ļ <sup>-</sup>
Jones, John	Mineral Point, Iowa Co	16 18 10 20 11	5 5 3 5 3
Kabat, Frances. Knowles, Averill. Kidd, Curtis. Karney, Marion Kollenbach, Mary Kuschell, Charles Kettner, John. Klatke, Arnold Klemme, Arvin	La Crosse, La Crosse Co  Mattoon, Shawano Co  Spencer, Marathon Co  Brodhead, Green Co  Prairie Farm, Barron Co  Aniwa, Shawano Co  Antigo, Langlade Co  Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co  Elkhart, Sheboygan Co	7 14 18 8 17	3 8 12 3 7 10 2 1

## List of Pupils.

Name of pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in- mate.
Langenberg, Ernest Linde, Harold. Luken, Carl Leisman, Arthur. Landsverk, Ludvig. Lorch, Walter. Lewis, Clarence Loos, Otto. Lee, Elise.	Whittlesey, Taylor Co. Beaver Dam, Dodge Co. Blair, Trempealeau Co. Merrill, Lincoln Co. Glenwood, St. Croix Co. Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co. Blanchardville, La Fayette Co. Elkhart, Sheboygan Co. Mindoro, La Crosse Co.	8 17 22 14 20 .18 10 21 13	2 10 13 4 6 2 1 1
Meredith, Thomas. McGregor, Wilda. Maahs, Nona. Marter, John Magli, Clara. Munns, Bessie. Matson, John. Mongon, Ellis Miller, Guy. Mules, Alred. Marty, Ellen. Martin, Ray Maertz, Clara. Marshall, Mildred.	Walworth, Walworth Co. Post Lake, Langlade Co. Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co. Madison, Dane Co. Prairie du Sac, Sauk Co. Fennimore, Grant Co. Dunbarton, La Fayette Co. Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co. Manawa, Waupaca Co. Palmyra, Jefferson Co. Delavan, Walworth Co. Phillips, Price Co. New London, Waupaca Co. Mattoon, Shawano Co.	11 15 17 19 11 17 19 21 19 17 11 17 9	5 6 10 7 4 7 8 5 10 6 2 1 1
Neuhaus, Martha Nick, Joseph Nelson, Mabel Norton, Ethel	Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co Tomahawk, Lincoln Co Peshtigo, Marinette Co Spooner, Washburn Co	21 12 15 15	2 3 6 2
Olsen, Eric	Oconto, Oconto Co	21 18 13 23 17	3 3 1 1
Peters, Clarence. Prideaux, Elmer Peterson, Amy Pierce, Sherman Port, Christopher Phillips, Etta Puttler, George.	Crandon, Forest Co.  Dodgeville, Iowa Co.  Tomah, Monroe Co.  Elmwood, Pierce Co.  Grafton, Ozaukee Co.  Eau Claire, Eau Claire Co.  Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co.	10 17 18 12 17 	4 · 9 · 7 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1
Rubin, George	Janesville, Rock Co	15 15 18	3 8 10

Name of pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. year in- mate
Ramsour, Belle	Fennimore, Grant Co	15	6
Reimer, George	Beloit, Rock Co	15	7
Rehberg, Huldah	Columbus, Clark Co	13	2
Rehberg, Minnie	Columbus, Clark Co	9	2
Ryall, Řichard	Ladysmith, Rusk Co	6	2
Reidell, Charles	Sparta, Monroe Co	15	5
Radlaff, Fay	Wild Rose, Waushara Co	19	6
Reige, Herman	Waterloo, Jefferson Co	18	7
Schwalbach, Hellena	S. Germantown, Washington Co.	14	2
Schmidt, Margaret	Glidden, Ashland Co	15	8
Suhr, Hubert	Hustisford, Dodge Co	18	7
Suhr, Elsa	Hustisford, Dodge Co	14	1
Stensrud, Pearl	Superior, Douglas Co	17	1
Shersmith, Ruby	Darien, Walworth Co	14	4
Schultze, Otto	Reedsburg, Sauk Co	19	• 4
Seidschlag, Louis	Wilmot, Kenosha Co	15	5
Smith, Sybil	Waukesha, Waukesha Co	11	5
Smith, Beulah	Waukesha, Waukesha Co	13	5 6
Schwartz, Amelia	Burnett Junction, Dodge Co	17	5
Sprague, Lottie	Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co	21 16	3
Sutkiewicz, Alphonse Schrill, Frank	Withee, Clark Co	23	1
Schroder Lydie		18	5
Schroeder, Lydia Sprague, James	Peshtigo, Marinette Co		11
Stein, Mary	Madison, Dane Co	10	1
Sands, George	Brooklyn, Dane Co	12	l î
Swanson, Harry	Gratiot, La Favette Co	19	î
Sweeney, Edward	Omro, Winnebago Co	17	î
Svacina, Edward	Dobie, Barron Co	19	11
Scroggie, Grace	River Falls, Pierce Co	19	12
Schramski, Andreas	Turtle Creek, Barron Co	11	2
Schneider, Reinhardt	Finley, Juneau Co	15	7
Shattuck, Claude	La Farge, Vernon Co	19	6
Sayles, Frank	Rockton, Vernon Co	19	8
Sorrenson, Olaf	Merrill, Lincoln Co	21	12
St. Louis, Ira	Eland Junction, Langlade Co	13	3
Stewart, Frank	Woodford, La Fayette Co	20	11
Sodders, Gladys	Delavan, Walworth Co	17	11
Stryker, Maude	Delavan, Walworth Co	21	10
Steinlecht, Ludvig	Ogdensburg, Waupaca Co	26	3
Stone, Nellie	Augusta, Eau Claire Co	15	5
Sullivan, James	Milton Jc., Rock Co		1
Sturgulewski, Alice	Ashland, Ashland Co	17	6
Starr, Ruby	Lancaster, Grant Co	9	1
Thomas, Albert	Eastman, Crawford Co	15	7
Thomas, Sadie	Eastman, Crawford Co		7

## List of Pupils.

Name of pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in- mate
Thompson, Roy	Fennimore, Grant Co	20	8
Tyler, Florence Tomlinson, Stanley	Jefferson, Jefferson Co	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 14 \end{array}$	8
Uebel, William	Juneau, Dodge Co	23	7
Van Horn, Walter	Mills Center, Barron Co	15	7
Vogt, Sophia	Fremont, Waupaca Co	13	2
Vandenboom, Paul	Marinette, Marinette Co	20	6
Vandenboom, Louis	Marinette, Marinette Co	18	6
Van Vranken, Everett	Janesville, Rock Co	8	1
White, Addison	Madison, Dane Co	19	11
Warren, Glen	La Valle, Sauk Co	10	3
Wartzok, Emma	Plain, Sauk Co	18	11
Wood, Glen	Waupaca, Waupaca Co	12	4
Wilcox, Helen	Menomonie, Dunn Co	19	2
Wilson, Mida	Racine, Racine Co	19	12
Weigand, Lawrence	Appleton, Outagamie Co	13	5
West, Roscoe	Darien, Walworth Co	18	5
Wolfgram, Bertha Willard, Harry	Rolling Prairie, Dodge Co	24	2
Wilson, William	La Crosse, La Crosse ('o	15	1
Wilson, William	reactine, reactine (0	20	1
Yorton, Iline	Ashland, Ashland Co	14	1
Ziarnik, Theodore	Manitowoc, Manitowoc Co	11	1
Zareck, Sophia	Milwaukee, Milwaukee ('o	17	1
Zareck, Julia	Milwaukee, Milwaukee ('o	19	1

#### COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

By attendance of pupils, June 30, 1908.

Ashland-Martha Blumel, Glidden: Margaret Schmidt, Glidden; Alice Sturgulewski, Ashland; Iline Yorton; Clara Anderson, Ashland. Adams-Veda Billings, Plainville.

Barron-Mary Kollenbach, Prairie Farm; Edward Svacina, Dobie; Andreas Schramski, Turtle Lake; Walter Van Horn, Mills Center; Ethel Calkins, Chetek.

Bayfield-Wm. Harvey, Washburn.

Columbia-John Confer, Pardeeville; Leslie Davis, Pardeeville.

Chippewa-Tillie Guenther, Chippewa Falls; Henry Hebert, Chippewa Falls.

Clark-Meta Hansmann, Thorp: Harry Hansmann, Thorp: Lynn Harding, Neillsville; Edward Hubing, Neillsville; Jessie Oldham, Neillsville; Huldah Rehberg, Columbus: Minnie Rehberg, Columbus; Alphonse Sutkiewicz, Withee.

Crawford-Earl Bailey, Soldiers Grove: Albert Thomas, Eastman; Sadie Thomas, Eastman.

Calumet-Matthew Fisch, Hilbert Junction.

Dodge-Harold Linde, Beaver Dam; Hubert Suhr, Hustisford; Elsa Suhr, Hustisford: Amelia Schwartz, Burnett Junction; Willie Uebel, Juneau: Bertha Wolfgram, Rolling Prairie.

Dane—Clara Erdahl, Stoughton: Earl Erdahl, Stoughton; Clarence Erdahl, Stoughton: Mabel Erdahl, Stoughton: Merle Hook, Madison; Joseph Hamre, Morrisonville; Tillie Jensen, Stoughton; John Marter, Madison: Addison White, Madison: Stella Goff, Stoughton; Alvan Hahn, Dane: Mary Stein, Madison: George Sands, Brooklyn. Dunn-Anna Johnson, Colfax: Helen Wilcox, Menomonie.

Douglas-Pearl Stensrud, Superior.

Eau Claire-Nellie Stone, Augusta: Etta Phillips, Eau Claire.

Forrest—Clarence Peters, Crandon.

Fond du Lac-Gordon Bristol, Oakfield; Ambrose Castonia, Fond du Lac; Kenneth Johnson, Waupun: Stanley Tomlinson, Waupun.

Green—Leon Bongey, Monroe: Lester Bongey, Monroe: Gwendolin Broderick, Brodhead: Marian Karney, Brodhead.

Grant-Anna Bausch, Cassville: Bessie Munns, Fennimore: Belle Reed, Boscobel: Belle Ramsour, Fennimore: Ruby Starr, Lancaster; Roy Thompson, Fennimore.

Iowa-Willie Eagan, Avoca: John Jones, Mineral Point; Elsie Jones, Mineral Point; Elmer Prideaux, Dodgeville: Elsie Buckingham, Ridgeway.

Iron-Harris Boryscka, Hurley: Frank Dzraldowski, Hurley.

Jefferson Carrie Fleming, Jefferson: Alfred Mules, Palmyra; Florence Tyler, Jefferson: Herman Reige, Waterloo.

Juneau- Reinhardt Schneider, Finl. ::

Kenosha- Hazel Birchard, Kenosha: Lillian Fish, Kenosha: Louis Seidschlag, Wilmot.

Kewaunee-Willie Gallenberger, Kewaunee.

#### County Representation.

- La Crosse: Frances Kabat, La Crosse: Elise Lee, La Crosse: Harry Wiflard, La Crosse: John Capper, Mindoro.
- LaFayette—Guy Anderson, Argyle: Brice Campbell, Woodford: John Matson, Dunbarton: Frank Stewart, Woodford: Clarence Lewis, LaFayette: Harry Swanson, Gratiot.
- Langlade—John Kettner, Antigo: Wilda McGregor, Post Lake: Ira St. Louis, Eland Junction.
- Lincoln—Elizabeth Herman, Tomahawk: Arthur Leisman, Merrill: Joseph Nick, Tomahawk: Olaf Sorrenson, Merrill.
- Marathon--Henry Chaignot, Wausau; Curtis Kidd, Spencer: Lucy Ceir, Edgar; Nellie Damon, Wausau; Clara Damon, Wausau; Julius Goetsch, Wausau.
- Manitowoc—Theodore Erickson, Collins: Emil Gauger, Kellnersville; Clara Gauger, Kellnersville; Theodore Ziarnik, Manitowoc.
- Monroe—Hubert Feelder, Tomah; Christian Hirte, Norwalk; Emily Hirte, Norwalk; Gertrude Hirte, Norwalk; Norah Hirte, Norwalk; Amy Peterson, Tomah; Charles Reidell, Sparta.
- Marinette-Mabel Nelson, Peshtigo: Lydia Schroeder, Peshtigo: Paul Vandenboom, Marinette; Louis Vandenboom, Marinette.
- Milwaukee—Minnie Dunck, Milwaukee: August Groth, Milwaukee: John Gableman, Milwaukee: Eva Halliday, Milwaukee: Herbert Huchthausen, Milwaukee: Herry Hein, Milwaukee: Walter Lorch, Milwaukee: Nona Maahs, Milwaukee: Ellis Mongon, Milwaukee: Martha Neuhaus, Milwaukee: Lottie Sprague, Milwaukee: Frank Schrill, Milwaukee: Lucille Bodden, Milwaukee: Clarence Heiden, Milwaukee: Louis Huckbarth, Milwaukee: Arnold Klatke, Wauwatosa; William Ost, Milwaukee: George Puttler, Milwaukee: Sophia Zareck, Milwaukee: Julia Zareck, Milwaukee.
- Outagamie—Donald Clark, Appleton: George Hahner, Kaukauna: Willie Hahner, Kaukauna: Willie Huss, Little Chute: Lawrence Weigand, Appleton: Marie Buckman, Hortonville: Barbara Buckman, Hortonville.
- Oconto-Eric Olsen, Oconto.
- Ozaukee-Alma Ehmke, Saukville: Christopher Port, Grafton.
- Pierce—Charles Booth, Diamond Bluff; Floyd Bulmer, Elmwood; Lyle Bulmer, Elmwood; Helmer Hanson, Spring Valley; Sherman Pierce, Elmwood; Grace Scroggie, River Falls.
- Polk—Victor Broberg, Trade Lake; Herold Hedlund, Frederic: Esther Hultquist, West Sweden.
- Price-Ray Martin, Phillips.
- Richland—Henrietta Greenheck, Lone Rock: Mary Greenheck, Lone Rock; Benjamin Greenheck, Lone Rock.
- Racine—Peter Bengaard, Racine; Edwin Drinkwine, Racine; Charles Hlenosky, Racine; Mida Wilson, Racine; William Wilson, Racine.
- Rock George Anderson, Clinton: Harry Churchill, Janesville: Ella Franck, Beloit: Adalena Hageman, Beloit: George Rubin, Janesville; Ruth Rockwood, Milton: George Reimer, Beloit: James Sullivan, Milton Junction: Edward Hatlestad, Milton: Everett Van Vranken Janesville.
- Rusk-Edna Brownell, Ladysmith: Richard Ryall, Ladysmith.

- Shawano—Annie Behm, Birnamwood; Ervin Harter, Birnamwood; Averill Knowles, Mattoon; Charles Kuschell, Aniwa; Mildred Marshall, Mattoon.
- Sheboygan—Emil Boeger, Sheboygan Falls; Arvin Klemme, Elkhart; Otto Loos, Elkhart.
- Sauk—Laura Blackmun, North Freedom; Reuben Blackmun, North Freedom; Alfred Baer, Baraboo; Stanley Darrow; Reedsburg; Clara Magli, Prairie du Sac; Otto Schu'ze, Reedsburg; James Sprague, Prairie du Sac; Glen Warren, La Valle; Emma Wartzok, Plain.
- St. Croix—Alma Anderson, Baldwin: Ludvig Landsverk, Glenwood; Henry Olsen, Emerald.
- Trempealeau-Carl Luken, Blair.
- Taylor—Annie Gersdorf, Medford: Carrie Gersdorf, Medford; Ernest Langenberg, Whittlesey; Joseph Brandl, Medford.
- Vernon—Agnes Hegge, Westby; Claude Shattuck, La Farge; Frank Sayles, Rockton; Charles Hansen, Westby; Arthur Hansen, Westby.
- Wood-Arilla Berrard, Nekoosa; Ina O'Brien, Auburndale.
- Waushara-Fay Radlaff, Wild Rose.
- Waupaca—Guy Miller, Manawa; Ludvig Steinlecht, Ogdensburg; Sophia Vogt; Glen Wood, Waupaca; Clara Maertz, New London.
- Winnebago—Leslie Barlow, Omro; David Bretthauer, Menasha; Edward Sweeney, Omro.
- Washington-Hellena Schwalbach, S. Germantown.
- Waukesha—Lena Danushefski, Muskego; Emma Danushefski, Muskego; Bessie Hall, Eagle; Sybil Smith, Waukesha; Beulah Smith, Waukesha.
- Washburn-Ethel Norton, Spooner.
- Walworth—Ernest Blumer, Darien: Leone Clark, Delavan; Myrtle Holverson, Delavan; Wilbur Hackett, Whitewater; Thomas Meredith, Walworth; Ellen Marty, Delavan; Ruby Shersmith, Darien; Gladys Sodders, Delavan; Maude Stryker, Delavan; Roscoe West, Darien; James Epstein, Delavan; Antone Hylleberg, Lake Geneva; Jacob Cohn, Sharon: Bernice Hopkins, Delavan.

## Cause of deafness in cases admitted during the biennial period ending June 80, 1908.

Brain fever Congenital. Catarrh Diphtheria Gathering in ears Measles Scarlet fever	28 2 1	Typhoid fever Unknown Whooping cough Adenoids Pneumonia Cramps	15 2 1 1
Spinal meningitis	4	Total	70

#### Nativity of parents.

Jewish Scotch American English French	$1\\16\\4$	Scandinavian 10
German-American	28	Total70

#### Age of new pupils when hearing was lost.

Unknown At birth At 1 year and younger At 2 years At 3 years At 6 years At 8 years	29 23 7 3 1	At 10 years.       1         At 11 years.       1         At 12 years.       1         At 13 years.       1         At 21 year.       1         Total.       70
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#### Age of new pupils at date of admission.

At 4 years	1	At 15 years
At 5 years	1	At 16 years
At 6 years	7	At 17 years
t 7 years	8	At 18 years
t 8 years	4	At 19 years
t 9 years	6	At 20 years
t 10 years	4	At 21 years
t 11 years	2	At 22 years
t 12 years	6	At 23 years
it 13 years	5	
At 14 years	2	Total

#### NAMES ON PAY ROLL, JUNE 30, 1908.

Name.	When first employed.	Per month.	Occupation.	Employed from.
W. A. Cochrane*	Sept., 1867	\$120 00	Teacher	Beloit, Wis.
W. F. Grav*	Sept., 1887	110 00	Teacher	Oregon, Wis.
Seth W. Gregory*	Sept., 1894	110 00	Teacher	Gallaudet College home in Beloit.
Warren Robinson*	Sept., 1884	110 00	Teacher	Moscow, Wis.
H. A. Condon*	Sept., 1903	100 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Paul Lange*	Oct., 1901	105 00	Teacher	Evansville, Ind.
Thomas Hagerty†	Dec., 1891	85 00	Teacher	Manitowoc, Wis.
F. J. Neesam <sup>†</sup>	Sept., 1906	55 00	Teacher	Gallaudet College
		'		home in Colum
		** 00	m ,	bus.
A. I. Hobart 7	Sept., 1884	75 00	Teacher	Janesville, Wis.
Elsie M. Steinke‡	Sept., 1887	70 00	Teacher	Horicon, Wis.
Stella Fiske‡	Sept., 1907	60 00 70 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis. Chicago, Ill.
M. D. Fonner‡	Apr., 1897	70 00	Teacher	Chicago, III.
Alice T. Coburn‡	Sept., 1901 Sept., 1908	70 00	Teacher	Norrie, Wis.
Elizabeth Rhodes‡	Sept., 1900.	65 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Mary Williams‡   Katharine Williams‡ .	Sept., 1903	70 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Matie Winston#	Sept., 1901	60 00	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Ethelwyn Hammond <sup>†</sup> .	Sept., 1905	55 00	Teacher	Olathe, Kan.
Clara Henderson	Sept., 1897	50 00	Teacher	Delayan, Wis.
Edith Fitzgerald†	Sept., 1903	40 00	Teacher	Quincy, Ill.
Betsy Larsen‡	Sept., 1907	25 00	Cadet	Nye. Wis.
Helen Waite‡	Sept., 1907	25 00	Cadet	Delavan, Wis.
Alice S. Fisher‡	Sept., 1907.	25 00	Cadet	Delavan, Wis.
Frances E. Fowler‡	Sept., 1905	70 00	Teacher	·

<sup>\*</sup>No board. †With board. ‡Dinners only.

#### Statistical Tables.

PAY ROLL FOR JUNE, 1808.

Name.	When first employed.	Per month.	Occupation.	Employed from.
E. W. Walker <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1902	<b>\$16</b> 6 66	Superintendent.	Superior, Wis.
E. D. Fiske <sup>1</sup>	June, 1899	60 00	Asst. Steward	Darien, Wis.
Mrs. E. W. Walker <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1902	44 66	Matron	Superior, Wis.
Nellie M. Passage <sup>2</sup>	Apr., 1906	33 00	Stenographer	Delavan, Wis.
Tillie_Cannon <sup>1</sup>	June, 1878	33 00	Asst. Matron	Darien, Wis.
John Moore <sup>5</sup>	Sept., 1892	67 50	Engineer	Delavan, Wis.
Theo. Gilbert	July, 1904	52 50	Asst. Engineer.	Delavan, Wis.
La Rue Stark <sup>8</sup>	Sept., 1907	35 00	Asst. Engineer	
William Dunham <sup>1</sup>	May, 1903	<b>22</b> 00	Laborer	Delavan, Wis.
E. J. Vincent <sup>5</sup>	Aug. 1904	45 00	Boys' S'pervisor	Delavan, Wis.
Phillip B. Ling <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 1907	35 00	Watchman	
F. C. Larsen	Sept., 1895	75 00	Printer	Delavan, Wis.
J. C. Eckert <sup>4</sup>	Sept., 1904	65 00	Carpenter	
Louis Sheron4	Sept., 1906	60.00	Shoemaker	
G. W. Kirk <sup>5</sup>	Sept., 1896	55 00	Baker	
W. E. Means <sup>1</sup>	Apr., 1906	<b>3</b> 0 00	Barnman	Delavan, Wis.
Flora Bierce <sup>1</sup>	Jan., 1908	24 00	Usher and Nurse	
Mayme Knight <sup>1</sup>	Oct., 1907	24 00	Nurse	Delavan, Wis.
Maude Manwaring <sup>1</sup>	Jan., 1908	24 00	Officers' Cook	Black Earth, Wis.
Katherine Tulley <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1906	21 00	Pupils' Cook	Delavan, Wis.
Elsie Manwaring <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1906	21 00	Supt.'s Cook	Black Earth, Wis.
Florence Coulthard!.	Mch., 1901	18 00	Laundress	
Anna Einolf <sup>1</sup>	Nov., 1900	19 00	Ironer	
Elizabeth Campbell <sup>1</sup> .	Sept., 1906	24 00	Asst. Supv	
Nora Cashell	Apr., 1908	18 00	Laundress	
Maria Marty <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1907	16 00	Laundress	Beloit, Wis.
Bridget Dieveney <sup>1</sup>	Mch., 1903	16 00	Waitress	
Mabel Hegge <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1907	16 00	Waitress	Westby, Wis.
Alvina Berndt <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1907	16 00	Cnambermaid;	Allens Grove, Wis.
Arrilla Herrick <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1906	16 00	Chambermaid	
Iona Tade <sup>1</sup>	Sept., 1907	20 00	Seamstress	Protection, Kans.

<sup>1</sup> With board, 2 Dinner only, 4 Without board, 4 Board without lodging.

POPULATION	1907	1908
Number of inmates at beginning of school yeor	190	197
Number received during the year	1	5
Number discharged during the year and left	7	11
Number at end of school year:	184	191
Daily average attendance	183	196
Average number of officers and employes during the year	55	57

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Exepended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction	\$2,331 50 1,507 45 128 00	\$7:9 85 1.827 25 287 50 63	\$99 50 36 00 139 74	\$3,230 85 3,370 70 585 24 68
Engine and boilers Freight and express Fire apparatus	8,025 00 367 9)	223 45 303 29 5 00 1 57		5 00 369 47
Fire and boiler insurance Fuel	635 00 5,087 15 4,601 65	54 00 5, 562 88 194 43 274 27	81 50	54 00 6,197 88 5,363 08 4,875 92
House furnishing Laundry	6,740 03 905 20 2,181 50 2,185 02	800 98 605 02 145 01 190 10	49 92	
Miscellaneous Officers' expenses. Printing office. Printing, postage, stationery and	2,571 55	187 05 199 08 669 65	23 a0 661 00	684 05 199 08
telegraph Real estate including b'ld'gs etc. Repairs and renewals. Shoe shop.	136,359 44 1,773 63 645 63	270 25 1,913 30 455 47	12 25 500 00	500 53 136, 359 44 3, 686 93 1, 601 10
Subsistence		10,536 65 27,933 91 	\$2,424 35	12, 193 72 27, 933 91 \$233, 487 80
Less discounts and other credits.  Amount deducted by the secretary of state for:  Insurance		\$53,363 18		183, 562 20 \$49, 925 60
Printing  Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses	9 28			

## Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,642 97 1,770 70 1890 00 19 50 8,061 25 367 90 1,611 80 5,118 60 4,544 40 6,665 71 1,267 40 2,321 0 2,313 63 476 35 2,895 21 211 40	\$38 17 497 05 182 57 45 38 7 00 10 60	\$821 44 76 96	\$2.681 14 3.089 19 342 57 76 96 19 50 8.106 63 367 90 1.618 80 5.118 60 4.544 40 2.321 50 2.331 63 476 35 3,003 24	\$76 28	\$549 71 281 51 242 67 223 45 221 86 5 00 1 57 5 4 00 4 579 08 244 48 331 52 874 70 292 74 5 01 61 49 207 70 199 08 808 96
136, 359 44 1, 712 81 538 74 737 79	58 00 302 47 32 38 5 00	92 50 146 49 85 92 1,150 00	136, 359 44 1, 863 31 987 70 856 09 1, 155 00		1, 823 62 613 40 11, 337 63 26, 778 91
\$179,787 10	\$1,273 29	<b>\$2,5</b> 01 81	\$183,562 20	<b>\$</b> 76 28	\$50,001 88
•••••		<b>'</b>			76 28
					\$49,925 60 455 05 \$50,380 65

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin School for Deaf

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1907.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction Barn, farm and garden Clothing and expense of pupils Discount	\$2, 42 97 1,770 70 160 00	\$892 31 1,965 15 216 35	\$183 50 36 00 115 47	\$3,718 78 3,771 86 491 82
Drug and medical department Engine and boilers Freight and express Fire apparatus	19 50 8,001 25	334 68 3,268 40 5 30 85 41		354 18 11,329 65 5 30 453 31
Fire and boiler insurance, Fuel Furniture	1,611 80 5,118 60 4,544 40	4,838 05 305 66 151 79		6,449 85 5,424 26 4,696 19
House furnishing	6,655 71 1,267 40 2,321 50 2,313 63 476 35	1,776 50 286 10 225 22 335 54 370 59	39 15	8, 432 21 1, 592 65 2, 546 72 2, 649 17 846 94
officers' expense. Printing office. Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.	2,895 21	339 07 190 56 273 72	770 00	339 07 3,855 77 501 12
Real estate, including buildings, etc	136,359 44 1,712 81	3,595 05 377 93	7,167 44 600 00	143,526 88 5,307 86 1,516 67
bsistenceVages and salaries	737 79	11,467 95 29,844 10 \$61,145 44	785 81 	12,991 55 29,844 10 \$250,645 91
Less discounts and other credits.		99 01 \$61,046 43	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	192, 640 19 \$58, 605 72
tary of state for: Insurance Printing	\$445 77	\$495 97		
let current expense expenditures let current expenses				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

#### Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES. for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,564 26 2,148 95 160 00 19 50 8,533 50 338 90	\$55 43 381 36 300 13	\$785 81 76 72	\$2,619 69 3,316 12 460 13 76 72 19 50 8,533 50	\$76 72	\$1,099 09 - 455 74 - 31 69 - 334 68 - 2,796 15 - 5 30 - 114 41
424 40 5, 187 60 4, 555 25 7, 088 46 1, 285 45 , 381 50 2, 275 26 474 45	32 25 44 97 70 00	199 50	456 65 5, 187 60 4, 555 25 7, 133 43 1, 285 45 2, 381 50 2, 275 28 474 45		5, 993 20 236 66 140 94 1, 298 78 307 20 165 22 373 91 372 49 339 07 654 86
194 75 140, 485 88 1, 658 26 386 41 457 46	43 49 151 43 293 63 154 47	20 00 3,041 00 1,305 44 115 47 97 44 1,350 00	258 24 143,526 88 3,115 13 795 51 709 37 1,350 00		242 83 2, 192 73 721 16 12, 282 18 28, 494 10
\$183,521 65	\$1,527 16	\$6,991 38	\$192,040 19	<b>\$76</b> 72	\$58,682 44 76 72 \$58,605 72
					495 97 \$59, 101 69

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

1906. July 1	Balance					\$34,	101	30
1907. April 15	Appropriation, chap. 45	5 laws 1907				18.	000	00
June 26	Appropriation, chap. 38	38, laws 1907.				109	000	00
	Steward for sundries					1,	, 273	29
	Paid on account of currithis year Balance appropriation			818	23			
	in state treasury Balance in hands of	\$108,319 99	l			!		
June ov	steward	236 37	108,	<b>556</b>	26			• • •
			\$162,	374	59	\$162	374	59

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

Balance				\$108,556	36
				1,527	16
			40		
Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$48,304 50			• • • • • • •	•••
Balance in hands of steward	236 62	48, 541	12	• • • • • • • • •	• • •
		\$110,083	52	\$110,083	52
	Steward for sundries Paid on account of curr this year Balance appropriation in state treasury Balance in hands of	Steward for sundries	Steward for sundries	this year	Steward for sundries

#### STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1906.	Appropriation 1907.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance June 30, 1908.
Barn, stables, tile drain, trade building, etc		\$66,500 00	\$35,987 <b>0</b> 3	\$30, 512 <b>9</b> 7

#### Statistical Tables.

#### STATISTICAL FORM, STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, School for Deaf.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	168	170
Number received during the year Number discharged, paroled or died during the	23	32
year	7	30
Number at end of year	184	172
mates actually present during the year  Average number of officers and employes during	185	200
the year	35	35

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30.	1907.	.1908.	
Current expenses:			
1. Salaries and wages	\$26,778 91	\$28, 494 10	
2. Clothing	242 67	31 69	
3. Subsistence	11,337 63	12, 282 18	
4. Ordinary repairs	1,823 62	2, 192 73	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	10, 197 82	16, 100 99	
Total	<b>\$50,380 65</b>	\$59, 101 69	
Extraordinary expenses:			
1. New buildings, lands, etc	\$35,987 03	23,475 64	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings	3,437 58	2,440 71	
Total	\$89,805 26	\$85,018 04	

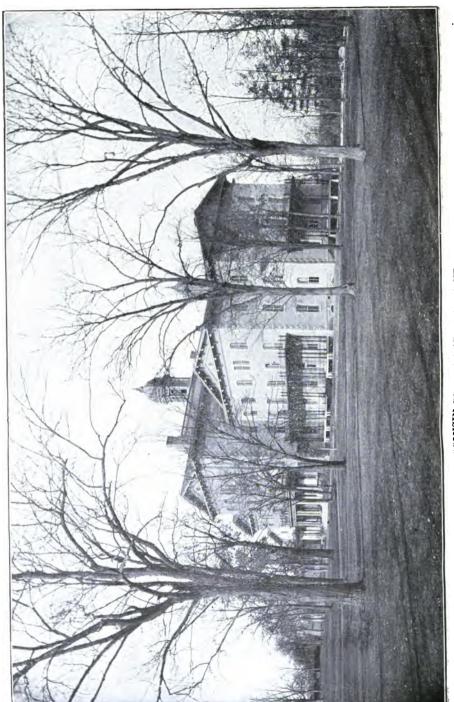
#### Notes on current expenses:

- 1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors,
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4. Oridinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc. Superintendent, E. W. Walker.

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WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

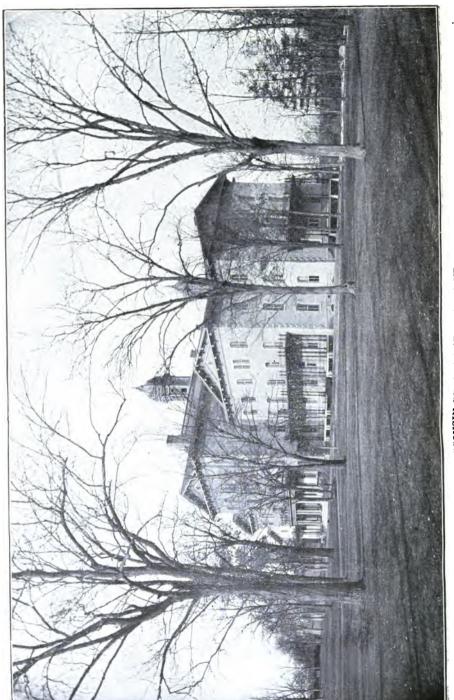
#### THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

FOR THE

Two Years Ending June 30, 1908.



WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

#### THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

FOR THE

Two YEARS Ending June 30, 1908.

#### OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

#### OFFICERS.

OFFICERS	S
HARVEY CLARK PRUELLA H. CLARK CLARA L. LANGTRY ALICE MILLER A. J. HOGAN	
TEACHER	S.
G.H. MULLEN ALICE K. McGREGOR EMILLA J. NUGENT. HELEN L. TUTTLE	LITERARY DEPARTMENTLITERARY DEPARTMENT
MUSICAL DEPAR	TMENT.
MABEL HANLEY. LAURA ENGLESON. ADELE B. MEDLAR. FRANK P. BIXON. HERBEBT J. ADAMS.	PIANO VOCAL TUNING
M. ADA TURNER. HITTIE SMITH. ELIZABETH MCGRATH. ALICE MILLER. CLARA L. LANGTRY	
LLEWELLYN H. COBURN	MANUAL TRAINING

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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JANESVILLE, WIS., July 1, 1908.

To the Hon. State Board of Control of Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN:—In the performance of my duty I have the pleasure to submit herewith the report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind for the biennial period ending June 30, 1908.

Although there must of necessity be much similarity in the biennial report of this Institution, as well as the other institutions under your control, we are glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity to give to the public a brief account of what has transpired concerning the work and progress of our people during the past two years. The one thing to be regretted most is that the information embedied in these various reports comes before the eve of but few of the citizens of our state, who, we are convinced, are sadly lacking in their knowledge of what is being accomplished in our institutions. "Pity 'tis, 'tis true," for this fact is largely responsible for the prejudice so deeply seated in the minds of so many persons against institutions in general. That this prejudice results primarily in the lowering of the educational standard, and secondarily in the increase of cost, and responsibility on the part of the state in caring for its afflicted classes cannot be seriously questioned. One is furnished much food for thought and reflection along these lines, when apparently intelligent people ask our pupils, while they are en route to and from their homes, if they have windows in the school building, and even manifest surprise when they learn that we actually have lights, and that the pupils do not have to be fed and led around to their classes and other places. ferentially it is not strange that we are frequently referred to as an asylum, or home, instead of a school. We wish some method could be followed, whereby the people of our state

could become more familiar with its institutions, and this one in particular, and not be limited in their information to a report or an occasional newspaper clipping. It has been our aim to work through the public school system of the state, in order that children who are being deprived of the chances to secure an education therein, on account of defective vision, may be sent to us. While we have secured some co-operation from school officers and teachers, it is not at all what we believe it should be, and very few of the county superintendents do their full duty by reporting these cases as provided by law. Although we have a compulsory law, it does not seem to compel, and there is good reason to believe that many blind children, and it is doubtless quite true with the deaf, are growing up in ignorance, even though advantageous facilities for an education are at hand. It seems to us that if a state agent, or field officer, could be provided, whose duty it would be to travel over the state and give talks on our institutions, and at the same time look up children that should be in this school, or at Delavan, or some other school so equipped as to provide them with an education, and enforce their attendance by law, when necessary, much good might be accomplished, and in the end a saving would accrue to the state. While on this subject of familiarizing the public with our institutions. I wish to say that I believe that the policy inaugurated by your Honorable Board two years ago, of having as many members of the legislature as possible personally visit the different institutions before the convening of the legislative session, was productive of immeasurable good. About one ninth of the members visited this school, and went away with a clearer idea of the life and work that was being carried on here.

#### ENROLLMENT.

	Males.	Females
1904–1905	. 56	45
1905_1906	. <b>5</b> 6	58
1906–1907 1907–1908	. 54	53 50



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-READING CLASS.

It will be noticed by comparing the last two with the previous two years, that there has been some falling off in our enrollment, and more so with the males than with the females. There appears to be no very satisfactory way to account for this, except for the fact that several of our larger boys had reached an age when they thought they ought to be out in the world doing for themselves, and, consequently, sacrificed the finishing years of their course for a fancied commercial advantage. Our graduating class for last year was a little larger than for some years past, consisting of one young lady and three young men. This year it was back to two again, with each sex represented, and if all the seniors return in the fall, it promises to be an unusually large class for the coming year: viz., five young ladies and four young men.

There have been a number of changes in our staff since the last report, caused by more alluring salaries elsewhere, changes in vocation, leave of absence, etc., but with possibly one exception, we are confident no loss was suffered by the change. We sincerely believe that two years of successful and progressive work have been accomplished. We have not been sorely tried by questions of discipline, and the spirit of willingness and cheerfulness manifested by the pupils, and the faithful and efficient service rendered by the teachers and employes, is a subject for much commendation.

#### LITERARY.

The establishment of a course of study anticipated in our last report, has been productive of much good in several ways. Our pupils are now graded more carefully, despite irregularity in their ages and degree of previous preparation, and it it pleasing to report that a number in the junior and senior classes are already making plans, for the first time in years, to pursue work in higher institutions of learning after finishing the course here. There are several features about the work of our pupils, that need be given more attention such as writing and a better knowledge of business methods. Apparently slight attention has been given to these subjects in times past, with the result that too many of the pupils in our high school branches are

unable to write with a pencil or pen, when they should be able to at least sign their names. Inasmuch as a number of the graduates of this school have been successfully engaged in business, it does seem as though instruction in the elementary principles of commercial law and practical training in book-keeping and business methods, would greatly assist pupils who expect to deal in a business way with the public, and it shall be our endeavor to increase the efficiency of the course along these lines.

#### MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

In a musical way we have advanced even more than could reasonably be expected, when all the unfavorable conditions and circumstances are taken into consideration. In the first place, it so happened that nearly all of the members of the last two graduating classes were well advanced in music, both vocal and instrumental. When we add to them the other pupils who dropped out of school, a large majority of whom were also musical, the real situation can be better understood. Large gaps were made in our orchestra and chorus, and in the latter it has proved extremely unfortunate, for we have been lacking for several years in male voices, and it will doubtless be some time yet before we can fill the void. We were not crippled quite so badly in the orchestra, as we have considerable young material that seems very promising. The young ladies' and the young men's quartettes also suffered on account of the absentees. In the second place, Mrs. J. H. Jones, who has had charge of the piano and organ work for a great many years, obtained a year's leave of absence to travel in Europe, and a substitute · teacher was engaged to take her place during the year just closed, and her work was carried out very satisfactorily. Nevertheless there is always a change of interest on the part of the pupils when teachers are thus substituted, and in spite of the best efforts shown, the work is bound to suffer to a greater Notwithstanding these several obstacles, we or less degree. have felt much pride in the advance made in our musical department. Our proficient pupils have been called upon on numerous occasions to take a place on the program at various church exercises, recitals, conventions, etc, while the orches-



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-PIANO TUNING.

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SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-MANUAL TRAINING,

tra has become so favorably known that it is unable to accept all of the engagements offered to play at the high school commencement exercises in adjoining cities. While the pupils always give a regular commencement recital, they are also given frequent opportunity to appear at the literary and rhetorical programs and social gatherings, and thereby wear off any timidity they might otherwise have in appearing before an audience. It has become a regular practice with us to give an Easter Vesper Concert, consisting of instrumental and vocal numbers, and some light oratorio or cantata by the chorus. So popular have these become that on Easter afternoon for the last two years, the seating capacity of the gymnasium has been taxed to its utmost to accommodate the visitors. One of the greatest handicaps we have to contend with at the present time is the lack of good instruments. If our work is to progress, it is imperative that we have some new first-class pianos. Of this more will be said under the subject of our needs.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

There has been little change in the different industrial de-The classes in manual training have shown much interest in their work, and some very creditable pieces of furniture, such as desks, tabourets, book and magazine racks, and the like, have been turned out by them. The wisdom of establishing of such a course, particularly for the blind, has been successfully demonstrated by the results already obtained, and we regret that we have not yet been able to satisfactorily arrange for classes in this work for the girls. However, they have done some very nice work in their sewing classes, and many of the articles made by them, put on display, find ready purchase. The cooking classes last year were sources of earnest attention and effort, but during the past year we have been unable to carry them on on account of conflicting class periods and a change of housekeeper, who has charge of this work. We plan to resume them, however, the coming year. There have been about the usual number taking instruction in weaving and willow work, and while we have no authentic report in regard to

the number of pupils that have taken up weaving after leaving the school, we feel certain that the blind, with slight assistance, can pursue this work with no small degree of success. As for the willow work, there is tangible evidence at hand of its availability as a means of profitable occupation. Quite a number of our former pupils are now at work in the workshop for the blind, in Milwaukee, and are earning good wages. In truth, one of them has become so expert, and able to earn such good wages that it has deadened his ambition for an education, and he has permanently dropped out of school, a circumstance greatly to be deplored in his particular care. Feeling that this one instance is the exception to the rule, we see no reason to change our opinion, and still maintain that the willow work is a remunerative source of employment for the blind. The instruction they receive while here really accomplishes a two fold purpose, in that they learn sufficiently about it to enable them to take up the work in the workshop without being obliged to sacrifice any expense or time as an apprentice, and the time devoted to it here did not detract any from their work, but in most instances was an utilization of time that would otherwise have been wasted. Some forty pupils are daily receiving instruction in the use of the typewriter, and many have become so dexterous in its use that one could not tell that the work was done by a blind person. We are just at present considering the advisability of putting in some machines of different makes, as all of our machines are of one kind, the Remington, thinking by so doing that the pupils would thereby become familiar with the different style of key boards. Piano tuning still holds out the greatest attraction for our young men. were 18 carrying the work last year, and 13 the past year. the reports received from pupils who have finished the course and gone out in different parts of the state to tune, we find a source of much encouragement to those planning to choose it for their occupation. There is one matter in this connection that I wish to particularly direct your attention, and that is the need of an automatic piano player for the use of this depart-This wonderful invention, while known under many different names, has one basic principal on construction, and in.



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

asmuch as they are becoming so general in their use, our tuners are going to be seriously handicapped if they go out from here without a detailed knowledge of the construction of this attachment, and the ability to repair it the same as the instrument Furthermore, the installation of one of these players, which I understand are now made as a part of the piano, and therefore might constitute one of the number of new instruments needed and referred to in anothr part of this report. be advantageous in another respect: viz., it would be the means of placing before the pupils pursuing the musical course all of the compositions of the great masters, with which they could become familiar in no other way, and the value of which is im-To be sure, such playing would be somewhat mechanical and lacking in expression, but to the student this would be insignificant as compared to the knowledge they would acquire of the technique.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE:

Regular and systematic exercises in gymnastics have been given to all the pupils, and also considerable special individual work, which has resulted in improving the physical condition of most of them. No one longer questions the necessity for building up a strong body in order to build up a strong mentality, and, as has been repeatedly stated, our pupils need more attention in this particular line than nermal children, and their physical work should be so supervised as to bring out the best that can be developed in both body and mind. Every year we can notice marked improvement in the courage and self reliance of our pupils, and it is directly traceable to their physical training. During the winter season games and drills have been held in the gymnasium, while in the fall and spring outdoor sports have been carried on. A basket ball team from among the pupils was formed last winter, and played many an interesting game with a team composed of teachers. This last spring a National Athletic Association of the Schools for the Blind was formed. and sixteen of the state schools have already joined. nual telegraphic field contest is to be held on the third Saturday

of each May, and trophies awarded to the school scoring the highest number of points. Owing to the late date at which this organization was perfected, and the unusual lateness of the opening of the spring season, we were greatly handicapped in training for the several events in the test recently held, and were, therefore, not greatly disappointed in our failure to carry off high honors. We plan to lay out a running track this fall, and make early preparations for next year's meet, and confidently believe that in this new association a much needed stimulus has been found for athletic progress and development. One of the strongest features of this organization is that the several tests of strength and skill are had on our own grounds, while simultaneously they are being held at the different state schools, and the results promptly wired to the Central Committee, thereby maintaining the spirit of competition, and at the same time economizing in time and money, that would necessarily involve were they to meet at a central place for the tests. No arrangements have been perfected so far for events for the girls, but it is hoped that such steps will be taken in due time that will enable them to compete in these annual tests.

Our pupils are anxiously looking forward to the time when our new music building will be completed, and they can have the use of the swimming pool to be constructed in the basement thereof. That this will prove of incalculable benefit to our people, has been fully demonstrated by those schools so equipped.

#### LIBRARY.

Both the ink print and embossed libraries have been sources of constant interest and occupation. In fact, it is safe to say that since our last report the amount of reading and reference work that has been done in the point library has increased nearly fifty per cent. This rate of increase is also proportionately true in the circulation of our point books to blind readers throughout the state. It has been some years since any quantity of books was added to our embossed library, and after the necessary text books are purchased, very little of the U. S. government fund is left to be applied for this purpose. The result is that we are not keeping abreast of the times in providing our people with

the best literature that can be had for them. Furthermore, the constant passing back and forth through the mails of the large and cumbersome point books, even though well encased in heavy canvas bags, is extremely hard and wearing on them, and we have reached a stage where we must spend considerable money in rebinding and replacing a number of them. To this we will refer again under the subject of our needs. To the usual supply of daily papers and leading magazines and periodicals that come to our tables, there have been added in the past two years two very interesting and worthy publications. I refer to The Outlook for the Blind, an ink print quarterly, published at Boston, Mass., by Chas. F. F. Campbell, under the auspices of the Mass. Society for the blind. It handles in an able and progressive manner all matters relating to the education and welfare of the blind, both here and abroad, and has already proven that there was a pressing need for such a publication. The other reference is to the Mathilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, printed in New York through the instrumentality of a wealthy widow lady, by the name of Ziegler. This lady was long anxious to devote some of her wealth to a good cause, and after thorough investigation of different things, decided she could render valuable service and fill a long felt want by publishing and circulating. practically free of charge, a monthly magazine printed in both N. Y. point and braille, so that it could be read by every blind person in the United States who was able to read. She secured the services of Mr. W. G. Holmes as manager and editor, and what he has accomplished in making this most worthy production a success in less than two years time, is something really marvelous. The magazine consists of about fifty pages of printed matter, and is published monthly, and its contents compare favorably with many of the leading ink print magazines. We know of nothing that has proven a source of greater interest and joy to the blind, and one thing is certain, that whether Mrs. Ziegler is conscious of it or not, she has through this philanthropic act built for herself and name an enduring monument. and deserves a place in the Hall of Fame. In order that all readers of books from our circulating library may become thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the law passed by

congress, permitting the circulation of embossed literature through the mails free of charge, we will again publish the important features of the law.

"Books, pamphlets, and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, in single volumes, not exceeding ten pounds in weight, and containing no advertising whatever, unsealed, and when sent by public institutions for the blind, or by any public libraries, as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions or public libraries, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

"On the upper left hand corner of the envelope or wraper containing the matter, the name and address of the sender must appear, and on the upper right hand corner the word 'FREE' over the words 'READING MATTER FOR THE BLIND."

#### SOCIAL LIFE.

There has been the usual amount of social activity during the past two years. Some very interesting debates have been held by both the Lincoln and White Rose Literary Societies, also a number of rhetorical and musical exercises. The Christian Endeavor, the Junior League and the Sunshine Club have carried on their respective work with much devotion and enthusiasm, and beside the regular Saturday night parties, which are looked forward to so eagerly and enjoyed so much, a number of socials have been held at opportune times throughout the school years. That these various social gatherings have wielded a powerful and healthful influence on the minds of the pupils cannot be doubted, and it is equally true that they have proven a strong factor in the matter of discipline.

#### RELIGION.

There has been no change whatever in our Sabbath day observance, and the assignment of the two Sunday services, one at nine in the morning for Sunday School, and the other at seven in the evening for general services, has been found very satis-



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-LATHE WORK.



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SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-READING HOUR.

factory. The Christian Endeavorers hold a regular meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the attendance of which is entirely voluntary. While the pupils are required to attend the morning and evening services, those of suitable age are privileged to attend the churches of their preference in the city, when condition are suitable.

#### HEALTH.

The general health of the school has been far above the aver-We must have endured the full limit of affliction the year prior to our last report, for we have not had one case of contagion since that time. In fact, the physician who has been in attendance here for the last twenty-five years, says he never has visited the school as little as during the past two years. Our ailments have been all of the light and ordinary kind commonly found among young people. We are grieved, however, to report the death of one of our young men, Carl Frederick Hoffmann during the summer vacation of 1907. He died at his home in South Milwaukee on the 4th day of August, after an illness of but a few days, of tumor of the brain. Carl, or Fred, as he was commonly known by us here, was eighteen years of age, and was just passing over the threshold from youth to manhood. He pessessed many traits of character that will cause his early demise to be deeply lamented. Notwithstanding this most favorable condition of health, we have no assurance that it will prevail for any definite length of time, and the arrival of that unwelcome day will, unless better facilities are provided, find us as helpless as before to cope with and stamp out a contagious disease. To this we will refer again under the subject of our needs.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND NEEDS.

A number of much needed improvements have been made in the past two years. A new roof has been put on the barn, also a portion of one on the power house has been renewed. A 40 ft. brick addition has been made to the west end of the latter building, providing us with a coal shed that permits of the storing

of from five to six months' supply of coal. On the east end a brick addition of 32 ft. has been added for the housing of the horizontal water tanks, that form a part of our new water sys-These tanks, which are three in number, and each 7 ft. in diameter and 28 ft. long, provide an ample reserve capacity, and by being connected with an air compressor, a sufficient pressure is obtained to supply the uppermost portions of the building, and give good fire protection. This is a much more economical, and, we believe, advantageous system than the elevated tank system, and has proven very satisfactory as far as completed, but until we have drilled another well, and put in another pump and air compressor, we will not feel that we have an adequate and independent water supply of our own. This will be necessary for the reason that the rate now charged by the Water Company is much higher than we paid two years ago, which the company alleges is due to the passage of the public utility bill. It was our plan at the time we asked for the appropriation to install this system, to put in only the tanks and compressor, but inasmuch as the water company insist on an exorbitant price for leaving their water in our mains and hydrants, for reserve purposes only, and as it would be hazardous to cut it off entirely with the facilities we now have for meeting emergencies, it would seem to be good economy to put in a duplicate outfit, and we would then be entirely protected and independent. This pump and compressor should be electric driven, because of the fact that we have to pump water during the summer vacation months, when we do not fire our boilers, and, therefore, cannot have steam for our present machinery. By using the city electric current during that time, it would enable us to operate at small For the completion of this water system we will need \$1,000.00. You, of course, do not need to be reminded of the fact that you recently took action to carry out the will of the Legislature in awarding a contract for the construction of a new music building. If the plans are carried out, there is every reason to believe that before the first of January, 1909, we will have realized a longfelt want, and have our music department housed in a suitable and separate building. This arrangement, together with a fine swimming tank and shower baths provided

for in the basement thereof, will prove of inestimable benefit to our school.

While the Legislature at its last session, was very considerate of our demands, and made an appropriation for the installing of an elevator in the main building, it was found that the amount appropriated was not sufficient for the purpose, and the matter has consequently been held in abeyance. While on this subject we would like to report that the old dummy waiter that is operated by hand, and that carries the food from the kitchen to the first and second floors, is in a very dilapitated condition, and has caused much trouble and inconvenience in getting the food to its proper destination in a clean and palatable condition, not to speak of the expense that has been caused in the breakage of large quantities of dishes. Now that we have our own water and electric supply, we should have a dummy waiter operated by one of these methods that could be depended upon. In addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the purpose, it would probably require an additional \$1,000.00 to properly install the two elevators.

Two years ago we laid considerable stress upon the pressing need of a building for isolation purposes, and it was a source of deep regret that the Legislature, in the exercises of their judgment, did not see it as we did. Glad, indeed, we are that no outbreak has occurred to more vividly impress this fact upon the responsible parties. Nevertheless, we are still in the same helpless condition as we were three years ago when we were stricken, and what we said in our last report concerning the need of isolation facilities at this kind of an Institution, of all institutions, is just as true now as it was then, and we sincerely trust that some adequate arrangements will be provided us before an outbreak, resulting in possible fatalities, may occur.

A portion of the tile floor in the main corridor has been relaid, and hardwood floors have been put in some of the basement corridors, the reception room, officers and teachers' dining room, also in the superintendent's parlor and dining room. All of the roofs have been thoroughly covered with paint, as has also all of the wood work in the main building, with the exception of the girls' side. A cement walk has been laid along the

front of the south lawn, and will do away with the pupils walking through the quantities of mud and water that they have frequently encountered there. A new walk must be laid along State St., where it connects our grounds with the city. The old board walk has been in a bad state of repair for some time, and only by constant watching and replenishing of a plank now and then, have we been able to avoid an accident. There is something over 5,000 sq. ft. of this, and with the new walks leading to the several separate entrances of the new building, a sum not less than \$700.00 will be needed for their construction.

The roof on the trades building, on account of its age, has long since passed its day of usefulness, and considerable money has already been expended in patching it up to protect the interior of the building. It is false economy to spend money for repairs on a roof in the shape that this one is in, and it is imperative that a new roof be put on this building another season, if not earlier. Up to recently it has generally been supposed that because the supporting columns and posts of the west wing of the main building were iron, that those on the east wing were also of iron, but such is not the case. They are all of wood. and as many are in a bad state of decay, it will be necessary to replace them in a short time. Judging from the pattern, it will doubtless be good policy to replace them with iron, and as they are of considerable height, and there are a number of them, it will doubtless cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000.00 to restore them and put on the roof mentioned above.

We need to add from 150 to 200 embossed books to our point library, which will cost not less than \$500.00.

It has been a number of years since any new pianos were installed here, and the last one that was purchased, a baby grand, proved quite a disappointment. Considering the constant use made of them, and the wear and tear resulting therefrom, they probably last for practice work as long as could be expected, but even after they are unfit for this service they continue to be useful, for they are then transferred to the tuning department. On account of the contemplated new music building we have refrained heretofore from pressing our needs for these new instruments, even to the detriment of the work, but now as we are

making preparations to occupy it, the purchase cannot longer be postponed, if we are to make the progress we should in the several departments. Mention has heretofore been made of the several advantages to be derived by having a piano player in connection with our musical and tuning departments, and it cannot be urged too strongly that this matter be given favorable consideration at the time the new instruments are purchased. We are in actual need of four new pianos, one of which should be a grand, and the cost of all of which would approximate \$1,500.00.

The time is near at hand when there must be some improvements in our laundry in the way of new machinery, for that now in use is badly worn and of an antiquated pattern. A new washer and mangle will shortly be a necessity, and if we can rely on assurances given by the manufacturers, as well as practical laundry men, the installation of such machinery would prove a financial saving in a short time, as it would doubtless enable us to dispose of the services on one laundress. The expense involved in making this change would amount to about \$500.00.

It has been my constant endeavor to keep the expenditures at all times within the limit, and in this connection it might be pertinent to refer to the fact that it was found absolutely necessary, soon after the opening of school last fall, in order to secure and retain competent help, to raise the salaries of our employes, and this has resulted, as you know, in a \$1,000.00 yearly increase to our pay roll.

To recapitulate the completion of our water system, a passenger and dummy elevator, an isolation building, sidewalks, a new roof and veranda supports, new books for the point library, new pianos and a piano player and new laundry machinery are much needed, all of which are most strongly recommended for your earnest consideration.

#### GRADUATES.

On account of their value as reference, and also as general information to the public, we take the liberty of again publishing a sketch of the careers of the graduated former pupils of

this school, as prepared by former officers, and also of two addresses delivered at the conference of the American Association of Workers of the Blind, held at Boston, in August, 1904, and August, 1907, one being entitled "Graduates of Schools for the Blind and their Needs," by Dr. C. F. Fraser, Superintendent of the School for the Blind, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the other entitled "Prevention of Unnecessary Blindness and Public Duty," by Dr. F. Parke Lewis, Chairman of New York Commission for the Blind.

The first formal graduating exercises were held in 1885. The total number of graduates to date is seventy-four. hold honored and respected positions in the communities in which they live. Not all are independent. No one in our complex life is wholly independent. Seeing people must look to Defining independone another for support and assistance. ence as that condition of self support in which one earns a salary sufficient for his needs or does for others as much as others do for him, at least 75 per cent of our graduates are self sup-Their record in this respect will compare favorably with the graduates of the high schools for seeing. Following is given a list of graduates. Those marked with (a star) are totally blind or so nearly blind as to be unable to read ink print. Of these graduates eight are married. The total number of children resulting from these marriages, so far as I am able to learn, is eight and not one of them is blind. Three only are children of a parent congenitally blind.



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-GEOGRAPHY CLASS.

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Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1885. 1. Henry P. Klyver	Rochester, N. Y Fond du Lac	Clergyman. Mfgr. extracts and liniments.
1886. 1. Laura Engieson*	Beloit, Wis	Music teacher Wis. School for Blind. Writer.
2. Anna Carter	Fond du Lac	Deceased. Sister Mary Efram, teacher in convent.
5. May Lyon (Ferson)	Elkh; rn	Kindergarten teacher at Delavan, Married.
6. Fritz Klemp*	ThorpRiver FallsEdgerton	Merchant. Patent Medicine mfgr.
18 7-1888.  1. Ida Flice (Houghtelling)* 2. Amelia Nix* (Pickert) 3. Jennie Connor*	Sparta Waukesha Sun Prairie	Married. Housekeeper. Married. Housekeeper. Housekeeper and chamber- maid.
4. Olof Olson	La Crosse	Tuner and music teacher.
1889-1890-1891.  1. Jessie Anderson (Barlow)  2. Mary Hedberg*  3. Bertha Squire*	ChicagoMinneapolisSheboygan	Married. Deceased. Housekeeper.
1893.* 1. Andrew Donhard	Marshfield	Music teacher.
1894. 1. Edward Weller	Sparta Topeka	Printer (deceased). Student.
1895-1896.  1. George Wolf* 2. Herbert Adams* 3. John Berger 4. Chester Hurlburt* 5. Minnie O'Connor	Prescott	Tuner and plano teacher. Tuner and plano teacher. Laborer. Clergyman.
<ul><li>c. Lizzie Zimmerman*</li><li>7. Burdie Washburn (Slack)</li></ul>	Johnston's Creek Oklahoma	Housekeeper. Housekeeper.
1897.  1. Joseph Langenkamp* 2. Louise Belongia* 3. Louise Pundt* 4. Cassie Carr* 5. Louise Tuttle	Manitowoc	Tuner. Teacher, Milwaukee. Hous-keeper. Housekeeper. Teacher in Wis. School for Blind.
6 Genevieve Gallagher 7. Edward Raabe* 8. Joseph Heil* 9. Andrew Anderson* 10. Fred Belongia*	Sauk City, Minn	Teacher public school. Clerk in general store. Tuner. Masseur. Tuner.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1898-1899.  1. Margaret Davies  2. Anna Davies  3. Anna Zimmerman*  4. Leo Heck (deceased)  5. Orson Cochran  6. Arthur Nitschke*  7. John Schuster*  8. Chas. Winkleman  9. Robert Barnes*	Corliss	Point printer Wis. school for Blind. Housekeeper for wages. Housekeeper. Tuner. In workshop for blind. Osteopathic physician. Weaver. Clergyman.
190)-1901—no class.  1902  1. Jessie Foster*  2. Carrie Palmer*  3. Elizabeth Emmerson*  4. Mathilde Schnitke (Judd)  5. W. Hiam Dobbins*  6. Samuel Egtdedt  7. Alfred Feistel  8. Daniel Roberts*	Janesville. Janesville. Beloit Des Moines, Iowa. Marinette Janesville She Joygan Chicago.	Music teacher. Canvasser. Housekeeper. Married. Tuner. Tun r. Tuner. Tuner. Tuner.
1. Arthur Cor;*	Spokane, Washington Portland, Oregon Sheboygan Stoughton Montello	Tuner, Post graduate student. Tuner. Tuner. Public school teacher. Stenographer and music teacher. Housekeeper.
1904.  1. Thea, Lorent-on*  2. Chester Parish*  3. Leo Lauige*  4. Wm. Cochran*	Baldwin Whitewater Milwaukee Grand Rapids	Housekeeper. Osteopathic physician. Tuner.
1905. 1. Sarah Davies 2. Julia Hawke	Whitewater Eau Claire	Housekeeper for wages. Housekeeper for wages.
1906. 1. Ludwig Ness*	Eau ClaireSuperior	Tuner. Tuner.
1907.  1. Mary Larson*	Kenosha. Ashland Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Tuner. Toner. Tuner.
1908.  1. Florence Gomm	Milwaukee Mauston	Music teacher. Tuner.

#### PUPILS NOT GRADUATES.

In the last twenty-four years about three hundred pupils have left school without graduating. Of these over forty are dead, many have left the state and their whereabouts are unknown to us, some have come into possession of property, and others are supported by parents or relatives who are financially well-to-do. There are over eighty of whom officers or teachers in the school have knowledge who are self supporting or nearly so.

Following is a partial list giving names, degree of blindness, residence and trade or business:

Chas. Adams, partial, Greenwood, weaver.

Mark Albert, partial, Milwaukee, workshop for blind.

John Amerhine, total, Milwaukee, peddler, supports wife and 4 children.

Medar Alleyn, partial, Evanston, Ill., cook, married.

Jens Anderson, total, Stoughton, weaving and other school trades, supports himself and assists parents.

Jos. Bergs, partial, Milwaukee, workshop for blind.

George Brooks, total, Linton, N. Dakota, weaving, violinist, singer, partially deaf.

R. Buckser, total, Milwaukee, tuner.

Jas. M. Biggs, total, Richland Center, weaver and store keeper.

Archie Belognia, partial, Oconto, store keeper.

Frank Bus, total, tuner.

Albert Bitter, partial, Milwaukee, rat killer.

Anthony Brunson, partial, Chicago, bicycle repairer.

Jas. Babcock, partial, Illinois ,farm hand.

Thos. Carney, partial, Galesville, farmer.

Wm. Crandal, total, Walworth, undertaker, supports wife and 2 chil-

Arthur Covey, total, Oshkosh, peanut dealer.

John Cunningham, total, Sun Prairie, weaver.

Grover Carey, partial, Madison, clerk.

Edward Donahoe, total, San Francisco, Cal., married, two children. school trades.

Philip Donahoe, total, Big Spring, weaver.

Oscar Follansbee, partial, River Falls, married, two children. Hugo Feick, total, Plymouth, salesman. Emil Faulk, total, Osl:kosh, weaver. Jos. Gockle, total, Milwaukee, editor and publisher.

Edward Genrich, total, Eau Claire, tuner.

Walter Goetzinger, total, La Crosse, married, musician.

Laddie Gorna, total, Two Rivers, tuner.

Louise Marsden (Goetzinger), partial, married, La Crosse.

Frank Harmon, total, Elkhorn, farmer.

Peter Holmgren, total, Harley, weaver and merchant.

Howard Hall, partial, Poynette.

Edward Johnson, partial, Kendall, weaver.

Bert Johnston, total, Milwaukee, tuner. Terrance Knight, partial, Darlington. Bernard Knuth, total, Milwaukee, workshop for blind. Julius Koepke, total, Whitewater, tuner. Levi McCulloch, partial, Janesville, brcom maker and canvasser. Dennis Murphy, partial, Waupun, farmer. Ernst Montgomery, partial, Poplar Grove, weaver. Edward McMurphy, partial, Prescott, farmer. Wm. Mann, total, Milwaukee, workshop for blind. Louis Manz, total, Milwaukee, workshop for blind. Gustav Mansky, total, Milwaukee, deceased. Ernest Meissner, partial, Janesville, laborer. Placid Mougenot, total, weaver. Lizzie Nix. partial. Milwaukee, clerk. John Nelson, partial, River Falls, printer. Nels Nelson, total, Pine Grove, fiddler. Wm. Nelson, total, Cushing, farm work. John Olson, total, Elroy, farm work. Peter Oren, total, Blanchardville, laborer. Edward Ouradnik, total, Slovan, weaver. Joseph Preston, partial, Janesville, shoe merchant. Ulmer Park, partial, Cong. clergyman, Belnwood, Iowa. Frank Pratt, partial, Madison, music dealer. Alpheus Parseneau, partial. Fall River, farmer. Violet Patterson, partial, Milwaukee, teacher. Howard Pratt, partial, River Falls, butcher. Nels Peterson, total, Racine, weaver, married, two children. Emil Reutzen, partial, Milwaukee, deceased. Frank Richardson partial, Burnam Woods, weaver. Adam Rickert, blind and deaf, Waukesha, peddler. Chas. Rcot, total, Milwaukee, tuner. Hays Rouse, partial, Bay Settlement, farmer. Frank Siegel, partial, Racine, married, tuner and salesman. George Stuenfig, partial, Portage, farmer. Edward Shattuck, partial, Milton, merchant. Henry Schart, partial, Milwaukee, workshop for blind. Philip Slack, total, Oklahoma, book merchant, married. Jerry Scribner, partial, Denver, tuner. Charles Stern, partial, Hintz, weaver. Frank Tamplin, total, Janesville, farmer. Frank Tummand, total, Dubuque, weaver. John Wilson, total, Eastman, musician. Hesto Washburn, partial Delavan, teacher. Hirman Woodard, total, Ledi, weaver.

Of women who left school without graduating, twenty with partial vision and four of the totally blind have married and have charge of homes. Two or three are music teachers. Many earn a little money by selling bead work and other articles of their handicraft. The large majority live with relatives and support themselves not by earning salaries but by helping in the work of the household. "Home helpers" is our name for



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### Superintendent's Report.

the positions they fill and it is to train blind girls to be a real help and blessing in the home; in which they live that much of the energy of the school is directed.

Of former pupils, two women and five men are in poorhouses. One of these women has money and pays two dollars a week toward her support; the other one makes and sells bead-work which helps in paying her expense. Two of the five men will probably soon be earning a living in the workshop for the blind in Milwaukee, so that four persons—three men and one woman is nearly a fair statement of the number of our former pupils now public charges in the almshouses of the state.

Of former pupils, not graduates, twenty-one women and thirteen men, with partial sight, and four women and ten men with no sight, have married. The marriages have resulted in fortyone children, two with defective vision.

Only four marriage; have occurred the parties to which both attended school here, and in not more than one case, if any, was an attachment between the young people formed while attending school.

In concluding this report I desire to acknowledge my deep appreciation of the cordial support and consideration shown me by your Honorable Board at all time. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

HARVEY CLARK, Superintendent and Steward.

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### GRADUATES OF SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THEIR NEEDS.

DR. C. F. FRASER,

Superintendent School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

Address Delivered at the Conference of the American Association on Workers for the Blind, Boston, Mass., August, 1904.

In considering the needs of our graduates a few preliminary remarks as to the training given in schools for the blind may not be out of place.

The officers and teachers in schools for the blind should be enthusiasts in their particular line of work. They should endeavor to impress upon their pupils a strong spirit of self-reliance, and faith in the idea that the world has work for them to do. The spirit of the school should always be optimistic, for while blindness is a handicap, it is not an insuperable obstacle to success. I wish that each instructor of the blind could fully realize the importance of this truth and could learn by experience how best to administer the tonic of encouragement.

The mental, moral and physical training given in many schools for the blind is admirable, but in some schools it fails in that it is not specific and definite. The lad with sight who goes out from the grammar or high school requires an additional training of from one to five years to fit him for the activities of life. If he were dependent upon the education he received in the public schools he would find but few avenues of employment open to him. It is the practical training in the workshop, factory, counting house, office or special school which enables the lad with sight to take his place side by side with his fellow-men as a skilled workman or a trained business or professional man. The boy who is blind must receive the same practical training if he is to succeed in the world. He cannot secure this training after he graduates, hence it is of paramount importance that he receive a special training while he is still an undergraduate. I do not underrate the intellectual training given in the literary departments of our progressive schools, but this education, be it ever so good, will enable very few blind persons to solve the problem of how to win their bread and butter. I believe that each pupil in our schools should receive a specific training in some particular line of work which would enable him as a graduate to support himself, or at least to do something towards his support.

Each pupil requires special study upon the part of superintendent and teachers. The weak places in his character or physique must be strengthened; his manners and habits duly considered; his mental aptitude fully gauged, and his training such as to insure a practical knowledge of at least one occupation which has a commercial value in the world. If he is to be a teacher of music he should know how to teach and what to teach; he should have confidence in his ability to teach children with sight, and should be familiar with the difficulties with which he will have to contend. It should be our aim to make him a thoroughly qualified instructor rather than

### Graduates of School for the Blind and their Needs.

a player of piano-forte music. I would not lower the standard of excellence in any of the musical departments so far as the individual is concerned, but I believe as a business proposition that piano playing should take a second place as compared with piano teaching. Better graduate three qualified teachers than one virtuoso. The training of vocal teachers, pianoforte tuners, and masseurs, should be equally definite and thorough. Each pupil should also be trained for one or more years in commercial work, so as to familiarize him with ordinary business transactions.

The choice of a locality in which to settle is of the utmost importance to a graduate of a school for the blind. Those who are blind are, as a rule, more successful in communities where they can become well known. Populous cities and sparsely settled country districts offer few opportunities of employment to the graduate of average ability. The choice of a locality should generally be made in the smaller cities, towns and villages. I have known many of our girl graduates succeed admirably in towns and villages who would undoubtedly have failed had their lot been cast in larger cities I have also known pianoforte tuners and masseurs who have found little or no employment in their village homes achieve success in the larger towns. Therefore the prospective graduate, with the help of the superintendent of the school, should give a great deal of consideration to this matter of locality, as upon the choice the future success of the graduate may largely depend. It is a great mistake to allow our graduates to drift to their own homes, where there is little or nothing for them to do. Every effort should be made to induce them to go to work immediately upon leaving the school, as the effect of a year of idleness is demoralizing in the extreme, making the boy or girl less self-reliant and less able to cope with the difficulties with which all are called upon to contend.

A blind person cannot make a successful start in life without money in his pocket. This fact was forcibly brought to my attention during the earlier years of my superintendency, and in order to meet the need I established a modest loan and aid fund of \$1,000. From this fund loans of twenty dollars and upwards have been made to graduates in good standing. Interest is charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. The principal may be repaid in installments of smaller or larger amounts. Since the establishment of the fund in 1882, one hundred and fifty loans have been made, and in many instances repaid with interest within two years. The advantage of such a fund has, year by year, become more apparent to me; and although the individual loans were not large, I believe that many of our graduates would have failed to succeed had it not been possible to place within their reach the necessary financial assistance.

We are all well aware that it is more or less difficult for young and inexperienced blind persons to establish themselvs in communities where they are strangers. The man with sight will in a few weeks establish friendly relations with those about him. A glance of the eye, a nod of the head, and certain acts of courtesy win for him the recognition of his fellows and speedily break down the barriers of strangeness and reserve. The disadvantages of the blind in this particular can be largely overcome by the superintendent of the school taking measures to have his graduates properly introduced to the leading people of the towns and villages in which they are to settle. This he can do by personal visitations and by letters of introduction from himself and interested friends. I need

not go more fully into this matter of proper introduction, as I believe its importance will be at once realized. It may be of interest to recount the measures that are taken to meet the needs of the graduates of our tuning department in the school for the blind at Hailfax: It is decided that F. B. is to locate in M—, I at once set about to secure the addresses of all persons in M— who have pianos, and immediately send out a circular letter recommending the tuner and guaranteeing his ability to perform satisfactory work. The tuner goes to M— and calls upon thosse to whom letters have been sent. When he secures a piano and tunes it to the satisfaction of its owner, he requests that a brief testimonial be entered in a small book which he carries for the purpose. After he has obtained several of these local testimonials he finds no great difficulty in securing regular employment. New testimonials are added as opportunity offers. A similar method can be used to advantage by teachers of vocal or instrumental music.

Graduates of schools for the blind should make a point of joining some local society, organization, or brotherhood, and thus come into friendly contact with the men and women of the locality in which they reside. I always strongly recommend my graduates to identify themselves with the communities in which they live, and a know of no better way for them to do so than by becoming members of some philanthropic or mutual benefit society. The friendly association with workers in the same cause is socially and materially advantageous to them. It broadens their view of life and arouses upon the part of their fellow-members a keen interest in their success.

To sum up: Our graduates need specific training; they need to select with care the locality in which to reside; they need to have money in their pockets; they need to be properly introduced, and they need to identify themselves with local organizations. These needs being met, we should have no fear as to their success, provided their industry and the quality of their work merit the support and encouragement of their fellow-citizens.

#### PREVENTION OF UNNECESSARY BLINDNESS A PUBLIC DUTY.

DR. F. PARK LEWIS, Chairman New York Commission for the Blind.

Address Delivered at the Conference of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, Boston, Mass., August, 1907.

It is not necessary to tell a blind man what it is to be blind. We may say what we will about the marvellous achievements of those without sight; we may point with amazement and pride at mathematical prodigies like Professor Carll, or at a musical genius who has been phenomenally successful like Edward Baxter Perry, or at a sightless typist, or switchboard operator, or masseur or business man or women; but the fact remains that success has been won in each instance in spite of a heavy handicap, and the blind are cheery and optimistic because they are brave. So hard a thing it is to be denied a glimpse of the beauties of this world, to

### Prevention of Unnecessary Blindness a Public Duty.

be shut out from an even competition with one's fellows, that it would seem impossible that in a civilized country any human being should be needlessly permitted to lose his sight. Yet there is no doubt whatever that from thirty to forty per cent. of those who are blind need never have became so had proper measures been taken at the right time to prevent the affliction. With much of the unnecessary blindness we may not here concern ourselves; but when young infants who come into the world normal in every particular have their eyes destroyed as the result of an avoidable infection, the failure to use the simple measures that will prevent it and to warn those who should know what to do but fail to do it become a crime, for which you and I are responsible. Ophthalmia neonatorum, or inflammation of the eyes of newborn babies, is one of the commenest and at the same time one of the most dangerous maladies of the eyes to which the child is subject. It is not confined to the tenement-house district; it may occur in any class of society. It is due to the introduction in the child's eyes at or shortly after birth of germ-infected secretion from the mother. If the smallest pertion of this infecting material is allowed to get inside the infant's eyelids it rapidly develops a most violent inflammation, which may be followed by ulceration and rupture of the eyeball. When finally its intensity is expended and the suppuration has ceased, the clear, shining eyes have been replaced by ugly, staring, protruding globes from which the sight has forever gone. If, however, immediately after the child is born the lids be wiped free from all secretion, a pledget of absorbent cotton or a bit of soft, clean linen cloth being employed for this purpose, and the lids gently opened and washed free from any extraneous matter that may have got into them, the eyes may be saved.

One can never be sure, however, that all of the microscopic forms on which infection depends have been removed by simple washing; and twenty-four years ago Professor Crede, of Leipsic, made a great discovery, for which some day the whole world will unite in doing honor to his memory. At that time he made the announcement that, by allowing a small portion of a two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver to drop from the end of a tiny glass rod upon the eyeball of a new-born child, the microbes of infection would be destroyed and the eye itself uninjured. In his enormous clinic the number of cases of ophthalmia was reduced by this precedure from ten per cent. of the whole number of births to two-tenths of one per cent.; and some years later, in a series of over 1,100 births, one only was slightly infected, still further reducing the possibility of the child escaping this dangerous infection by fifty times.

It will be seen, therefore, that if this great discovery of Crede's were uniformly employed, the chief cause of blindness throughout the civilized world would be abolished.

This is a condition thoroughly understood and guarded against by all trained obstetricians. In almost every modern hospital, as in every suspected case in the practice of every modern physician, prophylaxis is a routine procedure, and a blind baby in consequence is so rare under such careful treatment as to be remarkable. But among the poor, ignorance is still rife, and vast numbers of mothers receive the ministration of half-trained or ignorant midwives and, alas! sometimes of careless doctors. Through lack of knowledge as to the proper though simple procedure required, eyes are infected

rather than protected. The admirable Howe law, which already obtains in sixteen states, requiring midwives to report the existence of opthalmia neonatorum to the health authorities, is rarely enforced, or if it is there is no one upon whom its care and treatment necessarily devolve. This means delay, and delay, so far as the eyes are concerned, is often another way of spelling destruction.

I have said that there cases usually occur among the poor. A helpless child, therefore, soon becomes too great a burden for the parents to carry and it is shifted to the community. Many, for tunately, are got into the schools for the blind. That efficient prophylaxis is not generally employed the records of all institutions where young blind people are gathered abundantly demonstrate. The average number of blind from this disease entering the New York State School during the past five years is twenty-six per cent of the whole number admitted, while at Overbrook, Pa., the main cause of blindness is opthalmia neonatorum. Of 536 pupils admitted to this school between 1890 and 1906, inclusive (sixteen years), twenty-nine per cent of the whole were victims of opthalmia neonatorum: 155 babies had had their eyes destroyed and their light extinguished forever because of the carelessness or neglect of some one who should have known, but did not, and should have cared enough, but did not, to put one drop of the simple but necessary prophylactic in the eyes of the child in time to save him from such a fate. About one-quarter of the children in all of the schools for the blind have lost their sight from this cause. There are in all in the United States fifty of these schools. The cost of supporting them reaches a sum annually approximating two millions of dollars. Were it not for the needless blindness resulting from this preventable disease, one-fifth to one-quarter of these schools would not be required at all, or they might be filled by other blind children who are not now being educated. The annual saving, then, to the nation would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars and many times that sum would be added to the economic value of the commonwealth in turning an expense into a revenue by making one who may be a dependent into an effective and productive citizen.

In a home in Brooklyn, maintained through the broad and generous charity of the women connected with the Sunshine Society, are seventeen blind children mostly taken from Randall's Island—the children of paupers. An examination was made by the New York state ophthalmologist—an official connected with the State Health Department—of sixteen of these children; one probably was absent. Of these, twelve, possibly thirteen, were hopelessly blind as a result of preventable and at one time curable conditions. This is a noble and worthy charity, and the kind and helpful sympathy given these children is brightening otherwise dark and desolate lives; but if the money and effort necessarily employed in caring for these blind children for one year had been devoted to propoganda for the prevention of blindness, these and countless others had never lost their sight.

In the State of Massachusetts among 3,806 blind registered by

In the State of Massachusetts among 3,806 blind registered by your commission on the first of the present year, 661, more than twenty per cent. of the whole, had become blind before their fifth year. If we exclude ulcerative condition due to bad hygiene and insufficient nourishment, which ought to be controllable, and congeital blindness, which constitutes a comparatively small proportion of the whole, we are safe in assuming that one-half of this number, or ten per cent. of the whole, have in enlightened New Eng-

### Prevention or Unnecessary Blindness a Public Duty.

land given their eyes as a sacrifice to this Moloch of ignorance and

Before any adequate understanding can be obtained as to the measures to be taken for the relief of an intolerable condition such as I have pictured, it is necessary to know exactly the circumstances that make its continued existence possible.

It is unthinkable that any human being can understand and appreciate the frightful danger with which the innocent infant is menaced and yet deliberately withhold his hand from the very easy assistance needed.

We may safely assume that in no instance is it due to the unwillingness of the accoucheur to safeguard the child's eyes; but the world grows with great rapidity. More than one hundred thousand children were born in the city of New York during the past year. Vast numbers of these came from tenement houses, from back alleyways and the slums, from homes, if they may be called such, where cleanliness and decent living are almost impossible, and where sanitation in the modern acceptance of the word is a rite

To many of these even our language is strange. They are the Russian and the Polish Jews, Sardinians, Croatians, and others whom our college settlement workers and district physicians can

These people are ministered to in their confinements by women of their own nationality, and usually of their own social status. Last year the demand for a midwive's services were voiced by 43,834 mothers in Greater New York. Not a few of them have had good training, but many of them are unclean and ignorant to the last degree. Occasionally, of course, in this class a physician is employed, but the hurry of an active practice often makes him forgetful of unusual precautions. He is not in the habit of caring for diseases of the eye. These go to the dispensary or to the specialist. Infections of the eyes do not, indeed, often occur in an individual practice. They may be expected only in from one in fifty to one in two hundred cases, so that a busy doctor may not see one in years. After the baby is a week or ten days old, as the mother is convalescing, his attention is called to the swollen, suppurating eyes of the child. Then he remembers that he did not happen to have the silver drops in his bag and none were used. Dr. Carrigues reports that during his service in New York maternity hospital, in 1882 to 1884, Crede's practice was followed in 351 infants and not one was affected with ophthalmia. One other case was delivered in the absence of the house surgeon and the silver was neglected. This child had the disease and lost both eyes in spite of special treatment. A Buffalo physician makes the use of this prophylactic a routine. He omitted in two cases. In both infection followed.

While with individual accoucheurs the infections are few, the aggregate is large. In the city of Buffalo last year, with 8,500 births, there were 102 cases of ophthalmia in the practice of the physicians and midwives. The number is far greater in maternity and other hospitals, from which reports were not obtained. There is no doubt whatever that at least ten times as many infections occurred as were necessary. In the country districts it is much the same. The attendant among the poor is often a woman-relative who does the best she can, or the doctor who has come many miles and who is not expected to see either mother or child again unless

serious illness supervenes.

The reasons, then, why protection is not always afforded to the child are: First, that the disease occurs so infrequently that it is not anticipated. Second, midwives and many doctors are not sufficiently well informed as to its dangers and the most effective method of preventing infection. Third, neither the midwife nor the doctor is likely to have the proper silver salt in fresh solution at hand. Imagine one of these women, who can scarcely read or write, copying a Latin prescription for the purpose of securing a drug in which exact dosage is imperative; and, fourth, the accoucheur, whether midwife or doctor, does not always have accurate knowledge as to the way it should be used.

#### WHAT, THEN, SHOULD BE DONE?

It is essential if this plague, which is ubiquitous, be got under control that the public be enlightened concerning it. There must be inaugurated a campaign of education. Every prospective mother throughout the length and breadth of the land should know that unless proper precautions are taken, her baby may be blind for life. Attempts at popular education on these lines have been made many times and in many lands, but they have been sporadic and indefinite. They lacked plan and continuity. Under the inspiration of Dr. Roth, of London, England, many years ago, a prize was offered for the best essay on the prevention of blindness, and it secured an admirable popular monograph from the pen of Professor Fuchs, of Vienna. Unfortunately it is no longer in circulation. Leaflets describing ophthalmia neonatorum, giving its cause, the method of prevention, and necessity for urgent treatment by a competent physician, have been issued in many languages—English, German, Polish, French, Italian and Hebrew. These have been distributed to mothers and midwives by the Society for the Blind in England and the Valentin Hauy Association in Paris, as well as by our own Massachusetts and the New York Associations. The value of these is beyond measure. They, however, reach isolated spots, when the whole field must be covered.

The plan to which the American Medical Association has given its approval provides for a perfectly organized movement covering the whole United States from Maine to Alaska, and from Canada to the Gulf. It includes the appointment of committees from each state medical society, and through them from every county society in America, these to follow a definite plan of campaign which shall be given with the authority and approval of the national ophthal-mological and obstetrical associations. In fulfilment of this, the subject will be presented during the coming month at a meeting to be held in Detroit, of the American Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and a little later before the Academy of Ophthal-mology and Oto-Laryngology, at a meeting to be held in Louisville, Ky. This will provide, first, for the enactment of laws in each state and federal territory placing the supervisory control and licensure of midwives in the boards of health, requiring that they may be examined and registered in each county and that they may be required to report each case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in their practice under penalty—if found guilty of neglect of the rethod of prophylaxis required by the health authorities—of forfeiture of their license and fine; second, for the distribution by health boards of circulars of advice to midwives and mothers, giving instruction as to the dangers, methods of infection, and

### Prevention or Unnecessary Blindness a Public Duty.

prophylaxis of this disease; third, the preparation and distribution by health boards of ampoules or tubes containing the chosen prophylactic, with a simple description of its necessity and method of application. These may be made at almost infinitesimal cost; they insure a safe and pure solution, and if hermetically sealed in light-proof receptacles, will keep indefinitely without chemical change; fourth, to obtain at stated periods from midwives and all physicians engaged in the practice of obstetrics, a report of the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum which have occurred in their practice during this time, together with a statement as to whether or not a prophylartic was used in each case, with the condition of the eyes at the close of treatment. In cases of blindness a full explanation should be placed on record. The statistics thus easily and inexpensively obtained would be of great value, while the accoucheur would be constantly reminded of the necessity of vigilance in prophylaxis and treatment. The midwife, on the other hand, must be held to strict accountability for every case encountered, and failure to use the measures freely provided, should the child's eyes suffer, must be followed by a penalty which should include the forfeiture of the liceuse under which she is permitted to ply her trade. From the medical standpoint, the success of this plan is assured. The president elect of the American Medical Association, your distinguished citizen, Dr. Burrell, has signified his hearty approval of the efforts that are being made to control this disease, while emment obstetricians, ophthalmologists and sanitarians, all agree with Professor Hess, of Germany, who was but recently the guest of the Association, that the time has come when the plague can and must be stamped out. But no great movement ever succeeded, no law placed upon our statutes has ever been enforced, unless it is backed by an intelligent public sentiment. This is not a new subject to the medical profession. For more than a quarter of a century doctors have been meeting in conclave and telling each other that which they already knew perfectly well, that blindness resulting from this disease was unnecessary and should be prevented; but helpful as has been these discussions they have failed to reach the audience with whom such teaching was most needed, and disaster continued to follow disaster. The efforts which the physicians are making must be supplemented by the state and by the public; by the state for economic and humanitarian reasons. For every dollar used for prevention, ten thousand times as much is saved in cutting off the cost of education and maintenance of one who may become a dependent, and it is moreover a legal right which the infant citizen may properly demand through his guardians and protectors that he be not robbed, through ignorance and neglect while yet helpless and unable to protect himself, of that which is more precious than his dearest earthly possession-the ability to see. The duty of saving the child from this calamity is one devolving not only on the state, it rests upon every right minded individual to whom a knowledge of his danger comes. We cannot be censured for taking no action concerning conditions about which we have no knowledge; but when I demonstrate to you that there will be born in the State of Massachusetts and in the city of Boston during the coming year hundreds of innocent, well-formed babies whose eyes may be injured or destroyed because right steps are not taken to protect them, then upon each one of us who knows and makes no effort to prevent this affliction will rest the responsibility for the result. It should be a self-im-

posed task on every society for the prevention of cruelty to children, upon every children's aid society, upon every charity organization society, upon every legislator, upon every citizen, to promulgate a knowledge of the dangers which menace the babies of the land; and if they and we unite our efforts, for no movement should be attempted except with the authority and co-operation of the organized medical profession, this pathologic anachronism of a controllable and preventable infection which continues to work havoc and disaster in spite of twentieth century knowledge and methods will be robbed of its virulence, and comfort and happiness and prosperity shall be assured for a multitude of children yet unborn.

List of supplies the children should have on entrance to the school.

#### For Boys.

2 suits for week-day wear 1 suit for Sunday wear 3 colored and 1 light day shirts 2 night shirts 6 prs. of socks or stockings 1 hat and 1 cap 2 suits of light underwear 2 suits of heavy underwear 3 pairs shoes 1 pair mittens or gloves 1 comb and brush and toothbrush Handkerchiefs and collars 4 towels

For Girls. 3 dresses for week-day wear 1 dress for Sunday wear 2 white underskirts 3 colored underskirts 3 night dresses or gowns 6 pairs of stockings 1 warm jacket and hat 3 suits of light underwear 3 suits of heavy underwear 3 pairs of shoes and overshoes. 1 pair of mittens or gloves 1 comb and brush and toothbrush Handkerchiefs 4 towels

Small boys should have more underwear than larger ones. Their pants, both woolen and cotton, should be of washable material for every day wear. They should have six waists (instead of shirts) and an extra pair of trousers also rubbers or overshoes. Small girls should be provided with aprons.

### Enrollment.

### ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1906-08.

### Boys.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Adams, William	Richland Center Deer Park	Richland. St. Croix.
Baer, John Bauer, Otto Babler, Matthew Beals, William Bellman, Leonard Bentzine, Alphonse Bentzine, Harold Bergman, George	Milwaukee Milwaukee Belleville Ft. Atkinson Oshkosh Cumberland Cumberland Watertown	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Dane. Jefferson. Winnebago. Barron. Barron. Jefferson.
Bishop, Vigo	St. Croix Falls. Shell Lake. Manitowoc.	Polk. Washburn. Manitowoc.
Czerwinski, Clemenz	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Davies, Herbert	Corliss	Racine.
Ehlert, Frederick	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Fitch, William	Clear Lake Green Bay	Polk. Brown.
Graves, Leroy	Eau Claire	Eau Claire. Iowa.
Hansen, William Harmon, Loyd Harvey, Phillip Howard, Earl Howard, John Hill, Chester Hudson, Phillip Hoffmann, Frederick Hessenauer, Harry	Union Grove. Belleville Greenleaf. Milwaukee Marinette. Barneveld Lake Geneva. Janesville.	Racine. Dane. Brown. Milwaukee. Marinette. Iowa. Walworth. Milwaukee. Rock.
Johnson, Arndt	Blair	Trempealeau.
Keeler, Randall Kimball, Joseph Klingbeil, Edward Knuht, George	SpartaStevens PointFond du LacMilwaukee	Monroe. Portage. Fond du Lac. Milwaukee.
Leuenberger, George Lacourciere, Leon	MonroeOconto	Green. Oconto.

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### Enrollment.

### ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1906-1908.

Girls.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Adams, Mamie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Bentzine, Ellen	Cumberland	Barron. Barron. Oconto. Oconto. Kenosha. Columbia. Columbia.
Carlyle, Tomsina	LaCrossePlainfield Milwaukee Kendall,	LaCrosse. Waushara. Milwaukee. Monroe.
Doege, Adele	Walworth Whitewater	Walworth. Walworth.
Enders, Emma	Marinette	Marinette.
Fadness, Emma	Rio	Columbia. Columbia.
Giese, Frieda	Random Lake	Sheboygan. Milwaukee. Rock.
Hart, Agnes	Beaver DamBlue MoundsSchofield	Dodge. Dane. Marathon.
Klump, Frieda	Milwaukee Walworth, Milwaukee Milwaukee	Milwaukee. Walworth. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Larson, MaryLohry, LillieLowry, Frances.,	Kenosha	Kenosha. Waukesha.
McKinnon, Florence	Fish Creek	Door. Oconto. Rock. Racine.

### ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1907-1908 continued. Boys.

Name.	Post Office.	County
Mathis, Albert	Fountain City Lynxville Fish Creek Dickeyville Milwaukee	Buffalo. Crawford. Door Co. Grant Co. Milwaukee.
Ness, Ludwig	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Preiss, Reinhardt	Milwaukee	Milwaukee. Winnebago. Ashland.
Quade, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
aush, Charles	Mauston	Juneau. Juneau. Marinette. Milwaukee. Rock.
Seelig, William	MilwaukeeCambridgeMilwaukeeCumberlandUnion Grove	Milwaukee. Dane. Milwaukee. Barron. Racine.
Tesser, Oscar	Saratoga	Wood. Milwaukee.
Wauzon, Stanley	Milwaukee	Milwaukoo.
Brewer, Otis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee. Manitowoc.

### Enrollment.

### ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1906-1908.

Girls.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Adams, Mamie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Bentzine, Ellen Bentzine, Jennie Boldt, Martha Boes, Ida Bornhuetter, Minnie Burke, Catherine Burke, Agnes	Cumberland Cumberland Abrams Oconto Kenosha Portage. Portage.	Barron. Barron. Oconto. Oconto. Kenosha. Columbia. Columbia.
Carlyle, Tomsina	LaCrosse Plainfield Milwaukee Kendall,	LaCrosse. Waushara. Milwaukee. Monroe.
Doege, Adele	Walworth Whitewater	Walworth. Walworth.
Enders, Emma	Marinette	Marinette.
Fadness, Emma	Rio	Columbia. Columbia.
Giese, Frieda	Random Lake	Sheboygan. Milwaukee. Rock.
Hart, Agnes	Beaver DamBlue MoundsSchofield	Dodge. Dane. Marathon.
Klump, Frieda	Milwaukee Walworth, Milwaukee Milwaukee	Milwaukee. Walworth. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Larson, MaryLohry, LillieLowry, Frances.,	Kenosha	Kenosha. Waukesha.
McKinnon, Florence	Fish Creek Oconto Janesville Racine	Door. Oconto. Rock. Racine.

## ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1906-1908—Continued. Girls.

Name.	Post Office.	County.	
Nelson, Louise	Waupaca	Waupaca.	
O'Brien, Mamie O'Shea, Margaret O'Shea, Stella Otto, Allie	Wilson	St. Croix. St. Croix. St. Croix. Outagamie.	
Quade, Dora	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	
Raush, Clara		Juneau. Juneau.	
Schmidt, Edna	Barron Ashland Milwaukee Monroe	Milwaukee. Barron. Ashland. Milwaukee. Green. Milwaukee.	
Terrill, EthelTibbits, AnnaTorger, Nora	Crandon	Waushara. Forest. Crawford.	
Van Gemert, Anna Van Gemert, 'Elizabeth Van Duzee, Buelah Von Wald, Sara	DePere	Brown. Brown. Vernon. Kenosha.	
Wanzer, Nita	Owen	Eau Claire.	

### Statistical Tables.

PAY ROLL FOR SCHOOL FOR BLIND FOR MONTH OF JUNE 1908.

Name.	Time con men men	1- -e-	Salary or wages.	Position.	County or residence.
T		1005	<b>0</b> 100 00	Hand and stamend	Change (I)
Harvey Clark	Aug.	1905	\$166 66 41 66	Supt. and steward	Green Co.
Pruella H. Clark	Aug. Oct.	1905 1907	40 00	Matron	Green Co. Rock Co.
Clara L. Langtry	May	1907	40 00	Assistant matron	
Geo. H. Mullen		1907	50 00	Teacher literary	
Allice K. McGregor	Nov.	1904	40 00	Teacher literary	Grant Co.
Emilla J. Nugent	Sept.	1907	40 00	Teacher literary	
Helen H. Tuttle	Sept.	1898	40 00	Teacher literary	
Hittie Smith	Oct.	1907	35 00	Domestic science	Milwankee Co.
Elizabeth McGrath	Sept.		40 00	Kindergarten	Green Co.
Llewellyn H. Coburn			50 00	Manual training	
M. Ada Turner	Sept.		40 00	Physical culture	Walworth Co.
Mabel E. Hamley	Sept.		50 00	Diana Culture	Dane Co.
	Sept.		35 00	Piano	
Laura Engleson Adele B. Medler			40 00	Piano	Rock Co.
	Sept.			Vocal	
Frank P. Bixon	Sept.		40 00	Tuning	
H. G. Arnold	Sept.		40 00	Work	
los, Siehr	Sept.		35 00	Work	Milwaukee Co.
Herbert Adams	Sept.		45 00	Orchestra	Rock Co.
Margaret Davidson	Sept.		25 00	Supervisor	
Elbert Loveland	Dec.	1907	35 00	Watchman	
Mary Murphy	June		18 00	Chambermaid	Rock Co.
Mary O'Rourke	Oct.	1907	18 00	Chambermaid	Rock Co.
Minnie Forsythe	Apr.	1907	18 00	Chambermaid	Lafayette Co.
Anna Christofferson	May	1907	18 00	Chambermaid	Marinette Co.
Mary McKinnon	Sept.	1902	25 00	Cook	Door Co.
Theresa Sorenson	Dec.	1907	25 00	Cook	Door Co.
Mildred Willis	Apr.	1907	18 00	Dining room	Chippewa Co.
Emma Pflughoeft	Apr.	1908	18 00	Dining room	
Mary Wilt	Nov.	1907	18 00	Dining room	Juneau Co.
Mary Zeman	May	1908	18 00	Dining room	
A. J. Hogan	Mar.	1906	70 00	Engineer	Forest Co.
Eugene Heding	Feb.	1908	50 00	Engineer	
Henry F. Bull	Feb.	1905	50 00	Fireman	
ames O'Rourke	Aug.	1884	40 00	(fardener	Rock Co.
Anna Kirby	May	1893	18 00	Janitress	Rock Co.
Maggie Hay	Apr.	1905	18 00	Kitchen	
Mary Hay			18 00	Kitcnen	Rock Co.
Chekla Kerl	Oct.	1903	23 00	Laundress	
Martha Vogel			18 00	Laundress	
filda Giese		1906	18 00	Laundress	Sheboygan Co.
Margaret Davies	Sept.		15 00	Printer	
Clarence Anderson	Dec.	1904	35 00	Stockman	Waupaca Co.
Mary Montag	Sept.	1905	18 00	Seamstress	Grant Co.
Elizabeth Douglas		1907	18 00	Seamstress	Rock Co.
Barbara Fontaine	Aug.	1878	13 00	Visitors' attendant	Brown Co.

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin School for Blind,

. Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expend d on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden	\$2,476 58 1 20	\$1,959 66 133 14		\$4,436 24 134 34
Discount Drug and medical department Engine and boilers Fire apparatus.	16 50 5, 253 46 209 15	86 00 455 29		56 102 50 5, 708 75 209 15
Fire and boiler insurance Fuel Furniture	416 06 4,700 55	36 00 3.483 35 38 40	**************************************	36 00 3,899 41 4,738 95
Gas and other lights  House furnishing  Laundry  Machinery and tools	7,276 82 5,849 65 1,142 53 216 77	139 68 729 95 205 40 1 90	\$315 00 35 70	7,731 50 6,615 30 1,347 93 218 67
Means of instruction		763 23 974 08 360 84		14,419,77 1,266 08 360 84
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	143 77 204,670 40	143 44	180 00	287 21 204,850 40
Repairs and renewalssubsistence	58 37 406 15 999 60	822 11 7.094 02 248 17	2,244 23	880 48 9,744 40 1,247 77
Wages and salaries  Board and tuition  Total		\$33,667 14	\$2,774 93	15, 991 92  \$284, 228 17
Less discount and other credits		\$33,606 62		251,999 71 \$32,228 46
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for: Insurance Printing	\$438 75 28 17	466 92		
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses		\$34,073 54		

### Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.
for the year ending June 30, 1907

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this account dur ng the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,512 26 1 75	\$1,303 28 18 43	\$2,244 23 53 65	\$6,059 77 20 18 53 65	\$1,623 53 53 09	\$114 16
15 50 5, 189 59 209 15	1 00 8 95		16 50 5,198 54		86 00 510 21
416 06 4,646 06 7,244 46		315 00	731 06 4,646 06 7,244 46		36 00 3,168 35 02 89 487 04
5,561 43 1,131 42 216 08 13,689 91	63 63	1 23	5,562 66 1,131 42 216 08 13,753 54	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,052 64 216 51 2:59, 666 23
182 00 126 24			187 90 126 24		1,078 18 360 84 180 97
204,850 40			204,850 40	, · · · · , · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
43 43 290 24 879 02	518 07	180 00 5 64 35 70	223 43 295 88 1,432 79	185 02	657 05 9,448 52
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	40 00	40 00	15,991 92
\$247,205 00	\$1,959 26	\$2.835 45	\$251,999 71	\$1,901 64	\$34,130 10 1,901 64
•••••					<b>\$</b> 32,228 <b>4</b> 6
	 				\$466 92
					\$32,695 38

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STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin School for Blind

Classification.	Inventory June 30,, 1907.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden Clothing and expense of pupils Discount	\$2,512 26 1 75	\$1.249 79 92 94		\$3,862 05 94 69
Drug and medical department Engine and boilers Fire apparatus	15 50 5,189 59 209 15	21 65 213 49		37 15 5,403 08 209 15
Fuel	416 06 4,646 06 7,244 46	3,763 45 106 65 237 71	315 00	4,1 9 51 4,752 71 7,797 17
House furnishing	5.561 43 1,131 42 216 08	1,514 28 215 62 14 13	35 70	7,111 41 1,347 04 230 21
Means of instruction	13, d89 91 182 00	799 94 1,162 17 95 45		14.489 85 1,344 17 95 45
telegraph	126 24 204,850 40	187 31	4, 172, 46	313 55 209,022 86
Repairs and renewals	43 43 290 24 879 02	987 92 7,491 76 289 22	2, 44 23	1.031 35 10,026 23 1,168 24
Wages and salar es		16,801 81		16,801 81
Total Less discounts and other credits.	\$247,205.00	\$35,345 29 53 10 \$35,292 19	\$6,767 39	\$289,317 68 257,372 28 \$31,945 40
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for: Insurance		<b>Ф.</b> 0., 482 19		<b>\$31,893 9</b> 0
Printing  Net current expense expenditures	10 06	\$448 81		
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses				

### Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES. for the year ending June 30, 1908

Inventory June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Trnnsferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,804 28 2 60	\$517 72 4 32	\$2,244 23 41 83	\$5,566 23 6 92 41 83	\$1,704 18 41 83	\$87 77
17 50 5, 262 56 209 15	2 00		17 50 5, 264 56 209 15	41 (3	19 65 138 52
356 00 4,731 42 7,267 20 6,445 93	56 05	315 00 32 80	671 00 4,731 42 7,267 52 6,502 78		3,508 51 21 29 529 65 608 63
1,153 87 228 45 • 14,228 36 208 00	34 90 35 18		1,153 87 228 45 14,263 26 243 18		198 17 1 76 226 59 1,100 99
124 27			124 27		95 45 189 28
209,022 86 22 30 414 29		10 15	209,022 86 22 30 424 44		1,009 05 9,601 79
846 91	588 13 140 00	35 70	1,470 74 140 00	302 50 140 00	16,801 81
\$253,345 95	\$1,378 30	\$2,648 03	\$257,372 28	\$2,188 51	\$34,133 91 2,188 51
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					\$31,945 40
					\$448 81
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	[			1	\$32,394 21

### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

190	6.	70.1
July 190'	7.	Balance
April	15	Appropriation, chap. 45, laws 1907
June	26	Appropriation, chap. 388, laws 1907 69,000 00
June	30	Steward, for sundries
June	30	Paid on account of current expenses this year
June	30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$70,946 74
June	30	Balance in hands of steward
		71,273 06
		\$105, 346 60 \$105, 346 60

### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

190 July		Balance		 		\$71,2 <b>73</b> 06
June	8. 30	Steward, for sundries		1		1,378 30
June	30		nt expenses	1		
June	30			1		
June	30	Balance in hands of steward	341 40			
		steward		\$36,910	36	
	1	•		\$72,651	36	\$72,651 36

### . Statistical Tables.

### STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1906.	Appropriation 1907.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance June 30, 1908
Water supply, building for tuning and practising		\$17,000 00	\$4,172.39	\$12,827 61

### STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT SCHOOL FOR BLIND

Year ending June 30th	1907.		1908	
Barn, farm and garden	<b>\$1</b> , 303		\$517	
Board and tuition	40	00	140	00
Clothing and expense	18	43	-4	32
Drug and medical department	1	00		
Engines and boilers	8	95	. 2	00
House furnishings				05
Means of instruction	63	63	1	90
Miscellaneous	5	90	35	18
Work department.,	518	07	588	13
Total	\$1,959	26	\$1,378	30

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS. Year ending June 30, 1907.

	1	
Asparagus	527 bun.	<b>\$</b> 31 <b>62</b>
Beans-string	10 bu.	5 00
Beets-table	23 bu.	11 95
Blackberries	200 qts.	20 00
Cabbage	750 hd.	18 75
Carrots	33 bu.	14 85
Chicken	125 no.	50 00
Corn—sweet	27 bu.	14 70
Cornstalks.	1 ton	7 50
Cucumbers	50 bu.	37 50
Currants	5 bu.	10 00
Eggs	778 doz.	141 84
Grapes	3 bu.	4 50
Hay	51 ton.	44 00
Lettuce	100 hd.	2 50
Mangle wurzles	21 ton.	126 00
Milk	74,662 lbs.	1, 119 92
Onions	28½ bu.	16 80
Oyster plant	7 bu.	4 20
Parsnips	12 bu.	6 00
Peas	10 bu.	7 50
Peppers	3 doz.	60
Peppers	5 bu.	3 00
Pieplant	600 lbs.	12 00
Potatoes.	999 bu.	483 50
Pumpkin	1 ton	20 00
Radishes	250 doz. bun.	75 00
Squash	1,000 lbs.	10 00
Tomatoes	1,000 lbs. 125 bu.	
	120 ou.	62 50
Total		49 201 72
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>\$2,361 73</b>
	1	

### Statistical Tables.

### FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS. For year ending June 30, 1908.

Asparagus	1,100 bun.	\$66 00
Beans—string	9 bu.	4 50
Beets—table	100 bu.	65 00
Blackberries	620 qts.	62 00
Cabbage	2, 250 hd.	56 25
Carrots	85 bu.	38 25
Cauliflower	75 hd.	5 28
Chicken	100	40 00
Corn	25 tons.	300. 00
Corn—sweet	75 bu.	45 00
Cornstalks	30 tons.	150 00
Cucumbers	50 bu.	37 50
Currants	8 bu.	16 00
Eggs	787 doz.	157 40
Hay	20 tons.	200 00
Lettuce	100 hd.	2 50
Milk	91,127 lbs.	1,366 96
Onions	70 bu.	52 50
Onions—green	845 bun.	17 20
Oyster plant	16 bu.	9 6
Parsnips	20 bu.	10 00
Peas	10 bu.	7 5
Pieplant	(80 lbs.	13 60
Potatoes	100 bu.	75 0
Radishes	263 bun.	13 13
Radishes—winter	12 bu.	6 C
Squash	300 lbs.	3 0
Tomatoes	100 bu.	50 0
Turnips	200 bu.	50 0
		\$2,920 1

#### STATISTICAL FORM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, Wisconsin School for Blind.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	88	80
Number received during the year	19	8
year	23	11
Number at end of year	84	86
mates actually present) during the year Average number of officers and employes during	90	85
the year	42	42

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30	1907.	1908.
Current expenses:		
1. Salaries and wages	\$15,991 92	\$16,801 81
2. Clothing	114 16	87 77
3. Subsistence	9,448 52	9,601 79
	657 05	1,009 05
4. Ordinary repairs	6, 483 73	4,893 79
Total	<b>\$32,695</b> 38	<b>\$32,394 21</b>
Extraordinary expenses:		
<ol> <li>New buildings, lands, etc</li> <li>Permanent improvements to existing build-</li> </ol>	\$4,172 39	\$12,827 61
ings	1,378 16	3,346 79
Total	\$38, 245 93	\$48,568 61

Notes on current expenses:

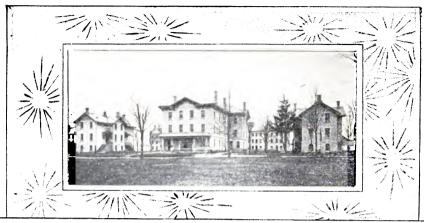
- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements.
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, c. g., furniture, bedding, laundry, supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

  Superintendent, Harvey Clark.

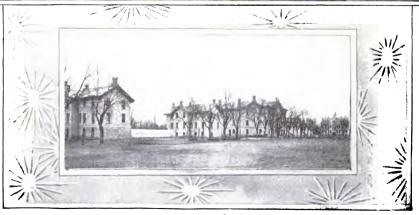
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WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

### THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908

### OFFICERS

A. J. HUTTON	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD
A. A. BACHLER	Assistant Superintendent and Ass't Steward
MR3. AJ. HUTTON	MATRON
H. R. RAWSON	STATE AGENT
J. S. ROESELER	School Principal
J. B. NOBLE	PHYSICIAN

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

I hereby submit the report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for boys for the biennial period ending June 30, 1908.

I desire to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and consideration I have received from the board, and of my pleasant relations with its individual members.

Beginning with the financial panic and the depression in business following it, there has been a very marked increase in the number of boys committed to the school. On the last day covered by this report the number enrolled was 356, the largest enrollment at the close of any year since 1890. A new family was organized on that day, housed in that part of the double cottage known as No. 9. In spite of this relief, the institution is still much overcrowded.

By Chapter 630, Laws of Wisconsin, 1907, Section 4966 of the Statutes was amended so as to confer upon justices of the peace authority to commit boys to the school upon conviction of criminal offenses. Fortunately, it does not confer upon justices of the peace authority to commit incorrigible boys. Unfortunately, it raises the age limit for the commitment of criminals to eighteen, and fixes no limit whatever as to how young they may be at commitment. If vagrants are criminals, it is difficult to determine whether their commitments are to be governed by paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of section 4966.

The juvenile court of Milwaukee county provides for a medical examination of every boy it commits to this school. A physician's certificate goes with every commitment paper, certifying that the boy committed is not suffering from any contagious disease. Such a certificate should be required by law of every court sending boys here. This school is not a hospital. I have no disposition to shirk the proper care of our own sick, but I

### Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

contend that the school should be protected by a stringent law from boys suffering from smallpox, searlet fever, diphtheria and other contagious diseases. Chronic invalids and physical weaklings requiring hospital care should not be sent here.

In the case of every boy committed to this institution, there should be a careful medical examination under the direction of the court committing the boy. The boy should be examined again on his arrival here. In this way, the boys would be protected against contagion, and the institution against the burden of giving hospital care to chronic invalids.

From another point of view, for the sake of the boy, the law should hold the court responsible for a thorough examination into his physical condition before he is sent here.

Some time ago, a little fellow was received so near the point of collapse that his life was barely saved by prompt medical treatment and good nursing. He was sick when taken to court for trial. Apparently, no one noticed the condition of the little sufferer. He was taken on his journey of several hundred miles. He did not get well on the way. His condition was critical when he got here.

Another boy, a scarlet fever patient, was taken from his sick room, just before desquamation had begun. Accidently or providentially, it was discovered in a day or two, that the boy's hands were beginning to peel. He was promptly isolated and cared for. The other boys of the school escaped contagion and he escaped any serious consequences from the hardships of a long journey. Such cases of carelessness are not uncommon. They ought to be made impossible in an enlightened state like Wisconsin.

This is not the proper place for epileptic or feeble-minded boys. "Where shall such boys go?" is a question the state is answering as rapidly as buildings can be erected at the home for feeble-minded, at Chippewa Falls. The fact that the home at Chippewa Falls is crowded does not impose the duty of caring for these unfortunates upon this school. This school is maintained by the state for a very different purpose.

Boys over sixteen years of age with bad criminal records, convicted of rape, burglary, forgery, horse stealing, or other

### Superintendent's Report.

serious offenses should not as rule be sent here. This is not the place for mature, hardened felons. There comes a time in the career of every such boy when society must consider not solely what is best for the boy, but also, and more and more predominantly, what is best for the protection of society against the boy? What is best for the younger, more innocent, and more hopeful boys of this school? Undeniably, to keep the mature, hardened criminals out.

Neglected and dependent children should not be sent here. The state maintains an institution at Sparta for them. They should not be compelled to associate with "vagrants, incorrigibles and criminals."

The more strictly the various penal and charitable institutions are made to attend to their respective special functions the more economically and efficiently they will serve the state.

The health of the boys has been excellent, though for the first time in six years, death has visited the school. Otto Staff was received January 4, 1908. In April, his strength began to decline rapidly and he found to be seriously ill with consumption. He was sent to his home in Marinette April 27th. He died there of consumption May 7.

Henry Stransky, after an illness of about twenty days, died of cerebro-spinal-meningitis June 26, 1908.

I send enclosed herewith the report of the school physician.

The school has improved steadily during the biennial period. The average time of detention is about two years. Boys with clean conduct records are released on parole after about eighteen months. Boys under fourteen are held, when practicable, until they finish the fourth grade. Most of the boys are very backward in their studies when they are received. They rarely get any more schooling after they are released.

Under these conditions, it is obviously wise to emphasize the great fundamental studies of a good common school education—the practical arts and sciences by means of which the boys are enabled to earn their own bread and butter. The course ends with the eighth grade.

Besides the common school branches, the boys are trained in

vocal and instrumental music. There is a good manual training department.

I hand in the report of the principal.

Besides the training of the school proper, the boys are trained in all the operations of our large farm. They make all their own clothes and shoes. They do the work of our large laundry. They do the sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, dishwashing, waiting on table, and all the other operations of housekeeping. They haul all the coal and other supplies. They make all our bread, and learn something of cooking. They do the firing for our power plant, and assist in our plumbing and electric-wiring, blacksmithing, painting and carpentry. In short, it is the purpose of the institution to give every boy the fundamentals of a good common school education and the means of earning his livelihood in some trade or calling.

Many improvements have been made since June 30, 1906. A tract of land adjoining the school lands on the east, containing about twenty-six acres, has been purchased. The acquisition is extremely important. It insures room for an athletic field and for additional buildings as they may be needed, so that the younger boys may be segregated more perfectly from the older ones. The growth of the city in this direction will not bring private houses too close to the school. Garden plats for the small boys are available close to the school buildings. In every way, the institution has room to grow.

New roofs have been put on the piggery, the large cow barn and the tool shed. The boys' dining room and the assembly room have been handsomely decorated. The gutters on the roof of the boys' dining room have been renewed, so that the rains no longer leak through to injure and blacken the walls. Hardwood floors have been laid in all the cottages, lockers for the clothes and shoes of the boys have been provided, and many other internal improvements made for their convenience, comfort and health.

New iron bedsteads in all the cottages have taken the place of the old wooden ones.

A good deal of fencing has been done.

A fine new dormitory for the men has been built at an ex-

## Superintendent's Report.

pense of less than \$12,000.00. The concrete blocks in the basement and first story were made on the ground by the boys. The plumbing and electric wiring were put in by our own men and the boys working under them.

The new building takes the place of the old dormitory—the oldest building on the ground—which had become so delapidated as to be dangerous.

There is still an unexpended balance of the special appropriation made by the legislature of 1907 for a new coal shed, a new cow barn and a printing outfit. All of these improvements are urgently needed.

On account of the great increase in our population, I recommend that the legislature be asked to restore the general biennial appropriation for the support of this institution to its original figures, \$114,000.00. The cutting down of the appropriation to \$110,000.00 by the legislature of 1903 has crippled the institution ever since.

We need at once or in the near future:

- 1. Two new cottages for small boys to accommodate fifty boys each.
  - 2. A new schoolhouse for the small boys.
  - 3. A good gymnasium well-equipped.
  - 4. A creamery.
  - 5. New front walks.
- 6. The front driveway should be macadamized or paved with brick.
  - 7. A system of telephones between our principal buildings.
  - 8. A system of ventilation for the whole institution.
  - 9. Playground outfits.
- 10. The Winchell farm of 114 acres adjoining our land on the west should be added to our farm.

In my judgment, the legislature should make provision not only for the immediate needs of this school, but also for the needs of the future. This school will grow with the growth of the state. A wise administration will foresee its growth and make provision for it.

A. J. Hutton, Superintendent.

Waukesha, June 30, 1908.

#### PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Prof. A. J. Hutton, Supt.,
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys,
Waukesha, Wis.

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the biennial report of the department of instruction for the period ending June 30, 1908.

As the work in this department has been carried on largely along the lines set forth in my last report, I will refrain from covering the whole ground again, and will instead call attention only to marked changes or to much needed improvements.

#### INCREASE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

There are nearly 100 boys more in the grades than there were five years ago. This increase is due partly to an increase in the commitments and partly to a reduction in the number of those who are employed all the time at some form of manual labor. Of the latter class, there are at present only sixteen.

This increase in school attendance necessitates an increase in the teaching force. Most of the grades are over-crowded, there being an average of thirty-six pupils in eight grades, and an average of thirty-two in all the grades. For the most effective work, the average should not be above twenty-five.

We need a specially trained primary teacher. Primary work has peculiar difficulties in our school. All our boys have really passed the primary age. Many speak a foreign tongue, and know very little English. They find great difficulty in doing at nine or twelve years of age what they might have done with ease at five or six. We need a teacher of skill and power to keep these backward boys from staying too long in the first grade. Special skill in the teaching of these neglected boys in

## Principal's Report.

our primary grades will go far towards relieving the continued congested condition in these grades, and will awaken in them a desire to learn.

#### SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In order to make the reading work the central and most important work in the school, we are now devoting the first two hours of the morning school and the first two hours of the afternoon school in each grade to reading and to oral and written language work growing out of the reading lesson. Thus only one book, the reader, is now used in teaching the three branches—reading, language and spelling. The Baker and Carpenter Language Reader Series, which we are now using, is admirably adapted to this plan. Under this method, minimum attention is given to the technicalities of language, and maximum attention to its usage or practical application. To supplement the reading work of the basal readers and to furnish valuable information along the lines of the other studies in the school course, the grades have access to sets of geographical, biographical, historical and literary readers.

Much attention is given to the memorizing of choice extracts of prose and poetry from the reader. By constant repetition, these gems in time become as familiar and as firmly fixed as the multiplication table, the Lord's Prayer and the alphabet.

#### A MARKED CHANGE IN SYSTEM OF SCHOOL RECORDS.

During the past biennial period, we have adopted the loose leaf system of keeping the class standings and attendance record. Each teacher has now a separate interchangeable post binder for this purpose. When a pupil is transferred or promoted, his leaf is taken out and passed over to the next teacher. If the boy is paroled, his leaf is filed in the principal's office.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIBRARY.

During the past biennial period, we have increased our library by over 600 volumes, so that we now have 1800 library books and 3500 text-books, besides a large number of valuable

official documents and pamphlets. In order to make room for this addition of books, we have had an additional large library case placed in the library, so that we can now conveniently place twice as many books as we could five years ago.

These books should be catalogued by a library expert, so that their contents might be made more accessible, and they may prove more useful in making the school work more effective. Provision should be made for caring for them and repairing them, and every effort made to induce the boys to use them more freely and with greater profit.

#### POOR CONDITION OF BLACKI-OARDS.

The board, are in very poor condition. In many patches, they need re-plastering before they are re-slated. They have been fixed over a number of times and enough has been expended on them to have bought solid slating several times over. In a school like ours, which is in session every day of the year except Sundays, this constant replastering, repainting and reslating is one of the greatest hindrances to our school work, since the grades are always disturbed thereby, and, even after the repair, the boards in each grade cannot be used for several weeks. It appears to me that since nearly every little country school today has solid slate blackboards, the state of Wisconsin could also afford it for its wards in this school.

#### NEW DESKS.

To accommodate properly the increased numbers in the school, it will become necessary to purchase from thirty-five to forty new desks for seating the room that has heretofore been used for grade singing, and use this room as an additional class room.

#### SLOYD AND MANUAL TRAINING.

Our quarters for the sloyd work are too small and crowded for doing the best work with so large a number of small boys. To do justice to these small boys, we ought to have at least two hours of sloyd work in the forenoun and two hours of sloyd work in the afternoon throughout the year.

## Principal's Report.

Under the cramped condition and other unfavorable circumstances, this department has accomplished results far beyond reasonable expectations.

#### THE MANUAL TRAINING.

This department has had too much general repair work to do justice to the boys. For much of the time, repair work has been primary, and manual training work only incidental. I hope for the good of the school, that it will become possible to make manual training primary, and repair work incidental, at all times. I would suggest that the last week in each month might be given to repair work, and the remaining weeks to manual training in its full sense.

The manual training is one of the most helpful means in the redeeming of neglected boys. To prove most effective, it must be pursued systematically without too much breakup or interruption. Some practice in repair work is useful, as it relates the work to practical daily life. If this department could be relieved of some of the repair work, it will be in better shape than it has ever been before. It has even under these hindrances accomplished wonders.

#### THE VOCAL MUSIC.

This department has outstripped even its former enviable record. It is continually increasing in effectiveness.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

I hope that the much needed improvements I have suggested may come in the near future by prompt co-operation of superintendent and board.

With the wish to render the best service possible to the state, I most respectfully submit this report.

JOHN S. ROESELER, Principal.

#### PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

A. J. Hutton, Supt. Wis. Industrial School for Boys. I herewith submit my report as physician for the past two years.

During that time the boys of the institution have enjoyed uniformly good health. There has been only one death during that period, and that from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. was an outbreak of small-pox which lasted about two months. All of the cases were very mild, some of them being hardly recognizable. All of the boys are vaccinated on their arrival unless they show scars of recent vaccination. To this fact I attribute the mildness of the epidemic. Two of the employes had the disease in a more severe form, due to the fact that they had not been vaccinated. I would suggest that a rule be made requiring all employes to be vaccinated, who are not properly protected by recent vaccination. There also was a boy admitted to the institution in the desquamation stage of scarlet-fever, but fortunately it was detected in time and isolated, so it did not infect the school. At another time we received a boy from the extreme northern part of the state suffering from a very severe attack of follicular tonsilitis. He had traveled all night in a day-coach, and upon arrival was very sick. It was nearly two weeks before he was able to be up and around. These unfortunate affairs could have been avoided if they had had a medical examination by order of court before they were sent here. is done by the Juvenile Court of Milwaukee. I would suggest that a rule be made requiring all courts who send boys to this institution to furnish him a certificate of health.

I want to thank you for the support you have given me in my part of the work in caring for these boys. There has been nothing that I have needed in that work, but what has been promptly and cheerfully furnished,

Wishing you the greatest success in this good work, I remain, Yours most sincerely,

J. B. Noble, M. D.

# Nationality of parents of boys received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1908.

Belgian         1         Irish-Bohemian           Belgian-French         1         Irish-French           Bohemian         5         Irish-German           Danish         7         Irish-Italian           Danish-German         1         Irish-Norwegian           Danish-Irish         1         Jew           Danish-Norwegian         1         Lithuanian           Dutch         2         Negro           English         15         Negro-German           English-Bohemian         1         Norwegian           English-French         2         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	orican orican-Germantrian	2	Hungarian	1 5 25
Bohemian         5         Irish-German           Danish         7         Irish-Italian           Danish-German         1         Irish-Norwegian           Danish-Irish         1         Jew           Danish-Norwegian         1         Lithuanian           Dutch         2         Negro           English         15         Negro-German           English-Bohemian         1         Norwegian           English-German         2         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish			Irish-Bohemian	1
Danish         7         Irish-Italian           Danish-German         1         Irish-Norwegian           Danish-Irish         1         Jew           Danish-Norwegian         1         Lithuanian           Dutch         2         Negro           English         15         Negro-German           English-Bohemian         1         Norwegian           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	ian-French	1		2
Danish-German         1         Irish-Norwegian           Danish-Irish         1         Jew           Danish-Norwegian         1         Lithuanian           Dutch         2         Negro           English         15         Negro-German           English-Bohemian         1         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish			Irish-German	5
Danish-Irish         1         Jew.           Danish-Norwegian         1         Lithuanian           Dutch         2         Negro           English         15         Negro-German           English-Bohemian         1         Norwegian           English-German         2         Polish           English-German         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish				1
Danish-Norwegian         1         Lithuanian           Dutch         2           English         15           English-Bohemian         1           English-French         2           English-German         2           French         13           French-Bohemian         1           French-English         2           French-German         1           German         101           German-Dane         3           Spanish			Irish-Norwegian	1
Dutch         2         Negro.           English         15         Negro-German.           English-Bohemian         1         Norwegian           English-French         2         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	ish-Irish	1 1		8
English         15         Negro-German           English-Bohemian         1         Norwegian           English-French         2         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	ish-Norwegian	1.		3
English-Bohemian         1         Norwegian           English-French         2         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish			Negro	2
English-French         2         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	lish		Negro-German	1
English-French         2         Polish           English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	lish-Bohemian	1	Norwegian	15
English-German         2         Polish-Bohemian           French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	lish-French	2	Polish	57
French         13         Russian-Lettish           French-Bohemian         1         Scotch           French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	lish-German	2		1
French-English         2         Scandinavian           French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish	ich	13		1
French-German         1         Scotch-German           German         101         Swede           German-Dane         3         Spanish				3
German	ich-English			1
German-Dane	ich-German		Scotch-German	1
			Swede	11
	nan-Dane		Spanish	1
	nan-English	6	Syrian	1
German-Irish 13   Yankee			Yankee	6
German-Polish				3
German-Welsh 1	nan-Welsh	1 1		
Greek 1   Total			Total	867

### Social and domestic relations.

Both parents living       214         Father only       30         Mother only       34         Father insane       2         Mother insane       1         Parents dead       17         Parents separated       30	Unknown       2         Father and stepmother       14         Stepfather and mother       19         Illegitimate       3         Father in state prison       1         [Total       367
--	--

## Birthplace of inmates.

Austria	1	New York
California	1	New England
Connecticut	1	Norway
France	1	Ohio
Greece	1	Pennsylvania
Germany	5	Poland
Indiana	1	Russia
Iowa	2	S. Dakota
Italy	3	Sweden
Illinois	16	Syria
Kentucky	1	Unknown
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin
Michigan	21	
Missouri	2	Total 36
Nebraska	1	

## Division of labor at the close of the biennial period.

Bakery Carpenter shop		. Bewing room	15 10
Engine room		Diloc Silop	56
Garden		Stock farm	9
General farm work		Tailor shop	29 11
Laundry	15	Yard	16
AH an	i •)	Total	

Boys committed from various counties, for what offenses, and their age when committed.

					()FI	FIE:	NC	E.						A					'S	WHI D.	EΝ		
COUNTIES.	Assault.	At empt to rape.	Burglary.	Delinquency.	Incorrigibility.	Larce y.	Vagrancy.	Horse stealing.	Sodomy.	Malicious destruc- tion of property.	Forgery. Fornication.	Total committed.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.
Ashland. Barron Bayfield Brown Buynett Chippe wa Clark. Columbia Crawford Dane Door Dooglas Dunn. Fond du Lac Grant Green Lake Iron Jackson Ja		1	3 1 1 3 3 1	89	44 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				i	4 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 2 3 ? ?		11 12 2		1	1 1.2 2.2 2.2 1.4 42 12 22 11 12 11 12 1	1 1 2 17 1 1 1	11 1	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Wood	 -5		23		$\frac{8}{3}$	1		 j	 	1	2 1	18 4 367	1		1  17	 37	2	1 50	5 1 69	106	2  11	9	367

## Number of inmates received each year from opening of the school.

FOR THE YEAR		o. m- ted.	ı be-	retu	o. rned.	ived ear.		. prese close year.		nber
I'nding-	Boys.	G1rls.	Total from ginning.	Boys.	Girls.	Total received during year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Whole number tor year.
Dec. 31, 1830. Sept. 30, 1831. Sept. 20, 1832. Sept. 20, 1833. Sept. 20, 1833. Sept. 30, 1834. Sept. 30, 1866. Sept. 30, 1866. Sept. 30, 1866. Sept. 30, 1866. Sept. 30, 1866. Sept. 30, 1870. Sept. 30, 1870. Sept. 30, 1870. Sept. 30, 1871. Sept. 30, 1872. Sept. 30, 1873. Sept. 30, 1874. Sept. 30, 1875. Sept. 30, 1876. Sept. 30, 1877. Sept. 30, 1878. Sept. 30, 1879. Sept. 30, 1879. Sept. 30, 1879. Sept. 30, 1830. Sept. 30, 1831. Sept. 30, 1831. Sept. 30, 1834. Sept. 30, 1838. Sept. 30, 1839. Sept. 30, 1809. June 30, 1902. June 30, 1903. June 30, 1904. June 30, 1905. June 30, 1905. June 30, 1907.	34 37 37 32 74 45 45 60 50 107 140 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101		1,891 1,974 2,187 2,276 2,397 2,524 2,653 3,160 3,353 3,517 3,715 3,715 3,715 3,715 4,271 4,408 4,542 4,762 4,872 4,974 5,129 5,507 5,483 5,683	14 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 11 5 2 2 1 1	142 164 175 198, 188 197 224 239 231 212 171, 150 190 178 143 177 221 214 136	33 35 51 159 117 118 143 149 201 801 800 818 836 4419 278 8257 278 8257 278 8257 278 8257 299 431 340 430 431 342 342 342 343 344 430 431 345 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445			40 81 80 31 155 247 227 227 228 838 838 847 412 4415 542 457 467 467 467 467 467 467 467 467 467 46

# WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Officers and employes June 30, 1908.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	When first emp oyed.	County.
Andree, A. L	Carpenter	<b>\$</b> 50 00	9-21-1903	Waukesha.
Assmann, E. C	Teacher	50 00	6-5-1908	Washi'gton
Bachler, A. A	Asst. supt	100 00 65 00	4—17—1907 4—16—1907	Dunn. Kewaunee.
Beitz, A. U Booth, R. D	Tailor	60 00	6-7-1902	Richland.
B oth, Helen B	Matron No. 3 and plano	25 00	6- 7-1902	Richland.
Bornheimer, Mary	Matron No. 4	20 00	8- 1-1880	Waukesha.
Boyd, Mary	Boys' dressing room	22 50	4 -101903	Waukesha.
Boyd, Sam	Fam. No. 6 and walks	45 00	9-19-1907	Waukesha.
Bryant, D. E	Fam. No. 5 & teacher	50 00	19-23-1903	Michigan.
Bryant, Anna R	Matron No. 5	20 00	10-23-1903	Michigan.
Burk, M. J	Fam. No. 4 & teacher	50 00	4-15-1908	Waukesha.
Burmeister, Wm	Gardener	45 00	3-1-1901	Waukesha.
Burmeis er, Fred	General work	35 (0	4151904	Waukesha.
Cr.cker. L. A	Sloyd	65 00	2 61906	Monroe.
Davis, Thomas	General work	35 00	4 51904	Waukesha.
Dusman, K. C	Farm and stock	45 00	8- 8-1895	Waukesha.
Fletcher, Bradley	Teacher and family No.1	50 00	5 1 1908	Ohio.
Fletcher, Mrs. B	Matron No. 1	20 00 80 00	5 11908	Ohio.
Froemming, C. H	Manual training	50 00	5— 1—1905 11— 9—1906	Dodge.
Gilmore, S. P	Teacher & fami y No. 2. Matron No. 2.	20 00	11- 9-1906	Green Lake
Gilmore, Mrs. S. P Grover, A. A	Engineer	85 00	3-13-1903	Green Lake
Gunning, J. A	Engineer	50 00	7-14-1907	Waukesha. Pierce.
Gunning, Mrs. J. A	Matron No. 10	20 00	7-14-1907	Pierce.
Ham. Jos.	Baker	80 00	3- 1-1878	Waukesha,
Hawtin, John W	General yard	30 00	5161907	Waukesha.
Hargrave. Jennie	General work	20 00	6221901	Waukesha.
Haynes, Henrietta	Teacher	45 00	7-12-1897	Waukesha.
Hutton, A. J	Supt. and Steward	208 33	11903	Rock.
Hutton, Mrs. A. J	Matron	41 66	1 1 1903	Rock,
Johnson, Matthias	Cook	45 00	12 11907	Milwaukee.
Johnson, Mrs. Matt	Assistant cook	30 00	12-1-1907	Milwaukee.
Kaul, Cora	Stenographer	25 00	6-15-1908	Waukesha.
Klentz, Lizzie	Officers' dressing room	20 00	1-23   1908	Milwaukee
Klatt, J. O	Night engineer	60 00	12- 1-1905	Waukesha.
Krebs, L	Laundry	65 00 20 00	8-2-1907	Waukesha.
Mutholland, Rose Neff, E. O	Housework	60 00	10-19-1904 4-22-1908	Walworth. Waukesha.
Noble, J. B	Physician	40 00	8-22-1904	Waukesha.
Olson, G. W	Teacher	50 00	4-3-1907	Illinois.
Owens. T. G	Night watch	50 00	G- 8-1904	Waukesha.
Phillip, H. E	Fam. No. 8 & officer	50 00	6- 1-1501	Waukesha.
Phillip, Mrs. H. E	Matron No. 8	20 00	3- 1-1908	Waukesha.
Philip. Mrs. Bell	Matron No. 6	20 00	1-1-1902	Waukesha.
Purvis. Bell	Sewing room	20 00	5 51902	Waukesha.
Rayford, Julia	Reception	20 00	4-25-1900	Milwaukee.
Rawson, H. R	Agent	61 66	9-1-1897	Marquette.
Roeseler, J. S	Principal teacher	126 66	8- 9-1903	Sheboygan.
Shock. J. B	Asst. eng. & plumber	50 00	5 - 1-1902	Waukesha.
Sullivan, P. T	General work	35 00	9-6-1908	Sheboygan
Thiele, Herman	Shoemaker	50 00 50 00	5— 1—1907 8— 7—1905	Milwaukee
Waterman, C. J	Music	30 00	0-1-1903	Columbia.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·	1

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement Agents' expenses Barn, farm and garden Clothing.		\$215 62 966 65 3, 119 91 4, 017 55	\$2 40 144 90 1,050 24	\$388 31 966 65 13,695 22 11,597 04
Discount Drug and medical department. Engines and boilers. Elopers. Freight and express.	145 40 11,376 45	364 24 555 17 62 76		509 64 11,931 62 62 76
Fire apparatus. Fire and boiler insurance. Fuel Furniture. Gas and other lights.	366 85 669 75 5.715 26 714 29	90 79 54 00 9.476 33 357 32 135 31	61 00 1,500 00	457 64 54 00 10, 146 08 6, 133 58 2, 349 60
Hides and pelts. iiouse furnishing	11,038 12 1,991 54 689 80 771 65	2. 992 69 253 63 384 39 584 58	1 20 19 06	1 20 14.049 57 2,245 17 1,074 19 1,358 73
Means of instruction Miscellaneous Officers' expenses Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	82 52 677 37	811 94 865 20 76 33 962 55		6,973 94 947 72 76 33 1,639 92
Real estate including buildings, etc	303,693 23 1,029 73	8.359 58 1.764 69	1, 103 35 117 03 5, 515 33	304,796 58 9,389 31 117 03 2,787 93
Wages and salaries	\$364,269 91	13,502 64 26,775 01 \$76,748 88 - 160 13	\$9,517 O1	20,010 73 26,775 01 \$450,535 80 381,162 82
Amount deducted by secretary of state for: Insurance	\$702 00 49 28	\$76,588 75 751 28		\$69,372 98
Net current expense expenditures	······			

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
<b>\$</b> 187 65	<b>\$3</b> 75		<b>\$</b> 191 <b>4</b> 0		\$196 91 966 65
10,797 78 7,844 74	1,567 91 70	<b>\$</b> 5,358 43	7,845 44	₹4,028 90	3,751 60
141 40 11,392 51		158 13	158 13 141 40 11,392 51	158 13	
451 10			451 10		6 54 54 00
1,040 00 5,983 46 657 28	11 50	1,500 00	2,551 50 5,983 46 657 28 1 20		7,594 58
11,451 27 1,940 09 794 00 1,308 05	8 01		11,459 28 1,940 09 794 00 1,308 05		2,590 59 305 08 280 19 50 68
6, 284 37 86 12	228 07	75 21 156 90	6,359 58 471 09		
850 14	37 25		887, 39		76 33 752 53
303,948 33 1,609 18	117 03	848 25 1,345 53	304,796 58 2.954-71 117 03		ტ, <b>434</b> - 60
1,046 44 777 69	25 · 70 16	1,080 14 2 80	2,126 83 850 65		19, 160 08
<b>\$3</b> 68, 591 60	\$2,045 83	\$10,525 39	<b>\$381.162 82</b>	\$4,187 03	\$73,560 01 4,187 03
					\$69,372 98
					751 28
		ι 	 	`	\$70,124 26

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin Industrial School

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1907.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements	10,797 78 7,844 74	\$278 95 1,020 22 2,570 09 3,023 62 20	\$3 50 27 40 1,729 90	\$470 10 1,020 22 13,395 27 12,598 26 20
Drug and medical department Engines and boilers Elopers Freight and express Fire apparatus	141 40 11,392 51	934 74 844 74 91 62		1,076 14 12,237 25 91 62 451 10
Fire and boiler insurance Fuel	1,040 00 5,983 46 657 28	5, 149 18 1, 979 48 382 80	1,500 00	6, 189 18 7, 962 94 2, 540 08
Hides and pelts. House furnishing. Laundry. Library Machinery and tools. Means of instruction. Miscellaneous. Officers' expenses.	11,451 27 1,940 09 794 00 1,308 05 6,284 37 86 12	3, 442 80 751 91 427 94 312 27 875 13 773 62 283 94	3 38 186 41	3 38 15,060 48 2,692 00 1,221 94 1,620 32 7,159 50 859 74 283 94
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	850 14	801 72	17,246 32	1,651 86 321,194 65
Repairs and renewals	1,609 18	2, 268 38 14, 630 81 29, 804 11	71 95 6, 117 31	13,389 77 71 95 3,314 82 21,525 81 29,804 11
TotalLess discount and other credits	<b>\$</b> 368,591 <b>6</b> 0	\$82,428 86 221 04	\$26,886 17	\$477,906 63 412,984 69
Amount deducted by the secretary of state for:		\$82,207 82		\$64,971 94
Insurance Printing	\$702 00 43 73	<b>\$</b> 745 73		
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses		\$82,953 55		

CURRENT EXPENSES for Boys for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory June 30, 1908,	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	G <b>a</b> ined.	Expended.
\$274 95			\$274 95		\$195 15 1,020 22
11,518 95 8,100 71	<b>\$</b> 936 27	\$5,967 31	18,422 53 8,100 71	\$5,027 26	4,497 55
217 40 11,496 74		191 42	191 42 217 40 11.496 74	191 22	858 74 740 51- 91 62
444 90			444 90		6 20
795 20 7,662 59 1,222 49		1,500 00	2, 295 20 7, 662 59 1, 222 49		3, 893 98 300 35 1, 317 59
12,783 60 2,370 05 1,014 00	3 38 10 00	••••••	3 38 12,793 60 2,370 05 1,014 00		2, 286 88 321 95 207 94
1,430 64 6,539 23 161 45	7 00	191 91 150 00	1,430 64 6,731 14 318 45		189 68 428 36 541 29 283 94
1,130 15	27 00		1,157 15		494 71
315,755 51 2,380 78 1,244 24 1,614 07	414 89 71 95 50 159 70	5, 439 14 7, 918 27 1, 755 30 33 00	321, 194 65 10, 713 94 71 95 3, 000 04 1, 806 77	:	2,675 83 314 78 19,719 04
			1,000 11		29,804 11
<b>\$</b> 388, 157 65	\$1,630 69	\$23,146 35	\$412,934 69	<b>\$5,218 48</b>	\$70,190 42 5,218 48
•••••					\$64,971 94
•••••					

### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

		-	
1	Balance		\$64,497 42
1 25			16,397 69 110,000 00
30	Steward for sundries		2,045 83
	this year		
30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$115,372 00	. /	,
30	Balance in hands of		
			\$192,940 94
	25 30 30 30	1 From counties	25   Appropriation, chap. 388, laws 1907

### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

				1	Í
1907.					İ
July	1 ,	Balance			\$115,600 91
1908.					
January	1	From counties			<b>16,331 68</b>
June	30	Steward for sundries			\$1,630 69
June	30	Paid on account of curre	ent expense		ŕ
	1	this year			
June	30 -	Balance appropriation		l , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	., .	in state treasury	\$50,355 88	,	
June	30		,	·	•
Sano	00	steward	\$253 85	\$50,609,73	
		Stoward	1,20,000	400,000 10	
		_		\$133 563 28	\$133,563 28
				Ψ100,000 20	Ψ100,000 20

### STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1906.	Appropriation, 1907.	Expended during bien- nial period.	Balance June 30, 1908.
Addition to barn, coal shed, printing office, additional land, etc.		\$19,000 00	\$9,400 00	\$9,600 00
Front and farm fences Completing tunnels,			196 40	651 11

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

·	1907	•	1908	•
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples	• 140 <del>1</del> bu.	<b>\$</b> 39 08		
Apples, crab	3 bu.	2 55		
Asparagus	31 bu.	77 50	53 bu.	<b>\$85 00</b>
Beans, green	44 bu.	24 60	47 <del>1</del> bu.	56 00
Beef	1,830 lbs.	42 09		
Beets, green	100.1	49.00	2 bu.	20
Beets	120 bu.	42 80		36 40
Cabbage	3, 435 hd.	53 75	,	136 87
Calves	0701 5	244 40 245 98	38	284 00
Carrots	9781 bu.	245 98 23 96	1,564½ bu.	780 87
Cauliflower	531 hd.	25 90 24 70	937 hd	48 30
Celery	158 doz.	150 33	531 doz.	8 00
Cherries	60‡ bu. 404 lbs.	58 08	36 bu. 25 lbs.	72 00 3 13
Chickens	906 bu.	384 00	1,000 bu.	350 00
Corn, field	816# doz.	49 00	1840 doz.	135 45
Corn stells	75 tons.	375 00	30 tons.	150 00
Corn stalks	70 10113.	211 20	7	240 00
Cucumbers	77 bu.	60 83	85	85 00
Currants	81 <del>1</del> bu.	106 50	551 bu.	94 80
Eggs	2191 doz.	36 49	260 % doz.	44 17
Egg plant	_		doz.	40
Ensilage	140 tons.	3 <b>5</b> 0 00	300 tons.	750 00
Gooseberries			21 bu.	50 55
Grapes	61½ bu.	92 50		
Hay	124 tons.	1,240 00	124 tons.	1,736 00
Hides	10 lbs.	1 20	20 lbs.	3 38
Hogs	1,860 lbs	102 30		
Horses	3	160 00	1	40 00
Horse radish	12 bu.	6 00	<b>25</b> bu.	12 50
Kohlrabi	11 bu.	8 25	8 bu.	5 88
Lettuce	<b>5</b> 0 bu.	44 50	70 bu.	29 80
Leeks	8 doz.	1 20		
Mangles	990 bu.	247 50	1,400 bu.	350 00
Melons, musk	781 bu.	82 50	3 <del>1</del> bu.	2 10
Melons, water	53 doz.	34 45	461 doz.	53 00
Milk	32,918 gal.	3,291 80	37, 191 gals.	3,733 20
Oyster plant	0.000 b	094 40	No. 8.	2 80
Oats	2,336 bu.	934 40	1,682 bu.	598 70
Onions	95½ bu.	39 00 36 75	195 bu.  18 bu. <sub> </sub>	119 89 24 25
Onions, green		au 7a	8 <del>1</del> bu.	4 30
Parsley		24 50	138½ bu.	25 63
Parsnips	. 70 bu. 97 bu.	96 00	127 bu.	163 80
Peas, green	57 bu. 16			342 70
Pigs	10	200 00		~ .~ IV

21-S. B. C.

# FARM AND GARD N PRODUCTS.

	1907		1908.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Plums	81 bu.	\$17 00	1 bu.	\$1 7		
Potatoes	843 bu.	<b>257</b> 70	1,850 bu.	1,110 0		
Peppers	8 doz.	75		2 80		
Pumpkins	744	17 28		l		
Radishes	891 bu.	72 00	84 bu.	79 1		
Raspberries	262 qts.	<b>26</b> 58	137 qts.	20 5		
Kutabagas	<i></i>		240 bu.	120 0		
Rhubarb	50 bu.	<b>25</b> 00	854 bu.	28 0		
Rye	6111 bu.	<b>35</b> 8 90				
Bouash, Hubbard	57 doz.		131, doz.	121 3		
Squash, summer	15 doz.					
Spinnach	62 bu.	31 00				
trawberries	2,511 qts.	202 97				
Straw	45 tons.		50 tons.			
Tomatoes	355 bu.		83 bu.			
Comatoes, green			11 <del>1</del> bu.			
Turnips	82 bu.	8 10		88 4		
Vegetable oysters	23 bu.					
		\$10,786 07		\$13.098 4		

## STATISTICAL FORM, STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	305	310
Number received during the year	192	260
year	187	214
Number at end of year	310	356
mates actually present during the year  Average number of officers and employes during	310	328
the year:	52	52

#### EXPENDITURES.

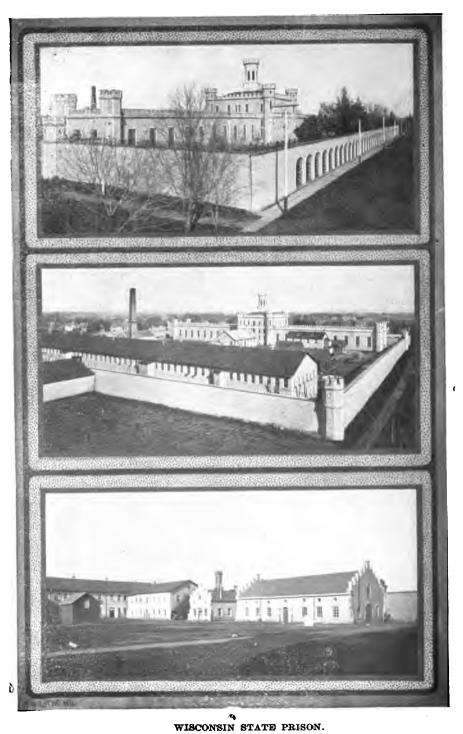
Ending June 30	1907.		1908.	
Current expenses:				
1. Salaries and wages	\$26,775	01	\$29,804	11
2. Clothing	3, 751		4,497	
3. Subsistence	19, 160		19, 719	
4. Ordinary repairs 5. Office, domestic and out door ex-	6, 434		2,675	
penses	14,002	97	9,021	14
Total	\$70, 124	26	\$65,717	67
Extraordinary expenses:		1		
1. New buildings, lands, etc	<b>\$</b> 9,400	00	\$14,748	41
buildings	7, 215	77	7,235	88
Total	\$86,740	03	\$87,701	96

#### Notes on current expenses:

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry, supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Superintendent, A. J. Hutton.

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# THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

## **OFFICERS**

HENRY TOWN	WARDEN
J. N. BAUMEL	DEPUTY WARDEN
JACOB FUSS	
	RECORD CLERK
REV. G. W. PEPPER	PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN
REV. C. HARTMAN	
J. B. BROWN, M. D	PHYSICIAN
MRS. M. H. SCHILLING	MATRON FEMALE PRISON

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

### WAUPUN, WISCONSIN, July 1st, 1908.

To The Honorable State Board of Control:

I respectfully submit a report of the operations of the Wisconsin State Prison for the biennial period ending June 30, 1908. The revenues of the institution for the period have been very satisfactory. The cash receipts from convict labor show a material increase over former years with no increase in the number of men employed at productive labor. The increase in receipts from this source have been brought about by the new contract for the employment of prisoners, made at the expiration of the piece price contract, in the month of January, 1907. About one hundred men had been employed at an industry conducted on the piece—price system the receipts from which was a little less than \$1,000.00 per month. We now receive sixty-five cents per day for all convicts working on contract labor. The average number employed the past year on contract was 405. The receipts from contract labor for the past six years have been as follows:

Year	ending	June	30,	1903	\$47,694	36
Year	ending	June	30,	1904	60,317	34
Year	ending	June	30,	1905	71,137	99
Year	ending	June	30,	1906	74,727	58
Year	ending	June	30,	1907	76,497	39
Year	ending	June	30.	1908	80.392	27

The past few years have been extremely busy ones. Extensive improvements have been under way, buildings re-modeled and needed additions constructed. The administration or center building has been entirely re-constructed and re-fitted. Much has been added to the interior appearance of this building and the sanitary conditions have been made the best possible. The changes in this building have been as follows: First floor: The old guarls' room, locker room and officers' dining room occupy-

#### Wisconsin State Prison.

ing the west half of this floor, have been merged into an attractive room, 40x70, for the use of guards and accommodation of visitors. The floor is of white tile with marble base. The ceiling and walls are tinted in sage green adding a bright and cheery effect. The room is furnished with twenty-four massive arm chairs and two large mahogany library tables. The clerk's and warden's offices have been renovated and repainted in keeping with the other improvements on this floor.

Second floor: The second floor of the building has been converted entirely into rooms for officers. Ten large, well lighted sleeping rooms occupy the east and west portions of this floor. The recreation room, in the center i: 32 feet square and consists of billiard room, reading and writing rooms. The furniture is of mahogany finish and the color scheme in harmony with that of the first floor. The toilet and bath rooms, on this floor, are very complete, consisting of three showers, bath tub, four layatories and several closets.

Third floor: The chapel occupies this entire floor. The auditorium which is eighty feet and seventy feet deep is equipped with 698 wood veneer theater chairs of confortable design. Across the rear of the hall is a balcony 75 feet deep, capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. The floors are inclined at a pitch which insures an uninterrupted view from every seat. The ceiling is finished in delicate cream color, the walls in orange yellow and the woodwork in white. This with the rich red coloring of the seats and floor make a pleasing color arrangement. The total cost of the above described improvements, not including convict labor, was \$31,065.21.

The new cell room, mentioned in my report of two years ago, is rapidly nearing completion. Special efforts will be made to have this much needed building entirely finished so that it can be occupied early next fall. There has been expended on this account to date, exclusive of convict labor, the sum of \$58,417.80.

#### LAND PURCHASE.

An appropriation was made by the legislature of 1907, for the purchase of additional land. The sum of \$15,036.25 has been expended for this purpose. Two tracts comprising 165

### Warden's Report.

acres were purchased adjoining the prison farm. We now have a farm of 312 acres which can be made to add considerably to the revenues of the institution.

### ADDITION TO WOMAN'S PRISON.

The legislature of 1907 made available, funds appropriated several years ago for industrial purposes, for the building of an addition to the female prison and extending the prison walls. On account of the many other improvements under way being done by convict labor it was decided to have this building constructed by outside labor. Accordingly plans and specifications were prepared, bids received and considered and the contract awarded to William Lister of Chippewa Falls. Work on this building is progressing rapidly.

#### BINDING TWINE PLANT.

By Chapter 574, Law3 of 1907, there was appropriated \$125,000.00 for erecting buildings and the purchase of machinery and equipment necessary for the manufacture and sale of binding twine. The centract for the construction of this building was awarded to C. W. Noble of La Crosse. The building is being constructed just outside of the west prison wall, but will be enclosed by the new walls that are to enclose this portion of the prison property. Work on the twine plant is progressing very rapidly, the contractors have a large force of men and machinery and the building will be completed this fall.

#### PAROLES.

Chapter 110, Laws of 1907, provided for the parole of prisoners from this institution by the Board of Control with the approval of the governor. The law provides that before being paroled the convict must have served at least one-half of the full sentence. Those previously convicted of a felony and life prisoners are ineligible. The operation of the law under the rules and regulations you have provided has been very satisfactory, and carried out with very little expense. Each prisoner has had

#### Wisconsin State Prison.

work provided for him before his release from the institution and monthly reports have been required from both prisoner and employer until the final discharge was ordered. The first meeting for the coisideration of paroles was held August 20, 1907. Since then meetings have been held every three months. The results shown below are most gratifying.

Applications considered	69
Paroles granted 34	
Applications denied	
Of the 34 paroles granted,	
17 have received their final discharge	
3 have violated the conditions of the parole agreemen	t
14 are now making monthly reports.	

Of the three who defaulted in their paroles, one was returned to this institution, one is now confined in a penal institution in another state and will be returned at the expiration of his term and the other escaped and to date has not been apprehended.

In this connection thanks are due the Judges, District Attorneys and others who have answered numerous inquiries regarding applicants and rendered much aid in determining the fitness of the convict for parole.

#### ESCAPES.

During the period covered by this report there have been several attempts to escape. None from the prison proper were successful. John Kniss, serial number 9493, sentenced from Washburn County to serve two years for the crime of Assault with Intent to Commit Murder, escaped from the prison farm on the evening of Feb. 7th, 1907, and has not been recaptured.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that an appropriation of \$60,000.00 be asked for remodeling the cell block of the north cell room. This building was constructed some 35 or 40 years ago and when compared with our new modern cell building leaves much to be desired. The block consists of four tiers of cells in which 286 prisoners spend over one-half of their time. The cells are

## Warden's Report.

seven feet long and four feet wide with a flagstone for a floor in each cell. These flagstones are filled with small holes in which water and dirt accumulate. The cells are poorly ventilated and contain no plumbing. The unsanitary condition of such a cell should not require extended comment. This improvement should be started in the immediate future while we have sufficient room by moving the prisoners into the new cell room nearing completion.

I also recommend that an appropriation of \$20,000.00 be asked for extending rear prison walls. The twine plant, now being constructed, is outside of the prison walls, and will have to be enclosed before prisoners can be worked in that department. The part of the grounds now enclosed is overcrowded with buildings.

In conclusion I desire to express to all the members of the Board of Control, my sincere thanks for their kindly advise and support and their harmonious co-operation in matters pertaining to the management of the penitentiary.

To those in charge of the various departments I extend my thanks for their constant and vigilant attention to the needs of the institution and to all subordinate officers I am indebted for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Very truly yours,

HENRY TOWN,

Warden.

# Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE No. 1.
Admissions and Discharges.

	Admissions.						
Number confined June 30, 1906	0, 1907. 0, 1908.		617 284 303 1,204	22 8 14 44	639 292 317 1,248		
Discharges.	Male.	Fe- male.					
During year ending June 30, 1907.  On reduction of time	12 5 1 2 7 1 1	6 1					
During year ending June 30, 1908.  On reduction of time	7 1 1 3 5 2 32	1 2		21			

Average number confined during the year:	
ending September 30th, 1885 44	13
ending September 30th, 1886	58
ending September 30th, 188744	18
ending September 30th, 1888 44	11
ending September 30th, 1889 46	33
enbing September 30th, 1890	23
ending September 30th, 1891	₹5
ending September 30th, 189251	ıg
ending September 30th, 1893	₹2
ending September 30th, 189460	M
ending September 30th, 189562	25
ending September 30th, 189660	16
ending September 30th, 1897	26
ending September 30th, 1898	15
ending September 30th, 189950	19
ending September 30th, 1900	29
ending September 30th, 190151	1
ending June 30th, 1902	74
ending June 30th, 190355	59
ending June 30th, 1904	כייל
ending June 30th, 1905	17
ending June 30th, 1906	'n
ending June 30th, 190764	ın
ending June 30th, 1908	26

# Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE No. 2.

Whole number of days spent in prison.

	Year end 30th,	ing June 1907.		ing June 1908.
Whole number of days during the year: Male Female	225,718 8,129	233, 847	220,754 8,672	229, 426
Lost time: Sundays and holidays. Sic (i   hospital Excused sick. Not a signed. In punishment. Locked up (dead lock). Out on order of court. Old men (not working). Observation as to sanity. Défective valves engine room.	105 10 926	45, 228	32, 340 5, 066 613 390 516 34 1, 946 46	39,048
Labor not directly productive: Hospital attendants. Tiertenders. Main building. Barbers. Tobacco shop. Kitchen. Dining room. Bakers. Butchers. Laundry. Barn and garden Farm. Mending shop. Vegetable men. Female prisoners. Photographer Clerks. Female, prison runner. Wardens residence. Choreman. Storeroom. Janitors. Various places about yard—Coal men. gate men, front yard, etc.	4, 517 8, 237 611 328 4, 599 8, 905 679 2, 873 315 3, 253 4, 637 977 8, 129 606 365 345 2, 728 950 25	55,387	1, 464 5, 061 2, 007 622 477 5, 264 3, 934 1, 126 731 2, 758 502 4, 739 613 8, 672 299 622 366 869 3, 556 614 180 8, 410	55, 014
Productive labor: Main contract (day plan)	107, 883 15, 561 4, 007 4, 115 1, 686	133, 252	124, 107 4, 307 4, 987 1, 963	135, 364
Total		233,847	<b> </b>	229, 426

Table No. 3.

Cash receipts from contract labor.

	YEAR ENDIN		YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.		
	Average No. employed.	Total receipts.	Average No. employed.	Total receipts.	
Contract (day plan)	356 96	\$69,937 45 6,560 94	405	\$80,392 27	
Total	452	\$76,496 39	405	\$80,392 27	

# Consolidated statement of contract labor for the year ending June 30, 1907.

#### DAY PLAN,

Month,	Number of days' work.	Average number per day.	numbe	nun	Total number of days.				
July	7,529 8,242 7,137 8,542 7,568 7,922	301 305 309 316 315 317	hours. 74, 965 82, 280 71, 145 85, 208 75, 489 79, 051	min. 30 55 05 15 15 40	days. 7,496 8,228 7,114 8,520 7,548 7,905	hrs. 5 9 5 8 9 1	min. 30 55 05 15 15 40	\$4,872 5,848 4,624 5,538 4,906 5,138	88 43 54 8(
Jeor. January. February. March. April May. June	10,382	370 408 399 405 411 414 356	95, 980 93, 539 103, 429 104, 962 106, 578 103, 320 1,075, 961	18 45 50 25 35 40	9,598 9,353 10,342 10,496 10,657 10,332	9 9 2 8 5	18 45 50 25 35 40	6, 238 6, 060 6, 722 6, 822 6, 927 6, 715 \$69, 937	08 93 56 60 84

#### PIECE PLAN.

July August September October November December	2, 230 2, 497 2, 167 2, 667 2, 390 2, 488	90 93 94 99 99	22,511 24,918 21,623 26,626 23,872 24,804	50 50 20 15 40 20	2, 251 2, 491 2, 162 2, 662 2, 387 2, 480	1 8 3 6 2 4	50 50 20 15 40 20	808 77 877 54 910 90 1,100 10 851 91 1,553 49
1957. January, 14 days	1,092	99	10,910	10	1,091		10	458 23
	15,561	674	155, 267	25	15, 526	7	25	\$6,560 94

# Wisconsin State Prison.

# Consolidated statement of contract labor for the year ending June 30, 1908.

#### DAY PLAN,

Month.	Number of days work.	Average number per day.	mber number		Total of	Am'ts.		
1907.			Hours.	Min.	Days.	hrs.	Min.	
July	10,714	412	106, 912	30	10,691	2 5	30	\$3,949 31
August September	10,776 9,074	414 378	107, 475 90, 393	10 25	10,747 9,039	3	10 25	6,985 95 5,875 58
October	10,571	392	105, 291	20	10,529	ĺ	20	6,843 94
November	9,956	398	99, 288	25	9,928	8 2	25 35	6.453 75
December	10, 106	404	100,632	35	10,063	z	30	6,541 12
January	10,590	407	105,523	10	10,552	3	10	6,859 00
February	9,733	405	97,147	10	9,714	7	10	6.314 57
March	10, 616	408	105,810	55	10,581	0	55	6,877 71
April	10,757	413	107, 239	00	10,723	9	00	6,970 53
May	10, 213	408	101,438	40	10, 143	8	40	6,593 51
June	11,001	423	109,650	50	10,965	0	50	7,127 30
	124, 107	405	1,236,803	10	123,680	3	10	\$80,392 27

TABLE No. 4. Summary of receipts. Counties where from.

Connties.	1907.	1908.	Counties.	1907.	1908.
Adams	0	1	Marquette		3
Ashland	3	Ī	Milwaukee	18	31
Barron	5	5	Monroe	3	4
Bayfield	4	2	Oconto	2	i
Brown	Ĝ	9	Oneida	5	11
Buffalo	i		Ozaukee	·	2
Burnett	l i		Outagamie	3	ĩ
Calumet	1	3	Pierce	4	1
	6	2	Polk	3	3
Chippewa	"	3	Portage	4	7
Clark	6	2	Portage	1	3
Columbia	3	î	Price	8	17
Orawford	6	12	Racine	6	1
Dane	2	3	Richland		18
Dodge	2	2	Rock	14	
Door	1	15	Rusk	1	3
Douglas	1 .	13	St. Croix	2	2
Dunn.	1		Sauk	2	4
Eau Claire	7	12	Shawano	2	3
Florance			Sheboygan	3	
Fond du Lac		2	Taylor	6	3
Forest	2	1 1	Trempealeau	1	
Grant	5	5	Vernon	7	4
Green		1	Vilas	2	2
Green Lake		2	Walworth	8	2
Iron		15	Washburn	2	3
Jackson		1	Washington		2
Jefferson	5	4	Waukesha	10	12
Juneau		2	Waupaca		1
Kenosha		10	Waushara	1	
La Crosse	15	19	Winnebago	3	2
Lafayette	.	1	Wood	9	1
Langlade		3	Returned for violation	! :	ļ
Lincoln		6	of parole		1
Manitowoc		. 9	-		
Marathon		8	· Total	282	316
Marinette	. 8	6	1		1

#### Residence when arrested.

Counties.	1907.	1908.	Counties.	1907.	1908.
Adams		1	Sauk	2	2
Ashland	2	1	Shawano	l <del>.</del> .	4
Barron	2	2	Sheboygan	2	
Bayfield	2	2	Taylor	5	1
Brown	4	4	Vernon	4	6
Buffalo	1	1	Walworth	3	
Burnett	1	<b> </b>	Washburn	1	1
Chippewa,	1	3	Waukesha	3	3
Clark		1	Waupaca		1
Columbia	1	1	Washington		2
Crawford	3	l,	Vilas		2
Dane	2	5	Winnebago	2	2
Dodge	2	3	Wood	3	1
Door	2	2			
Douglas	4	6	Total	165	182
Dunn	1				
Eau Claire	3	3	States:		
Fond du Lac	2	1	California	3	1
Grant	4	5	Colorado	1	1
Green		1	Connecticut		1
Green Lake		1	Dist. of Columbia	1	i
lowa		1	Georgia	2	
Iron	2	2	Illinois	17	11
Jackson	1	2	Indiana	4	4
Jefferson	1	2	Iowa,	5	3
Juneau	2	3	Kentucky	1	, , .
Kenosha	6	1	Louisiana	2	
La Crosse	14	4	Michigan	6	10
Lafayette	1		Missouri	3	1
Langlade	2	1	Minnesota	2	5
Lincoln	3	4	Massachusetts	5	3
Manitowoc	5	3	Mississippi		1
Marathon	8	7	Maryland	2	
Marinette	1	6	New York	5	8
Marquette	, .	1	New Jersey		1
Milwaukee	22	32	Nebraska	2	
Monroe	2	5	Ohio,	10	5
Oconto	2	1	Pennsylvania	1	4
Oneida	4	5	N. Dakota	1	1
Outagamie	1	3	S. Carolina	1	
Ozaukee		1	Texas	1	
Pierce	1	1	Tennessee	1	1
Polk	2	3	Washington		1
Portage	5	7	Canada	5	5
Price		1	Foreign	3	1
Racine	5	8	No home	43	65
Richland	3	2	il i		
Rock	8	8	Total	292	316
St. Croix	2				
1					

#### Sex.

	1907.	1908,
MaleFemale	284 8	308 14
Total,	292	317

## Age.

	1907.	1908.
Under 20 years	18	12
From 20 to 30 years	116	130
From 31 to 40 yearsFrom 41 to 50 years	89	91
From 41 to 50 years	41	56
From 51 to 60 years	21	29
From 61 to 70 years	7	4
From 51 to 60 years		. 1
Total	. 292	317

#### Habits.

	1907.	1908.
Intemperate	140	127 148 42
Total		317

#### How often sentenced.

	1907.	1908.
First conviction	208	246
Second conviction	47	39
Third conviction	11	12
Fourth conviction	9	7
Fifth conviction		2
Sixth conviction	4	1
Seventh conviction	1	2
Eighth conviction		1
Tenth conviction	1	
Reform school	10	7
Total	292	317

#### Religious instruction.

	1907.	1908.
Protestant Catholic. Lutheran. No religion.	107 37	127 110 41 39
Total	292	317

#### Conjugal relations.

	1907.	1908.
Married	74	98
Single	177	185
Widowers	10	11
Widows	0	1
Divorced	8	9
Married Single	23	13
Total	1	317

#### Color.

	1907.	1908.
White	278	305
WhiteBlack	11	4
Mulatto Indian :	1	j
Indian 4		5
Half Indian China <del>man</del>	. 1	2
Chinaman	1	
Total	292	317

#### Education.

	1907.	1908.
Read and write Engtish	253	259
Read and write German only	8	1 11
Read and write Polish only	5	11
Read and write Italian only		
Read and write Swedish only	2	1 1
Read and write Finnish only	2	2
Read and write Danish only	ĩ	
Read and write Bohemian only		
Read only		1
Read and write Hungarian only		8
Read and write Norwegian only		1 7
Read and write Servian only	1	Ì '
Read and write Chinese only	1	
Read and write Austrian only	1	
Read and write Spanish only		1
Neither read nor write	16	15
140101101 10au 1101 willo	10	10
Total	292	317

## Terms of sentence.

	1907.	1908
Duning Hile	3	3
Ouring life	1	9
Thirty years	1	
Twenty-five years	2	
Twenty years	รั	4
Nineteen years	•	i
Beventeen years.	· · · i	î
Fifteen years	$\hat{2}$	2
Fourteen years	~	l ~~2
Twelve years	1	_
ren years	· 4	3
Nine years and nine months		lĭ
Nine years		i
Eight years	3	3
Seven years	7	6
Six years	5	Ğ
Five years	14	23
Four years and six months	1	1
Four years	16	15
Three years and nine months		1
Three years and six months	3	5
Three years	28	22
Two years and six months	6	6
Two years	44	25
One year and ten months	1	1
One year and eight months		. 1
One year and six months	18	27
One year and four months	1.	• 1
One year and three months	2	5
One year and two months	1	
One year	103	119
Eleven months	3	1
Ten months	2	2
Nine months	4	5
Eight months		. 1
Seven months		. 1
Six months	в	18
Three months		. 1
General term	4	
Returned for violation of parole		. 1
Total	292	317

## Crime.

accessory to keeping premises for unlawful purposes	1907.  6 23 9 11 6 10 2 1 1 63	1908.  1 15 22 1 9 11 7 6 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1
abandonment dultery dultery diding and abetting in seduction assault with intent to kill and murder assault with intent to do great bodily harm assault with intent to commit rape assault with intent to rob assault and theft assault regardless of life assault, dangerous weapon arson ttempted burglary attigrary attigrary arrying concealed weapons	23 9 11 6 10 2 2 1 1	15 22 1 9 11 7 6 1
abandonment dultery dultery diding and abetting in seduction assault with intent to kill and murder assault with intent to do great bodily harm assault with intent to commit rape assault with intent to rob assault and theft assault regardless of life assault, dangerous weapon arson ttempted burglary attigrary attigrary arrying concealed weapons	23 9 11 6 10 2 2 1 1	15 22 1 9 11 7 6 1
dultery diding and abetting in seduction assault with intent to kill and murder assault with intent to do great bodily harm assault with intent to commit rape assault with intent to rob. assault and theft assault regardless of life assault, dangerous weapon arson attempted burglary aurglary airglary arrying concealed weapons.	23 9 11 6 10 2 2 1 1	1 9 11 7 6 1 1 2
Adding and abetting in seduction  In the seduction of the	9 11 6 10 2 2 1 1	1 9 11 7 6 1 1 2
Assault with intent to kill and murder Assault with intent to do great bodily harm Assault with intent to commit rape Assault with intent to rob. Assault and theft Assault regardless of life Assault, dangerous weapon. Arson Attempted burglary Aurglary r>11 6 10 2 2 1 1	9 11 7 6 1 1	
ssault with intent to do great bodily harm	11 6 10 2 2 1 1	11 7 6 1 1 2
assault with intent to commit rapessault with intent to robssault and theftssault regardless of lifessault, dangerous weaponrsonttempted burglarytigany	6 10 2 2 1 1	7 6 1 1 2
ssault with intent to rob. ssault and theft ssault regardless of life ssault, dangerous weapon trson ttempted burglary surglary signamy arrying concealed weapons.	10 2 2 1 1	6 1 1 2
ssault and theft. ssault regardless of life. ssault, dangerous weapon. rson ttempted burglary. urglary igamy arrying concealed weapons.	2 2 1 1	1 1 2
ssault and theft. ssault regardless of life. ssault, dangerous weapon. rson ttempted burglary. urglary igamy arrying concealed weapons.	2 1 1 1	1 2
ssault regardless of life ssault, dangerous weapon rson ttempted burglary urglary igamy arrying concealed weapons	1 1 1	2
.ssault, dangerous weapon	1 1	
rson ttempted burglary turglary tigany arrying concealed weapons.	1 1	1
ttempted burglary	1	
turglary digamy earrying concealed weapons		
arrying concealed weapons		76
arrying concealed weapons	1	2
arraing conceated weathous	1	. ~
mun konnotte	4	
runkenness	3	
mbezzlement		8
ornication	1	3
orgery	14	- 23
scaping from jail	1	• • • • •
aving burglar tools in possession	2	
ighway robbery	2	3
orsestealing	2	3
ncest	5	4
ntent to commit larceny	1	
eeping house of ill fame	2	4
idnaping	ĩ	
arceny	56	49
arceny from the person	11	8
arceny and embezzlement	1	1
urder, first degree	3	3
urder, second degree	2	. 9
urder, second degree	۵	
urder, third degree		1
anslaughter, first degree	1	
anslaughter, second degree	4	6
anslaughter, third degree	4	3
anslaughter, fourth degeee	1	2
on-support	3	0
btaining money under false pretensesbstructing R. R. tracks	5	10
bstructing R. R. tracks	3	
erjury		2
olygamy		1
rocuring female for purpose of prostitution		3
ape	12	2
obbery	3	5
eceiving stolen goods		2
esisting officers		ĩ
aking indecent liberties	2	$\overline{2}$
hreatening to injure	ĩ	
etting set gun	i l	
odomy	2	····2
	î	$\tilde{\tilde{3}}$
ttering forged paper	i	•
agrancy	۱ ۲	• • • • •
Total		917
Total	292	317
	l	

#### Professions or trades.

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908
Agent	1		Miner	3	4
Boilermaker		2	Mason	2	6
Brakeman	1	5	Marble cutter	.1	
Barber	4	11	Machinist	7	6
Bookkeeper	2	7	Moulder	2	1
Butcher	3		Musician	3	1
Blacksmith	3	2	Net maker	1	<b></b> ,
Bartender	ī	4	Nurse	l <del>.</del> l	2
Baker	$\bar{3}$	3	Printer	5	1
Baggageman	ĩ		Plater	i	
Boxmaker	1	1	Painter	5	14
Buttonmaker	ī	l	Physician	2	1
Bridgetender	1		Photographer	ĩ	
Carpet weaver	î	3	Porter		2
Clerk	4	ğ	Sailor	2	2
Conductors, railway	<del>.</del>	2	Saloon keeper	ĩ	ĩ
Cooks	12	10	Salesman	5	6
Carpenters	7	9	Seaman	i	
digarmakers	$\dot{2}$	2 .	Shoemaker	3	2
Cabinet makers	$\tilde{z}$	ı ~	Steamfitter	3	ĩ
oremaker	ĩ	2	Showman	2	
Chimney sweep	-	ĩ	Stone cutter	ĩ	2
Contractors		2	Steel cutter	3	~
Decorator	1	~	Tailor	6	2
Engineers	6	2	Teamster	4	ã
Electrician	3	ı	Telegraph operator	i	ĭ
Farmer	21	20	Tanner	1	-
Parm laborers	9	15	Well driller		i
Fireman	11	9		3	3
	8	12	Waiter	-	1
Housekeeper	1	12	Upholsterer		i
Hack driver	1		Veterinary surgeon		1
Harness maker	110	1 1	No occupation		1
_aborers	110	111	Mada)	000	210
Jaundryman	1	1	Total	292	318

#### Nativity.

Kentucky       3       Ireland       4         Louisiana       1       Italy       1         Maine       2       Norway       6         Massachusetts       4       3       Poland       3         Maryland       3       Russia       1         Michigan       10       10       Scotland       3         Minnesota       1       4       Sweden       2	States.	1907.	1908.	Foreign.	1907.	1908.
Mississippi       2       1       China       1          New Jersey       1       2       Holland          New York       15       19       Spain          Ohio       10       11       Mexico          Pennsylvania       4       3	Arizona Arkansas Colifornia Colorado Connecticut District of Columbia Georgia Iowa Illinois Indiana Kentucky Louisiana Maine Massachusetts Maryland Michigan Minnesota Missouri Mississippi New Jersey New York Ohio Pennsylvania North Dakcta Vermont Virginia Tennessee	1 3 2 1 1 1 3 8 19 2 3 1 4 3 10 1 5 2 1 1 5 10 4	1 1 1 7 14 5 5 2 3 8 10 4 4 4 1 1 2 19 111 3 1 1 2 2 2	Austria. Australia Australia Africa Belgium Bohemia Canada Denmark England Finland Germany Ireland Italy Norway Poland Russia Scotland Sweden Switzerland China Holland Spain Mexico	6 1 1 1 2 10 4 3 3 20 4 1 6 3 1 1 3 2 1	6

## Nativity of parents.

	1907.	1908
Parents born in United States	92	10
Parents born in foreign countries	175	19
Parents born in foreign countries	17	' 
Mother born in the United States, father foreign	7	1
Not known	1	
Total	292	31

TABLE No. 5.

Prisoners discharged.

	1907.	1908
Reduction of time	. 262	241
Expiration of time	. 1	
Governor's pardon	. 7	•
Governor's commutation of sentence	. 1	{
Remanded for new trial, order supreme court	. 3	l j
Fransferred to Hospital for Insang	. 2	1 2
Transferred to Reformatory	. 5	1
Died	. 12	
Committed suicide	. 1	1
Escaped	. i	
Released on parole		34
Total	295	298

Per cent of pardons granted for the year ending	To average population.	To number discharged
September 30, 1885	3,16	6.70
September 30, 1886	3.73	7.65
September 30, 1887.	2.90	6.31
September 30, 1888	2.94	6.46
September 30, 1889	4.10	8.56
September 30, 1890	4.02	8.53
September 30, 1891	3.94	7.75
September 30, 1892	3.66	5.00
September 30, 1893	2.79	5.72
September 30, 1894	2.63	5.93
September 30, 1895	4.96	8.49
September 30, 1896	3.13	5.31
September 30, 1897	2.84	5.29
September 30, 1898	3.41	5.91
September 30, 1899	2.47	4.38
September 30, 1900.	2.63	4.53
September 30, 1901	1.57	3.45
June 30, 1902	0.52	1.90
June 30, 1903	0.18	0.37
June 30, 1904		0.43
June 30, 1905	0.49	0.98
June 30, 1906,	0.47	1.13
June 30, 1907,	1.09	2.37
June 30, 1908	0.95	2.01

TABLE No. 6.

Prison population at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Counties where from.

	1	11	1
Adams	2	Marquette	4
Ashland	7	Milwaukee	94
Barron	10	Monroe	8
Bayfield	6	Oconto	5
Brown	8	Oneida	15
Calumet	5	Outagamie	4
Chippewa	8	Ozaukee	8
Clark	8	Pierce	2
Columbia	6	Polk	5
Crawford	1	Portage	12
Dane	22	Price	4.
Dodge	7	Racine	26
Door	3	Richland	5
Douglas	39	Rusk	4
Dunn,	- 3	Rock	21
Eau Claire	25	St. Croix	7
Florence	1	Sauk	5
Fond du Lac	6	Sawyer	2
Forest	4	Shawano	6
Grant	10	Sheboygan	8
Green	3	Taylor	. 7
Green Lake	5	Trempealeau	4
Iowa	1	Vernon	4
Iron	21	Vilas	2
Jackson	5	Walworth	11
Jefferson	13	Washburn	4
Juneau	3	Washington	2
Kenosho	15	Waukesha	24
Kewaunee	1	Waupaca	3
La Crosse	. 29	Waushara	5
Lafayette	1	Winnebago	6
Langlade	5	Wood	11
Lincoln	8		
Manitowoc	12	Total	655
Marinette	7		
Marathon	27		
	1	1	

#### Ages.

Wisconsin State Prison.				
Color.				
WhiteBlackMulatto	620 19 3	IndianHalf IndianYellow	7 5 1	
How	often	sentenced.		
l'Irst convictionecond conviction l'hird conviction l'ourth conviction lifth conviction lixth conviction	492 84 31 16 8 4	Eighth conviction	2 1 1 1 14	
Seventh conviction	1	Total	654	
	Educ	ation.		
Read and write English Read and write German only.	546 28	Read and write Servian only. Read and write Hungarian	1	
Read and write Italian only	7	only	8	
Read and write Scandinavian only	9 17 6	Read and write Spanish only Neither read nor write,  Total.	36	
Read and write Chinese only.	1	10tal.	654	
Present population recei	ved in	n the several years as follow	8:	
1867 1872	$\frac{1}{2}$	1894   1895		
1874	ĩ	1896.	2	
876	1	1897	•	
877	1	1898	1	
878	1	1899		
879	$\frac{1}{3}$	1900   1901		
		1901	1	
1883	z			
1883 1884	2 2		20	
1883	2 1	1903 1904	20 33	
1883	2 1 -1	1903	20 33 54	
1883	2 1 -1 5	1903   1904   1905   1906	20 33 5-	
1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1887	2 1 -1 5 1	1903   1904   1905   1906   1907	20 33 5- 90 18	
1883	2 1 -1 5	1903   1904   1905   1906	24 33 5-	

#### Crime.

	۱
Abandonment	13
Accessory to keeping house of prostitution	1
Adultery	27
Aiding and abetting in seduction	1
Assault with intent to kill and murder	29
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm	16
Assault with intent to commit rape	27
Assault with intent to rob	24
Assault with dangerous weapon	1
Assault and theft	3
Assault regardless of human life	4
Arson	2
Rigamy	4
Burglary	124
Detaining female for purpose of prostitution	4
Embezzlement	6
Drunkenness	1
Fornication	3
Forgery	34
Horse stealing	8
Having burglar tools in possession	2
Highway robbary	7
Incest	16
Incest Keeping house of ill fame	4
Kidnaping	ĺ i
Larceny	55
Larceny from the person	13
Mahem	ľ
Murder, first degree	82
Murder, second degree	29
Murder, third degree	4
Manslaughter, first degree	1 4
Manslaughter, second degree	12
Manslaughter, third degree	8
Manglaughter fourth degree	3
Obtaining money under false pretenses	10
Obstructing R. R. tracks	i
Polygamy	î
Polygamy Perjury	2
Rape	38
Resisting officers	1
Robbery	9
Receiving stolen goods	1
Taking indecent liberties	2
8odomy	4
Subornation of perjury	1
Uttering a forgery	11
Vagrancy	11
tagranoj	1
Total	655
±0000	000

#### Terms of sentence.

TS 116.	09	Mh	
During life	83	Three years and nine months	1
Thirty-five years	3	Four years	41
Thirty years	3	Three years and six months.	9
Twenty-five years	17	Three years	51
Twenty-four years	1	Two years and six months	10
Twenty years	11	Two years	57
Nineteen years:	1	One year and ten months	ĭ
Eighteen years	Î	One year and nine months	ī
	3	One year and eight months.	i
Seventeen years	23		30
Fifteen years		One year and six months	90
Fourteen years	9	One year and four months	1
Twelve years	8	One year and three months	
Eleven years	1	One year	114
Ten years	30	Nine months	4
Nine years and nine months.	1	Six months	13
Nine years	1	Eleven months	1
Eight years	17	Ten months	2
Seven years	30	Eight months	ĩ
	17	131gill Months	
Six years	49	Total	655
Five years	3	10(8)	000
Four years and six months	3	1	

# Table No. 7. Life prisoners.

Number confined June 30, 1906		87
Received during the year ending June 30, 1908	8	6
	'ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	93
•	_	
Died	1	
Governor's pardon	1 3	10
Remaining June 30, 1908		83

#### Counties, where from.

Ashland	8	Marathon	8
Barron	2	Manitowoc	1
Calumet	1	Milwaukee	16
Chippewa	1	Monroe	1
Clark	2	Oconto	2
Columbia	1	Outagamie	1
Dane	2	Price	1
Dodge	1	Ozaukee	1
Dunn	1	Racine	1
Douglas	2	Rock	2
Eau Claire	3	Sawyer	1
Fond du Lac	1	Shawano	2
Green	1	St. Croix	1
Green Lake	2	Trempealeau	1
Iowa	1	Taylor	2
Iron	2	Waukesha	3
Jackson	1	Walworth	1
Jefferson	2	Wood	2
Kenosha	3	Waupaca	8
Langlade	1	Waushara	8
Lincoln	1	\[  -	
Marquette	1	Total.	83

Color.		Sex.	
White Black Indian One-half Indian Totol	3 3 1	MaleFemale	5

Ages.	Conjugal relations.		
From 20 to 30 years	11 19 19 17. 8 8	Married. 2 Single. 3 Widows. Widowers 2 Divorced 5 Total. 8	
Total	83		

## · Nativity.

Native.	Foreign.
Connecticut Illinois Iowa Maine Minnesota Michigan Mississippi New York Pennsylvania Tennessee Virginia Wisconsin Total	1       Canada       4         1       Denmark       1         1       England       2         2       France       1         1       Germany       16         4       Holland       1         1       Ireland       1         1       Italy       3         2       Poland       2         1       Prussia       1         2       Sweden       2         30       Switzerland       2         47       Total       83

# Total number of life prisoners received since the organization of the prison.

Murder—first degree	11	269
Discharged on governor's pardon. Writ of habeas corpus. Order secretary of war. Order supreme court. Commutation of sentence Remanded for new trial order supreme court. Removed to hospital for insane. Died Committed suicide. Escaped.	5 1 3 6 23 20 56 4	186
Remaining June 30th, 1908		83

# Table No. 8. Female prisoners.

Nnmber confined June 30, 1906	22
	44
Discharged on reduction of time	
Discharged on expiration of time	
Governor's commutation of sentence	
Died	1
Governor's pardon	
Released on parole	21
Remaining June 30, 1908	. 23

	<del></del>		3737
Counties where from.		Age.	
Ashland. Brown. Bayfield. Door. Douglas. Grant. Iron. Jefferson. Marinette. Marquette Milwaukee. Price. Richland. Rock. Taylor. Winnebago.	1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Under 20. From 20 to 30 years. From 31 to 40 years. From 41 to 50 years. From 51 to 60 years. From 61 to 70 years.  Conjugal relations.  Married. Single. Widows. Separated. Divorced.	1 8 5 6 1 2 23 8 1 5 6 3 3

#### Nativity.

Native: Kentucky Michigan New York Wisconsin	1 1 2 12	Foreign:  Bohemia Finland Germany Hungary Norway Sweden	$\frac{1}{2}$
		·	23

#### Term of sentence.

During life	6	One yearSix months	8
Three years  Four years One year and six months	1	Total	23

#### Crimes.

iding and abetting in seduction
dultery,
ssault with intend to kill or murder
etaining female for purpose of prostitution
eeping houses of ill fame
anslaughter—second degree
ayhem
urder—first degree
nticing female for purpose of fornication
Far
Total

TABLE No. 9.

Prison population, number of female prisoners and life members at the close of each fiscal year since the organization of the prison. Number pardoned, died, committed suicide and escaped during the year.

Date.	Prison popu- lation.	Fe- males.	Life prison- ers.	Par- doned.	Died.	Sui- cide.	Es- caped.
April 1, 1852	15						
December 31, 1852	28	2	1				1
December 31, 1853	61	5			1		1 ^
December 31, 1854	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855	72	4	8	14	1		1
December 31, 1856	108	1	12	13	1	. 1	
December 31, 1857	160		'				
December 31, 1858	202	1		16	1	<b></b> .	1
December 31. 1859	182			29	2		<b></b> .
September 30, 1860	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861	137	12		26			
September 30, 1862	116	4	16	.5		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • <u>•</u>
September 30, 1863	131	. 8	20	14			2
September 30, 1864	120	14	22	9	1	• • • • • • • •	2
September 30, 1865	97	6 10	24	15	2 1		2
September 30, 1866	169 . 206	15	27 30	13 16	1	.1	
September 30, 1868	184	8	33	11	1	, • • • • • • • • •	
September 30, 1669	180	3	31	13.	i		
September 30, 1870	195	. 9	35	5	•	; • • • • • • •	
September 30, 1871	191	· 2 2 7	35	12	1	1	1
September 30, 1872	187	1 7	36	13	2	1	
September 30, 1873	180	5	36	14	ĩ	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 -
September 30, 1874	230	7	40	18	î		ļ
September 30, 1875	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876	266	13	40	22	ĩ	i	l
September 30, 1877	290	10	42	27		Ž	
September 3), 1878	346	6	45	19	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$		1
September 30, 1879	309	7	48	11	1		l
September 30, 1880	277	7	47	13	3	1	1
September 30, 1881	305	7	49	6	6 3 3		1
September 30, 1882	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1883	366	. 9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1884	410	9 12	5)	14	5 7	1	
September 30, 1885	441 450	13	49	14 17	2		
September 30, 1886	428	13	51 52	13	î		] 3
September 30, 1887 September 30, 1888	438	14	60	13	2		5
September 30, 1889	507	15	- 64	19	~ ~		
Sentember 30, 1890	532	17	68	19	10		1 4
September 30, 1890 September 30, 1891	529	15	74	23	7		] 3
September 30, 1892	498	17		19	4	2	-
September 30, 1893	536	24	77 77	15	l ĝ	l	1
September 30, 1894	662	24	81	16	2 6 5		
September 30, 1895	615	24	79	31	5	l	
Sentember 30, 1896	582	19	. 77	19	5	1	
September 30, 1897	610	13	72	15	4		2
September 30, 1898	601	21	78	22	7		l ï
September 30, 1899	567	17	86	14	4	1	i
September 30, 1900	496	<b>-13</b>	83	14	8 5 5	1	1
September 30, 1901	523	12	84	- 8	5	<b></b> .	1
June 30, 1902	582	13	81	3	5		
June 30, 1903	558	11	84	1	6	1	
June 30, 1904	621	13	88	1		1	ļ
June 30, 1905	607	12	86	3	13	1	
June 30, 1906	639	22	87	3	6	1	•••••
June 30, 1907	636	23 23	84	7 6	12	1	1
June 30, 1908	655	20	83	0	8	1	
	1						

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# Wisconsin State Prison.

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin State Prison

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	To'al.
Accounts receivable. Armory. Barn, farm and garden. Clothing. Convicts discharged. Convicts discharged. Convicts earnings. Discounts. Drug and medical department. Engine and boilers. Fire apparatus. Fire apparatus. Fire apparatus. Fire and boiler insurance. Fuel. Furniture. Gas and other lights. House furnishing. Indebtedness previous year. Laundry. Library. Machinery and tools. Means of instruction. Miscellaneous. Officers' expenses Printing, postage, sta ionery and telegraph. Real estate, including buildings, etc. Repairs and renewals. Scraps. Subsistence. Tobacco. United States. Wages and salaries. Convicts escaped.	1,153 78 18,169 41 608 00 10,889 00 10,889 00 1,575 90 11,553 59 1,520 93 2,210 02 1,540 82 1,446 82 1,477 1,470 02  501 66 493,982 56 3,875 82 2,950 95 236 91	2,938 81 431,164 21 882 93	\$2,000 00 \$2,000 00 11,337 02 140 29 3,085 91 78 29	\$62 09 425 48 10, 928 02 11, 232 53 4, 019 27 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 287 17 29 22 210 45 4, 051 58 14, 409 11 1, 987 08 2, 210 47 2, 322 75 1, 610 21 2, 616 29 416 38 1, 324 45 505, 319 58 6, 814 63 6, 814 63 6, 814 63 87, 201 07 1, 118 84 505, 319 58 6, 814 62 9 87, 201 07 1, 118 89 39, 469 55
TotalLess discounts and other credits.	\$574,495 20	\$114,353 78 288 70	\$16,641 51	8705, 490 44 587, 065 00
Amount deducted by the secretary of state for: Insurance	\$947 70 283 79	\$1,231 49 \$1,296 52		

CURRENT EXPENSES for the Year Ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$26 00 425 28 9,061 81 5,255 13	\$62 09 1,307 30 1 70	\$3,090 14	\$88 09 425 28 14,059 25 5,256 83	\$26 00 3,131 <b>23</b>	5,975 70
1, 199 75 19, 073 13 505 58		253 55 07	253 55 1,199 82 19,149 13 595 58	252 88	1,012 60 86 29 12 42 72 00
2.520 90 6,608 71 1,779 55 11,504 49	4 00	2,000 00 25 3 17	1,779 80 11,511 66		28, 866 42 151 18 2:271 58 2,897 45 119 79
1,488 53 2,209 52 1,791 14 1,390 70 1,585 16		14 70	2,209 52 1,805 84		548 50 95 516 91 219 51 1,031 13 416 38
663 16 505,319 58			663 `16 505,319 58		661 29
4,057 48 2,034 17 198 65	12 70 140 29 413 27	140 80 90 51	4,210 98 140 29 2,537 95 193 65		2,603 65 34,663 12 925 19
			78 29 24 62		39, 434 93 41 95
\$579,338 42	\$2,138 39	<b>\$</b> 5,593 19	\$587,065 00	\$3,410 09	\$121,835 53 3,410 09
					\$118,425 44
					\$1,231 49
					\$119,656 93

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin State Prison,

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1907.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Accounts receivable	1, 199 75 19, 073 13 595 58	\$5 59 4, 291 29 8, 380 82 4, 088 30 273 94 2 60 868 22 808 58	\$10 00 7 35 2,200 00	\$26 00 430 87 13,963 10 13,635 95 4,088 30 273 94 2 60 2,075 32 19,881 71 2,795 58
Fire and boiler insurance. Fuel Fueniture Gas and other lights. House furnishings. Indebtedness previous year Laundry Lityrary. Machinery and tools. Means of in-truction Miscellaneous.	2,520 90 6,608 71 1,779 55 11,504 49 1,438 53 2,209 52 1,791 14 1,390 70 1,585 16	24, 205 79 1, 019 69 603 32 3, 316 65 49 39 1, 021 45 21 63 669 13 113 79 2, 228 30	2,000 00 80 52 1,137 38	26, 726 69 7, 628 40 4, 382 87 14, 821 14 49 39 2, 540 50 2, 231 15 2, 46 \ 33 2, 641 87 3, 813 46
Officers' expenses Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph Real estate, including buildings.	663 16	87 79 1,028 89		87 79 1,692 06
etc. Repairs and renewals. Scraps. Subsistence Tobacco. United States. Wages and salaries. Convicts escaped.	4,057 48 2,034 17 193 65	5,532 99 30,426 68 874 93 40,951 27 25 39	47, 297 77 294 49 3, 473 98 34 57	552, 617 35 9, 590 47 294 49 35, 934 83 1, 068 58 34 57 40, 951 27 25 39
TotalLess discounts and other credits .	\$579,333 42	\$130,896 48 423 87	\$56,536 06	\$763,765 93 647,716 55
Amount deducted by secretary of state for: Insurance	<b>\$</b> 1,053 00	\$130,466 61 \$1,388 43		\$119,049 41
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses		<b>\$</b> 131,855 04		<del></del>

CURRENT EXPENSES for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expen 'ed.
\$426 38 12,123 22 6,375 28	\$26 00 1,143 02 97 03	\$3,476 14 7 49	\$26 00 423 38 16,742 38 6,479 79	\$2,779 28	7,156 16 4.088 30
1, 222 42 18, 843 83 2, 744 60	107 60	278 76	278 75 1,222 42 18,951 43 2,744 60	276 16	273 94 852 90 930 28 50 98
5,091 90 7,239 70 1,792 16 12,842 48		2,000 00 2 15	7.091 90 7.239 70 1,792 16 12,844 63		19,634 79 388 70 2,590 71 1,976 51 49 39
1.908 35 2,217 63 1,9 9 40 2,105 78 1,621 66	74	20 58	1,908 35 2,217 63 1,984 98 2,106 47 1,821 63	•••••••	632 15 13 52 470 33 535 40 1,991 80 87 79
791 <b>4</b> 6			791 46	••••	920 59
552.617 35 4,348 21 1,869 04 135 22	2.4 49	1.493 10 243 87	552, 617 35 5, 841 31 294 49 2, 117 91 135 22 34 57	**************************************	3,749 16 33.816 12 9.3 26
			3± 01		40, 9, 1, 27 25, 39
\$638,436 02	\$1,703 44	\$7,527 09	\$647,716 55	\$°,055 44	\$122.104 85 \$3.055 44
					<b>\$</b> 119,0 <del>4</del> 9 41
<u></u>					\$1.388 43
					\$120,437 84

STA	TEMENT	of cu	RRENT	EXPEN	SE FU	ND, 190	)7.
1906. July 1	Balance .	acom					\$37,544 30
1907.	Dalance .	• • • • • • •					<b>401,011</b> 00
June 25	Appropri	ation, ch	ap. 388, 1	aws 1907			85,000 00
June 30	Steward	for convi	ict labor		1		76,498 39
June 30	Steward	for sund	ries			• • • • •	2,138 39
June 30	Paid on a					e 59	
June 30	Balance	this year			, ,	0 52	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
June 30	Balance	in han	ds of	•		-	
	steward	l	····,···-	730 55		4 56	
					\$201, 18	1 08 \$	201, 181 08
					<u> </u>		
STA	revent	OF CU	RENT	EXPEN	SE FUN	D, 193	3.
1907.							
July 1 1908.	Balance .				ļ		<b>\$</b> 85,884 56
June 30	Steward i	for convi	ict labor		l		80,392 27
June 30	Steward	for sund	ries				1,703 44
June 30	Paid on a						
T				• • • • • • • •	<b>\$</b> 131,85	5 04	· · · · · · · · · ·
June 30	Balance		riation	35, 390 80			
June 30	Balance	in har	ds of	, 000 00		1	
		l		734 43			
			_		\$36, 12	5 23	• • • • • • • • •
					\$167,98	0 27 8	167,980 27
s'	ГАТЕМЕ	T OF S	SPECIAI	APPR	OPRIA <b>T</b>	ions.	
		Balance avail- able July 1, 1906.	Trans- ferred to this fund during biennial period.	i rour this		Ex- pended during biennis period	June 30, 11 1908.
Construction house, etc		<b>\$34</b> , 229 <b>4</b> 8				\$34,229	18
Completing ne		 	İ	<u>.</u>	\$70.000 00	66, 464 8	83,535 13
Knitting shop				₹16,500 00 3,500 00			
Extending read	r prison wall			3,500 00	•••••		
and reconst	ructing ie-		\$20,000 00			801 2	27 19,198 <b>73</b>
male prison. Erection and n of a binding	naintenance						1
etc	······ prant,	<b> .</b>	20 78		125,000 00	894 4	124, 126 34
		·				·	1

#### STATISTICAL FORM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, Wisconsin State Prison.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	639	636
Number received during the year Number discharged, paroled or died during the	292	317
year	295	298
Number at end of year	636	655
mates actually present during the year)  Average number of officers and employes dur-	640	627
ing the year	55	56

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30	1907.		1908.	
Current expenses:				
1. Salaries and wages	\$39,434	93	\$40,951	27
2. Clothing	5,975	70	7, 156	16
3. Subsistence	34,663	12	33,816	92
4. Ordinary repairs	2,603	65	3,749	16
5. Office, domestic and out door expenses	36,979		34,764	
Total	\$119,656	93	\$120,437	84
Extraordinary expenses:				
1. New buildings, lands, etc	34, 229	48	70,830	71
2. Permament improvements to existing			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
buildings			7,417	21
Total	\$153,886	41	\$198,685	<del>-</del> 76

Notes on current expenses:

- 1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry, supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

  Superintnedent, Henry Town.

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STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

# ELEVENTH BIENNAL REPORT

OF THE

# STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908

#### OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

M. T. PARK. Superintendent. Elkhorn.  MRS. ISABEL C. PARK. Matron General Elkhorn. A. F. BRANDT. State Agent. Sparta. MISS ELSE M. LOOMIS. State Agent. Chippewa Falls. MISS EMMA EVANS. State Agent. Spring Green. R. J. HILLIER. Assistant Steward. Waunakee.
MISSELLA HUBBARD Stenographer Melrose.
W. T. SARLES Physician Sparta.
ME A CHIEDO
TEACHERS.
MISS EDNA L. JONES. Grammar Room. Sparta.  MISS MABEL BUSH. Intermediate. Sparta.
MISS MARGARET HARRIS Primary Wausau.
MISS HENRIETTA ZANDER Kindergarten Algoma.
MISS CAROLINE HARRIS Domestic Science Appleton.
MATRONS.
MISS SOPHIA WINTERFIELD Cottage A Sparta.
MISS ANGIE L. FANNING Cottage B Sparta.
MRS. EMMA F. STRAIN Cottage C Milwaukee.
MISS MAY MASTERS Cottage D Minnesota,
MRS. ADDIE JERSEY Cottage D (Substitute) Sparta.
MISS MARY L. EVANS Cottage E Sparta.
MISS HELEN E. MITCHELL Hospital Minnesota.
•
D. G. WILLIAMS Boys' Supervisor and Farm Director.
[ C VENUS Engineer

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S 'REPORT.

SPARTA, Wis., June 30, 1908.

To the State Board of Control:

Inclosed find the 11th biennial report of the Wisconsin State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children, ending June 30, 1908.

#### THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

This school was formally opened for the reception of children in November, 1886. Since that time 3,261 children have been received at the school. These children have been kept here for a longer or a shorter term as their necessities might require. In many instances the children have come from sadly neglected conditions to where cleanliness and Godliness prevail. In the large majority of cases the children are quick to respond to their changed surroundings. I cannot say that all are changed but I believe that more than 85% grow into new lives with new desires and new hopes. In fact, I believe this percentage of success in life, even though in humble spheres, is as great as in the average homes throughout the state of Wisconsin. tics show that not more than 85% of children throughout the country grow to good lives as men and women. Fifteen per cent of them are not necessarily criminal but many of them are of shiftless, careless, slovenly habits, live in squalor and poverty, so that it may be said, I think, that not more than 85% of the children in the homes in Wisconsin become good citizens, in all that the word implies.

If the children of the State School had not been rescued from their surroundings, in a majority of instances they would have grown into criminal lives, or nearly as bad as that, of slovenly, shiftless habits. So I am more and more convinced that the State Public School is as essential as any charity in the state

#### State Public School.

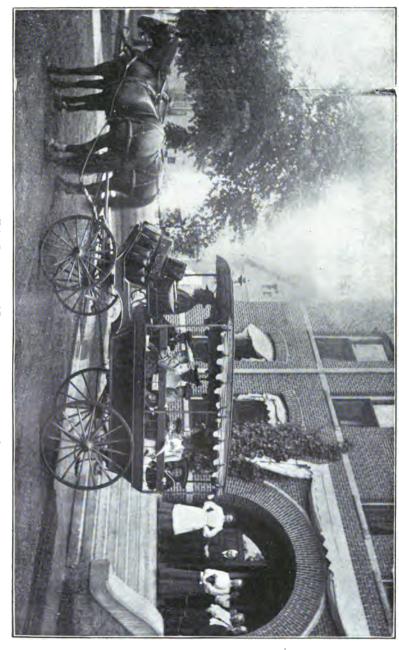
of Wisconsin; that it is really the most economical from the standpoint of making good citizens, and that it should be encouraged in every way possible to care for these unfortunate children and lead them to better lives.

The school is founded after the great Bernardo schools in London, and the parent school in this country is Cold Water, Mich., both of which have done a great work in the uplifting of humanity to higher and better lives.

#### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

The superintendent has no more responsible duty than that of selecting his officers and employes. Personal friendships should not be considered. Dignified, competent, conscientious, humane, and industrial helpers will do more to make a successful institution than any other factors. The superintendent should be a good judge of human nature: he should be a man who will put politics and friendships behind him and have in mind only the good of the institution. No outside agency; no civil service commission, no member of the state board of control can know all of the needs of the institution in regard to help as well as the superintendent himself. In fact, the registration and examination of applicants for positions in the State Public School are really of no practical assistance. I have tried several who have applied to the Commission for positions and given them a thorough trial, and in every instance they have proven failures and soon had to be relieved of their work or else kindly resigned.

I find upon investigation, that in the main, these people who had made application were those who had failed in private life; those who could not, perhaps, obtain positions of good salary with very little returns therefor. In some instances, I have found that applicants to the civil service commission had made application for positions in several state institutions and had concluded before coming to the State School to try all of them to find the easiest place with the best salary therefor. So far as the State Public School is concerned, the civil service commission has been of little or no help in the selection of employes, although I cannot question the sincerity of the commission or



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-BUS GOING TO TOWN.

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#### Superintendent's Report.

of the executive officer thereof. I believe they have tried to do the best they could under the circumstances, but, in my opinion, the state institutions should be relieved of the provision of this law and a superintendent should be engaged who will pay no attention, whatever, to politics or friendships in the selection of employees. In fact, I do not believe with the scarcity of help that has prevailed during the last five years, that any superintendent in the state institutions has made political appointments or has appointed special friends to places, regardless of their qualifications.

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE SCHOOL.

The great problem of the State Public School is the placing of children in good homes, in watching over them to see that they have good care, physically, morally, and mentally; that they are surrounded by good conditions that will tend to bring them into good citizenship in later life. As a rule, the preliminary steps in placing children in the home comes from the guardian who makes either a personal or written request for a child. A good judge of human nature can decide many important qualifications from the personal appearance of a man or woman and can judge something of them by their letters in making application for children. I have had many applications, in my experience from men who "made their mark," were unable to write their names. These applications have not been followed up or investigated by the officers of the School but have been promptly rejected. Such homes would be found without any reading matter of any kind, anything to encourage the child to a better life. Perhaps the man might reason that, inasmuch as he had gotten along through life without an education, others could do the same. Applications from saloon keepers or those engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors are also promptly rejected.

If a written application is made on one of the blanks furnished by the State School, the rule of the school is for the agent to visit the home and make all inquiries possible in regard to the applicant. The agent inspects the home to see whether it is neatly and cleanly kept or not, also the surround-

#### State Public School.

ings of the buildings, and some homes have been rejected because the applicant was very careless about caring for his animals and his barn and his farm tools, the agent feeling that such habits would be important to the child and that he ought to be taught better lessons than those which the shiftless farmer would teach.

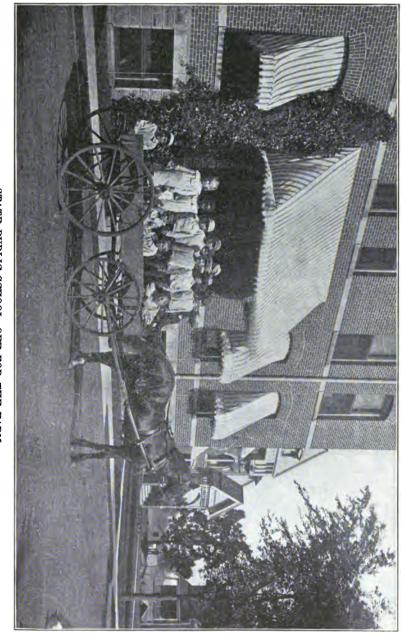
The responsibilities of the agents are very great, indeed. It would seem as though they held the future life of the child by their decisions in regard to the home and I think that there is no work that requires more careful judgment, earnestness of purpose, thorough conscientiousness than that of a person placing children in homes where their future will largely depend upon their surroundings.

With this thought paramount in the work that I have done in the school, I have retained the agents and take this opportunity to commend the work that they have performed.

Mr. A. F. Brandt commenced his work in the school the 1st day of September, 1897, nearly eleven years ago. He had been a teacher and county superintendent of schools and had a thorough understanding and appreciation of child life and, during this long term he has gone in and out looking after the wards of the State School almost or quite as earnestly as a parent would look after the welfare of his children.

Miss Elsie M. Loomis, agent for the southern part of the state, commenced her work in the State School, April 1, 1900. She had been a teacher for a few years of her life and had valuable experience in child life in the State Institution at Chippewa Falls. She has always had due appreciation of the importance of her work and has performed it well.

Mrs. E. M. Huebing was assigned the duties of state agent by the Board of Control last October. I regretted very much when she felt that she could not endure the fatigue of the work or the responsibilities which came to her. She was as successful as a new agent could expect to be. She was earnest, careful, and painstaking, but the duties were impairing her health and she resigned in April. I am informed that her successor is a Miss Evans, of Spring Green, Wis., and that she will commence her duties soon.



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-OFF FOR THE FARM.



These agents ride to all parts of the state. The "needs of the children" are ever before them and I know that they feel each and every day of their lives the responsibilities of their charge and the anxiety as to whether the very best thing has been done or not. Only a person who is in this active work can appreciate what these responsibilities and anxieties mean to the faithful agents.

After long rides, frequently forty miles a day, it may be through snowdrifts or over muddy roads; it may be after a runaway team or after a serious breakdown miles from any house, they are obliged to pass the night in an obscure country hotel where the accommodations are very poor. Almost their first work after reaching the hotel they make their day's report to the superintendent on a blank postal card as follows:

	Date	1908
To the Superintendent of	f State School:	
	Hotel, at	
on the		
	Signed	
		Agent.

The next day is a repetition, through rain and snow, through any condition of the elements. They visit the homes of the children, the schoolhouse if school is in session, and do all they can to ascertain the true condition of the child. Their trips vary from a few days to three or four weeks, depending upon circumstances. When they return to the School they have their reports to complete, their children to select for another trip; in fact, they have little or no rest during the entire year.

The agents' work deserves commendation and appreciation, and if we have had any success in the work in Sparta, the agents have contributed their part of it.

THE POSTAL CARD SYSTEM.

At the beginning of my administration in 1899, I prepared a blank printed on a postal card, for the report of guardians to the superintendent of the State Public School, as follows:

Age	Rec. No
Name of Child	. Ind. No
Indentured to	
of	
Supt. M. T. Park. Sparta, Wis.:	
Regarding above named child I would report that du	
pasthealth has been	
Conduct has beenWork has been	
Attendance at school has been	
I would further report that	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Very respectfully,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

PLEASE RETURN CARD PROMPTLY.

If you have further information than indicated in the questions, write it in the blank lines above.

At first I sent these cards to guardians every month but later on concluded that every two months would answer the purpose. I consider the system as very valuable as it keeps the superintendent in touch with the children, and if he does not know the children and have their welfare at heart and accepts every means of informing himself in regard to their welfare, his mission is a failure. The system also has its benefits in restraining or helping the child in the home. He learns in one way or another that reports are made of him and has a certain pride in having good reports made; so I consider the system of great benefit in that particular.

On the receipt of these eards at the School, they have been closely inspected by the superintendent and where necessary the child or the guardian has been written to. They are checked every two months and delinquents are notified that they have not made the report.

I feel that it is an important link in the systematic chain of keeping track of the child; requiring the guardian to report any dereliction, benefiting the child by the fact that these reports are made, and being of great assistance to the superintendent in keeping in touch with the child.

### HAPPY CHILDREN.

Our children enjoy their every day life of school and recreation, but, of course, look forward to their festive days with keen anticipation. All the officers of the school devote their time to



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—FOUR OF OUR BABIES IN GOOD HOMES.

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these holidays to give the children a grand, good time. The Fourth of July is duly celebrated by the children with a procession of boys in improvised uniforms, drums beating, flags flying, and the most essential firecrackers. A good dinner is served and then in the afternoon it has been the custom for some years, to provide them with candy and lemonade, and in the evening there are fireworks to take their attention until the tired, but happy children are glad to seek their beds.

Our annual picnic is also a day which the children look forward to with the keenest enjoyment. The "whole family," about nine o'clock in the morning, depart for the grove on the farm and there the festivities occur and the day is passed in games, contests for small prizes and, or course, a good picnic dinner is enjoyed by all; then there may be boating and bathing in the river which runs across the farm and these are a fitting close to the day's enjoyment.

Thanksgiving day, Christmas, and New Years' Day are duly observed, and but few children are better supplied with sensible gifts than the children of the State Public School.

The teachers and students of the Milwaukee Downer College never forget the children of the State Public School. For many years a box has been sent as regularly as the day comes and it contributes very much happiness to the children. It is a kind and generous remembrance that the pupils and officers of the State School are thankful for.

#### PER CAPITA STATEMENTS.

Nothing is more unfair or unjust than to make per capita statements of the expenses of the State Public School, basing these statements on the children that are cared for. I quote from my report of two years since as follows:

"Some people are exceedingly fond of making figures for per capita expenses. No method could be more unjust and unfair. They simply take those in the school and give no credit, whatever, for those in homes. Last year we cared for more than 1,000 children. Now take your per capita statement: an annual appropriation of \$38,000 divided by 1,000 gives \$38 per capita for the year. To carry it to the extreme, about seventy-three cents per week and yet this is a fairer statement than to take just those who are in the school, or the average number in attendance.

The fact remains that the State Public School cares for more than one thousand children each year, at an actual cost of seventy-three cents per week for each child and costs the state less per capita than any other state institution."

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and gardens of the School are of great benefit to the large boys as a means of instruction and getting them into habits of industry, and also most profitable in the results.

We produce oats, hay, corn, rye, potatoes, mangels, beans, great quantities of small fruits, such as currants, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and everything in the line of vegetables or food for the inmates of the institution. In fact, we purchase very little of fruits or vegetables outside of these that we produce, and probably no families are better supplied with these articles of food than the State Public School.

We have a herd of twenty-five thoroughbred Holsteins which furnish an ample supply of milk for the children. We also raise poultry and pigs.

With the farm herd last year of thirty head of cattle, and with some forty or fifty hogs to fatten, and seven horses, we were able to get through the winter and keep our stock in good shape without purchasing any hay and but few bushels of oats for seed, and less than one hundred bushels of corn. The producing power of the farm has been increased during the last seven years more than 100% in addition to what it was before and we have made the same record in our gardens.

Our gardener is one of the best in the state and takes a personal pride in what he can produce for the School. He considers he is responsible for the supply of vegetables and small fruits and works to this end and has always succeeded admirably.

#### MANUAL TRAINING.

There is still a great scarcity of help for the homes and for the farms of Wisconsin. Many children and young people are taught nearly everything from books to the exclusion of work, or to the exclusion of instruction in household duties. In fact, to the exclusion of work with the hands. Boys are taught just



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—A CLASS IN SEWING.

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enough about tools to create a desire for a trade and thus a good farmer or laborer is spoiled. While our boys at the School are here for an indefinite time, they are taught farming; are taught how to prepare soil, something of fertilizers, how to seed, how to care for the harvest, how to care for stock, and how to handle a team. All of this is done under the direction of the boys' supervisor, but it is very profitable to them because it gives them a start in farm work and a love for it, something, in my opinion, that the country demands at the present time.

Equally important, the larger girls are taught sewing, plain cooking, and many things that will fit them for domestic service. This is done in our domestic science department by a teacher who has been in her position eleven years and has done excellent work. It is especially valuable and desirable here because many of our girls come from homes where the mother is ignorant and careless in housekeeping. In these two branches, the farm and in the domestic science department, our manual training is directly practical and I feel the necessity of preparation for domestic life is the most valuable training that our children can have. Some of our pupils have gone into higher institutions, high schools, normal schools, and the university, and we have had some graduates from the university, one this year. Also one in Beloit College.

A great majority are preparing for domestic service and I believe in this work. The school officers have chosen wisely for them in encouraging to prepare for domestic life.

## OUR TEACHERS.

The school employs five teachers for the following departments: Grammar, intermediate, primary kindergarten, and domestic science. Our teacher in the grammar room has been in her position seventeen years. The teacher of the primary, nearly nine years, and the teacher of domestic scince nearly eleven years. Our present teachers in the intermediate and kindergarten rooms have resigned their positions to take effect at the close of this school year and new ones have been engaged.

I mention the years of service of the teachers only for this

reason: That officers and employes of the state school have not been removed with changes of administration, but have been continued and I hope, and have no doubt, they will be continued as long as their services are acceptable.

The changes in pupils and the fact that the agents select the brightest and best pupils to take to homes soon after their arrival are not conducive to the very best results in school work, but the teachers do the very best they can for all committed to their care.

The child is placed in school the next session after he arrives here and is under excellent discipline and instruction, something that he is found to be sadly in need of as long as he remains in the school.

Many boys and girls write to the superintendent years after they leave the school and express their gratitude to the faithful instructors who taught them to seek for knowledge even after school days were over.

## HEALTHFULNESS OF THE CHILDREN.

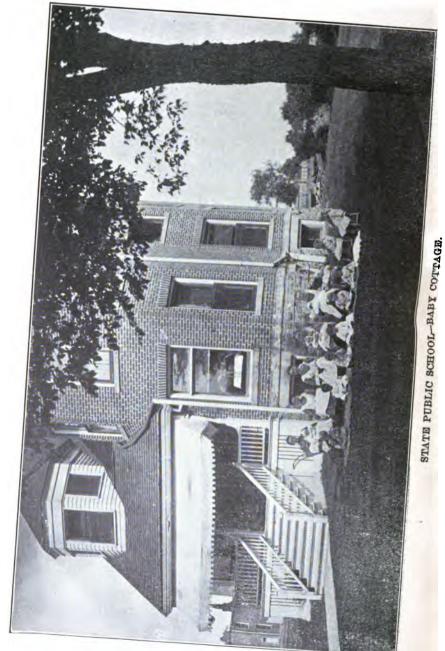
We have been fortunate in having but one epidemic since my last report. Last winter we had diphtheria; in all seventeen We were quarantined for one week but owing to the watchfulness of our physician, Dr. Sarles, and the precautions that he took and the help that he gave in his treatment of the afflicted, but one child died and that a little girl four years of age, who some time after the diphtheria was over, succumbed to heart failure. I cannot speak too highly of the work that Dr. Sarles did in this connection, but his position in the medical world needs no commendation from me. Also the hospital treatment under the faithful care of the matron and nurse, Miss Mitchell, with her most competent assistants, contributed very much to the suppression of the epidemic. In fact, the physician and the matron of the hospital working carefully and faithfully as they did in their respective positions, have contributed very much to the general healthfulness of the children and sometimes months have elapsed with not a child in bed from sickness.



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

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In fact, our children enjoy far better health than the same number in homes because they have regular habits of life and are more closely inspected than the average child in the average home.

#### THE COTTAGE LIFE.

We have no more responsible position at the school than that of a matron, a lady who takes charge of thirty boys or girls and cares for their physical needs, and also trains them in habits of morals and manners and the little things that help to build into a good life hereafter. The superintendent feels that he has no more responsible duties than that of selecting a matron. Oftentimes many applicants have been rejected, and I presume those who might have passed an examination for the position; but nature has to give these matrons the necessary qualifications and these can never be determined positively without actual trial. Whenever trials have resulted in failures, changes have been promptly made, and I feel that if the school is entitled to any measure of success under my administration it has been in the selection of good conscientious, christian ladies for the positions of matrons in the different cottages.

### THE BABY COTTAGE.

The legislature of 1901 changed the law eliminating the age of admission at three years. The bill was bitterly contested by certain societies in the state because, no doubt, in the opinion of members of said societies, it would infringe upon their opportunities; but the bill became a law and went into operation on the 30th day of May, 1901.

A vacant cottage was opened, a matron and assistant installed, and the first baby was received from Dane County on May 31st. Since that time 328 babies have been received.

Last year we had a very important addition made to the baby cottage. We had been crowded for room and during the preceding years had been forced to decline to receive all applicants; but this addition has given us splendid, airy rooms, well devised, and we are now able to care for thirty babies and care for them well, far better than in the average homes. In

fact, our mortality tables show a smaller percentage of deaths than in the homes throughout the state.

For the last three years we have had the services of Miss May Masters as matron in this important position, and I cannot speak too highly of the work that she has done. She has been a mother to these homeless little ones and has carefully studied their physical needs and taken care of them in a manner that commends itself to every person who inspects her work. While matrons in other cottages have done their work well, I consider that the matron of the baby cottage has had a most responsible position, and one that has required careful watchfulness which Miss Masters has shown on every occasion.

We have succeeded in finding good homes for nearly all of these babies, lately exceeding our usual number of thirty in the cottage, although many have been received during the last year.

### DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

The girls are taught plain cooking. They are taught to cook vegetables, meat, plain cake, bread, and some other essential provisions for the table. They make excellent bread and their other work is very well done, indeed.

Their work in sewing is not only instructive and helpful to them in the way of cutting and making, but it is very helpful to the school, as the following list will show:

- 944 Diapers for Baby Cottage
- 34 Dresses
- 21 Night Dresses
- 39 Aprons
- 940 Buttonholes
- 80 Dishtowels hemmed
- 42 Towels hemmed
- 13 pr. Drawers
- 6 Underwaists
- 6 White Skirts
- 4 Dark Skirts
- 3 pr. Curtains
- 24 Boys' Waists
- 19 Tablecloths
- 18 Boys' Shirts
- 24 Bibs for Baby Cottage

- 5 Corset Covers
- 24 Pillow Cases
- 4 Sunbonnets
- 1 Dress Waist
- 12 Dish Aprons
- 12 Dishcloths hemmed
- 62 Buttons sewed on
- 2 Ironing cloths hemmed
- 12 Fancy Bags for Christmas
- 6 Fancy Aprons for Christmas 20 Needlebooks for Christmas
- 20 Needlebooks for Christmas
- 1 Embroidered Pillow Cover Christmas
- 2 Embroidered Belts, Christmas
- 6 Handkerchiefs

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STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-A LESSON IN COOKING.

#### DIETARY FOR ONE WEEK.

Although high prices have prevailed on all eatables during the last biennial period, our children have been well fed. The food has been of the best quality, as all meats, vegetables, bread, and butter have been of the same kind in every respect as those furnished officers and employes.

The following dictary was taken during the fall. The list varies of course, during the year. While there may not be as many luxuries as some children have in homes, the children have all they need at all times. Thanksgiving day, Christmas, and other holidays, bountiful dinners are served, such as may be seen in the best homes on such occasions.

### Monday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, meat, potatoes, milk, bread, and butter.
Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, pickles, muskmelon, bread, and milk.
Supper—Tomatoes, bread and butter, cold meat, milk, and biscuits.

### Tuesday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, milk, potatoes, bread and butter.

Dinner—Boiled meat, gravy, potatoes, pickles, boiled cabbage, milk, bread and butter.

Supper—Cold meat, tomatoes, apple sauce, milk, bread and butter.

#### Wednesday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, milk, bread and butter.
Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, stewed tomatoes, pickles, milk, bread and butter.
Supper—Crabapple sauce, milk, bread and butter.

### Thursday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, hash, milk, bread and butter.
Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, Lima beans, pickles, milk, bread and butter.
Supper—Cold meat, cookies, syrup, bread and butter.

### Friday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, hash, milk, bread and butter. Dinner—Celery soup, meat, potatoes, pickles, crackers, bread, milk. Supper—Cold meat, peach sauce, milk, bread and butter.

#### Saturday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, meat, milk, bread and butter. Dinner—Meat, potatoes, pork and beans, pickles, milk, bread, butter. Supper—Cold meat, prunes, milk, bread and butter.

### Sunday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, milk, bread and butter. Dinner—Frankfurt sausage, potatoes, milk, sweet pickles, bread, butter, apple pie.

Supper—Peach sauce, meat, beans, milk, bread and butter. Hominy, rice, and corn meal are served at various times, but the children prefer oatmeal for breakfast. Puddings, cake and fruit are also served from time to time.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report and account of special appropriation, we have made some permanent improvements very essential and necessary to successful work. The special appropriation of 1905 paid for a tunnel 1280 ft. long connecting hospital with the central heating plant. The tunnel was completed in August, 1906.

A modern bake oven was built in July, 1906, with a capacity of 200 loaves at one time. It is an economical oven requiring very little fuel and it was something very much needed at the school because the old oven did not have sufficient capacity and would not do good work, consumed quantities of fuel, and was unsafe.

Last fall we built a shed for our farm machinery, which was also a measure of economy, on the special appropriation of \$800. It is sufficient for may years to come.

The coal shed with a capacity of 900 to 1000 tons of coal, built at an expense of \$4,000 last year, has taken the place of a temporary shed which was built by the help at the school. The new coal shed building is completed with a railroad and cars for running the coal directly to the boilers, and will be sufficient for the school for a number of years to come.

Within the last two years we have remodeled our cow barn, putting in cement floor, some ventilating shafts, and new stanchions, and at this writing in June, 1908, we are putting a new cement floor in our horse barn, doing some permanent cement work in our boiler room and doing away with the last of the old board walks, replacing them with cement so that we will have none but cement walks on the grounds.

#### CONCLUSION.

With the completion of this work, my services as superintendent of the state public school, will end after a service of nine years.

My resignation, which was handed to the board on May 4, 1908, was for the reason of poor health and a feeling that on this account I could not do the work which a superintendent ought to do. The step was not hastily taken. I came to this conclusion a year ago, that my resignation would be handed in, to take effect the first day of July, 1908.

There is no member of the board now in service of the state who was on the board when I came to the work in 1899. But throughout the long term that I have been here with the past board and the present board, I have received most courteous and careful consideration and have had many helpful suggestions in the work, for which I extend my sincere thanks.

I believe the state public school system is the very best for caring for dependent and neglected children. I could give many reasons for this belief but they are not necessary at this time. I can only hope that the work may go forward and that better work may be done in the future than has ever been done in the past for the neglected children of Wisconsin, and I believe the work has grown better from year to year and I sincerely wish that it may continue.

Respectfully submitted,

M. T. PARK.

Sparta, Wis., June 30, 1908.

State Board of Control:

I wish to add something supplemental to report for the last biennial period.

I can say, as the rulers of nations are always pleased to say, there is the profoundest peace at home, and we are on good terms with all the world, or if there is any case where we are not it is the world's fault, not ours.

There are one or two "problems" here. One—and this is always the first and greatest—is that of the babies.

The second is the permanent population of the girls' cottage.

The problem of the babies would be very much simplified if there was some restriction as to the age at which they may be brought here.

It is the custom of poorhouse managements and of such institutions as the Beloit "Home" to bring to the State School their illegitimate product as soon after it is born as the managements can pack up and get here. Thus we have had infants placed in our care this summer from forty-six hours old to a week or two. Numbers of them have been brought from Beloit and arrived in very poor condition, the several hours of the journey having evidently been bad for them. These babies, or many of them, are poor, weak little things with hardly enough vitality to take nourishment. They are doubtless the victims of the efforts of the mother and father continued through a period of several months to get rid of them; so that when they come here there is nothing to build on.

I would like a rule under which no infant under 30 days of age, and no illegitimate infant under 90 days of age, should be received here; and, if it could be enforced, a law providing that the management of county houses, lying-in hospitals, and the like, should require the mothers of illegitimate children to nurse them until they are three months old. This suggestion, it is unnecessary to say, is in the interest of the infant and not of the mother.

The number of babies that will be provided for here will, I have no doubt, continue to increase. On the first of July there were twenty-six, and this number increased to forty-five during what we might call the harvest season for this brand of babies, to-wit, the months of July, August and September.

The capacity of the nursery is about forty, and forty are really too many for it.

There are in the nursery a number of babies, as they are called, a year and a half to two and a half years of age. They are too large to be with the infants, and too small to be in the cottages with large children; and in cottages A and E there are

six or eight children from three to four who ought to be taken away and put with these other children in a department by themselves.

We need more room in the nursery; and because of the expensive character of the equipment, and the difficulty of securing competent heads for such buildings, I would change the idea of "cottage life" and small families which pertains to the other buildings, and make a "nursery annex" which could be under the same control as the main nursery building.

Of needed changes and improvements there are many.

There is insufficient room in some of the cottages and in the administration building to meet the demands that are made upon it.

The cottage for girls, with dormitories for forty, has fifty-seven children sleeping in forty-two single 3-foot-wide beds, and there is not only no room for more beds, but there are already several more than there should be, keeping the health of the children in mind.

There are a number of children of varying ages in this cottage who will probably never go into homes and stay in them. They are not quite of the class that should be sent to Chippewa, probably; and they are not such incorrigibles as should send them to the Industrial School in Milwaukee. They are too good to be returned to their counties to grow up in the poorhouses. They have been sent to private families repeatedly, but always come back, thus increasing the permanent population. I suppose they will stay here until they are eighteen, after which there seems to be no provision for their care.

The care and control of this class offers one of the difficult problems—what to do with eighteen year old girls who have failed in homes, and who have failed in school, and are not competent to take good positions as servants in families. They never need care and protection as they need it the day they are started out to shift for themselves. That there should be some permanent provision for caring for this class of girls, and for some boys in a measure like them, seems to admit of no question.

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## State Public School.

The reason why the cottage for girls is crowded is its "permanent" population; and this has grown since I came here, on the first of July. It is likely to continue growing. There are the girls above mentioned, several cripples, a number of colored girls, and two or three mixed blood Indian girls, who may have to be kept in the cottage for years.

There is insufficient sleeping room in the main building; while the little rooms intended for sitting rooms for the matrons of the cottages are all used as sleeping rooms for either teachers or agents, and the matrons therefore have no rooms where they can go to be alone and rest except their bedrooms.

There is a room used as a chapel, on the second floor of the administration building, which could be divided into six fine sleeping rooms, providing rooms for the teachers and others, thus leaving the sitting rooms to the cottage matrons.

There are at present three employes entitled, on the basis of the pay they are receiving, to rooms on the grounds, who sleep at their homes because there is no room for them in our buildings. If they demand rooms as the other employes have them, or leave, and we are compelled to engage people from away to take their places, we have no available rooms for them.

The change suggested will give sufficient room for all, if we can have the third floor of the hospital finished off into rooms so that the hospital employes can use some of them, giving up rooms they at present occupy in the main building and the nursery. The employes of the hospital should have rooms in the hospital, where they can be within easy reach in case of necessity.

The third floor of the hospital can be finished into seven or eight good sized rooms, and there may easily arise conditions when they will be needed. Last winter there was an epidemic of measles, forty cases being treated in the hospital at one time. Had diphtheria broken out at the same time, and half a dozen, or even two or three, children come down with that malady, the situation would have been most serious. It would be a problem what to do under such circumstances if they arise this winter.

The kitchen departments are in unsanitary condition, and are most inconvenient and uncomfortable, especially during the hot

season. Last summer the heat in the kitchens, which are in the basement of the administration building, was all but intolerable, and I wonder that the people who worked there could endure it. If the partitions were to be taken out of the basement, throwing all of the rooms into one large one, and an outside chimney be built to which all of the ranges could be connected, there could be a circulation of air through the room which would relieve the condition complained of, and make possible sanitary sinks which are at present the abiding places of innumerable cockroaches, to get rid of which seems an impossible task with the construction as it is.

Another advantage of the outside chimney would be felt in the relief from the heat of the present chimneys in the living apartments above.

There is at present a large chimney connecting with three ranges that runs up through the center of the building, forming one side of closets on the three floors, and heating them to that degree that they can not be used for the storage of clothes, and heating the dining and sleeping rooms and the living apartments of the superintendent's family to a degree that makes them about as uncomfortable as rooms could be. Removing this trouble would greafly relieve conditions that are at present not only uncomfortable but managing to health.

A balcony might be built along the south side of the second floor, off the superintendent's apartments, giving the family an opportunity it does not at present have, to get fresh air without going downstairs and out into the yard.

The use of the present chapel for sleeping apartments would necessitate the construction of a building for an assembly room, which should be on the ground floor, with a gymnasium and manual training on the second floor, and natatorium in the basement.

Bathing facilities in two of the cottages, those where thirtyodd small boys are housed, are entirely inadequate. In each of these two cottages there is but one small bath tub and an unsatisfactory over-head shower bath, in each case on the first floor, while it should be in the basement. In the girls' cottage and the cottage for the larger boys there are five bath tubs in the

basements, on wooden floors, without any shower. I would recommend cemented floors with drains and side showers attached to hose, so that quick showers could be given to the children at more frequent periods than once a week, especially during the hot weather, for all of the cottages.

The outside closets are an abomination, being filthy and impossible of sanitary conditions. They are also the congregating places for the children where things are said and done that are not conducive to clean morals. There are three of these to which 140 children go several times a day. And besides being unfit on every other account, they are much dilapidated. I would recommend that the plans of the Board, long since made, for putting closets of improved sanitary construction in the basements, where there is ample room, be carried out.

No attention has been given to out of dcor gymnastics, or to playgrounds for the children. During the summer vacation of two months there is absolutely nothing for more than a hundred small children to amuse themselves with except what they can get out of two pavilions, the floors of which will not stand for more than a year to two; and a swing or two, and a rough merry-go round constructed by themselves. It is little wonder that these small people find amusement in tearing down the insides of the closets out in the yard, and filling the vaults with whatever movable bricks and boards they can lay their hands on. They must do something, and do it all the time.

There is so much in the line of modern playground equipment that we can hardly go amiss in getting any part of it. I should like to see a good start made at fitting up the playgrounds before the next summer vacation.

The roofs on several of the buildings will have to be renewed at an early day. All but those of the administration building and the hospital have been painted this fall, and tin shingles have been used in large numbers, so that there will be no leakage this winter, we hope. These roofs may last two years, but they are old and the shingles are badly rotted.



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL-PLAY PAVILLION,

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#### FARM.

This farm is a poor, sandy tract, and needs more fertilizer than can be made for it with the stock we keep. The number of cows should be increased for the double reason that there would be more fertilizer and more milk, which is needed, and which would be economical to have. An addition to the lower barn of thirty feet, to make room for twenty more cows, should be built, extending towards the horse barn.

Another economy of fertilizer would be the construction of one or two cisterns in the barnyards for liquid manure, which at present all runs away to the river.

On the subject of the conservation of fertilizer, it is worth saying that we have gathered up a number of loads of cow chips from the pastures and places where the cows congregate at night, and will have it for use on the garden, where it is much needed, next spring. There will be fifteen or twenty loads of this.

The bridge across the La Crosse River, which passes through the farm cutting off a plow lot of 24 acres which has not been cropped for three years, because it could not be reached, will have to be renewed. This piece of land has been plowed this fall. It has before now yielded enough silage to fill the silo. It will be planted in some way next spring; but the bridge is very necessary.

Some fencing, particularly about the barn yards, is necessary. These fences are old, the post; rotted off, and the appearance is not right for a model institution farm.

There are in the cottages and the main building a large number of old wooden bedsteads with worn out springs. In a number of instances two wire mattresses have been used on one bed because one is not strong enough to hold up. And the chairs and stands are dilapidated, needing to be renewed. Many of the rugs and carpets are also worn out and unfit for further use.

Our garden was at the mercy of the drought last summer, and proved a failure where it might have been saved by means

of a simple irregation plant, consisting of a cement tank of say, 40 feet diameter and 4 feet deep, the water supply to have been brought from the La Crosse River, a soft water stream, by means of a small gasoline engine and pump, with iron piping. There might have been made a sufficient saving last summer to pay for the plant; and with such an outfit the garden and all of the small fruit would be safe, no matter what the weather may be.

Multiplying these tanks two or more times would make it possible to take care of the potato fields even in a dry season. Our crops were burned up long before those on heavier lands had begun to suffer.

There is no adequate internal telephone system, and one is much needed to connect the office with the engine house, the horse barn, the farm house, the nursery, and the hospital, if not with all of the cottages; and with the house of the engineer and the assistant steward. It seems to me that no argument is required to make this need plain. A leak in a steam pipe in one of the cottages, discovered some time after midnight, means a trip from the cottage to the main building by some of the women, and after the superintendent is aroused, a trip by him out to the house of the engineer on the further side of the grounds; a half hour lost, and a lot of discomfort. This is not exactly a hypothetical case. One like it happened within the week.

One recent Sunday morning a severe case of diphtheria was discovered in Cottage A. I went to the cottage, then to the hospital, then back to the office to telephone; then to the cottage to get the patient ready to move, then to the engineer's house, Mr. Venus being the only man on the place to help, using up half an hour in hustling around the grounds on foot when the whole thing could have been arranged in five minutes by telephone. If it is necessary for the superintendent to find anybody on the premises, and there is no messenger at hand, he has to go out and look him up.

With a large number of boys in the school, many of whom are destined to remain here indefinitely, while others will have to stay for months if not years, there are needed some facilities for manual training.

There is not a work bench or a set of tools with which a boy can be taught to do any of the things that every boy should know. The value of such training needs no demonstration by me. A boy who is big enough to handle tools ought to know how to saw a board off square and how to make a good joint, and how to nail together a fair sort of box. If he can be taught this he can be taught how to do almost anything with tools; and knowing how to use tools makes his chances to succeed many fold greater when he goes into a home. The twelve year old boy who can use a saw and plane can do what many farmers do not know how to do.

What we call our "Domestic Science" department is doing good work with the girls, teaching them something about cooking and sewing. It will shortly have classes of boys learning the same things. Every boy at twelve years of age should at least be learning how to set a patch on his trousers, sew on a button, and darn his stockings, and every boy is to receive this instruction.

Few of the children know how to do anything without being watched. I am going on the principle that a child should be taught how to work, and then held responsible for the work he is set to do. If he slights his work and is required to do it all over again he is pretty apt to be careful for a time; as for instance, in the cleaning of steps, or the washing of dishes.

The "Ringworm Institute." established two and a half months ago, has proven a success. The old hospital building was put in order for the reception of twelve "patients," and a competent woman was engaged to take care of it and them. Dr. Sarles entered into the scheme of ridding the place of the pest, and of the twelve cases sent to the "Institute" at the beginning, and three others that came to the School or broke out in the cottages, fifteen in all, ten have been returned to the cottages, cured, while the five remaining will be cured by the first of the year. It is slow work, but keeping eternally at it, as at almost anything, brings final success. A ringworm discovered in time and tackled with vigor, can be cured in the cottages, I believe, without danger of spreading. At any

rate we look upon this old time trouble as a thing of the past at this institution.

We have accomplished considerable work during the past five months. We have given the little cemetery a presentable appearance by clearing out the brush, leveling the lot, and covering it with black earth brought from the bottoms near the river; and have seeded it with lawn grass.

There has also been made a plot of the ground, and the graves are located and named; necessary information being gleaned from the records. There was no cemetery record kept by itself.

The coal shed, built of light colored brick, has been painted, or stained, and looks as if it had been built of the same colored brick as the other buildings.

The little acetylene gas building at the rear of the main building has been converted into a room for house supplies, and the basement was given a cement bottom, and, being connected with the kitchen department by a tunnel, is now used for vegetables.

The old main building basement store room has been divided by a partition, lathed and plastered, one part being used for a preserve store room, and the other for a pantry for the lower dining room; and all of the work done is good work.

The farm horse barn has been finished with good stalls for the horses, and stanchions and calf pens for the young stock.

The hard wood floor in Cottage A was taken up and relaid where it was warped and rough.

I have changed the bath room and pantry in the nursery, putting one where the other was, thus doing away with the odor from the latter in the children's dining room, and have put in necessary shelving in that and several other cottages, and enlarged the layatory in Cottage C.

The floors of the two pavilions were found to be rotted around the edges, making them unfit and unsafe for the children to play upon. These have been repaired.

The floor in the horse barn has been taken out and a cement floor put in. The joists were rotted out so as to make the stable dangerous for the horses.

The farm was littered with pieces of board, sticks of wood, old boxes, barrel staves, limbs of trees, and a general air of untidiness prevailed. This has been somewhat remedied, so that when snow comes we can say that there is not a board or a stick of wood anywhere on the ground; and we have trimmed the dead limbs from the trees in the lower woods, picked up and cut up the fallen timber, cut out the old pines from the little grove back of the farmhouse, dug out about 100 box alder trees, trimmed the grass along the borders of all the walks, trimmed the row of hackberry trees along the front fence, made a cinder walk between these trees and the fence, and started the work of making a good road in front with a split log drag. And we have painted the roofs of nearly all of the buildings.

We have grubbed out the alders that were growing back from the river on the pasture land, improving the appearance of that part of the farm very much besides increasing the space for grazing. The river is going to show prettily next summer through the alders that are left along its banks.

It seems to me that in the erection and furnishing of the buildings at the State School, the idea of "economy" has largely been the idea in mind; and time has proven that it was not always wise economy. The bottom of pretty much everything has either gone out or has holes in it; and the buildings are getting old, anyway. We need some generous expenditures of money to put the property of the School in such condition as it ought to be in, and to give us the additional facilities needed

I will estimate that we shall need in addition to the cost of maintenance, \$35,000 divided as follows:

Girls' Cottage	\$8,000
Nursery Annex	4,000
Change of Chapel into bed rooms	1,200
Finishing third floor of hospital into seven rooms	1,800
Repairing the kitchen and building outside chimney	2,000
Balcony on south side second floor M. B	500
Assembly, gymnasium and natorium building	8,000
Improved bathing facilities in four cottages	800
Putting in closets in basements of four cottages	

#### State Public School. Out of door gymnastics..... 250 New roofs for four cottages and school-house..... Thirty foot extension to cow barn..... 1,000 Ten cows ..... 2,000 Two liquid manure cisterns for barnyard...... 300 New bridge over La Crosse River..... 1.000 New fencing.... 200 Bedsteads and bedding ..... 700 Furniture ..... 500 Irrigation plant for garden ..... 700 Telephone exchange ...... 400 Manual training ..... 500 General repairs and painting ..... Respectfully,

C. M. BRIGHT,
Superintendent.

# Statistical Tables.

## Children admitted since opening of school.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number received since opening of school, in 1886 to June 30, 1906	1,838	1,083	2,921
Number received from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907	82	63	145
Number received from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908	117	78	195
Total received to June 30, 1908	2,037	1, 224	3, 261
Number placed in homes, died and otherwise left the institution to June 30, 1908 Number remaining in school June 30, 1908 Number who have been legally adopted to June 30, 1908	1,917 120	1, 164 60	3, 081 180 346

## Nativity of children admitted.

	1907.	1908.	Total
American	26	67	93
Danish		5	9
English	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
German		12	$2\tilde{0}$
Half breeds	3	11	14
rish	1 2		2
Vorwegian		10	18
Polish		3	3
wede Jnknown	94	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ 83 \end{array}$	1 177
JIKHUWII	94		
Total	145	195	340

#### Number received from each county.

Counties.	1907.	1908.	To- tal.	Counties.	1907.	1908.	To- tal.
Ashland Brown Burnett. Chippewa Clark Crawford Dane Dodge Douglas Eau Claire Fond du Lac Forest Grant. Green Juneau Kenosha La Crosse Langlade	4 2 5 6 3 1 11 2 4 3 5 1 4 2 1 1 1 2 2 2	4 1 1 6 3 8 14 2 7 10 4 1 2 1 2	8 3 5 10 1 9 4 9 25 4 1! 13 9 2 6 1 2 3 1 25 4	Monroe Oconto Oneida Pierce Polk Price Racine Richland Rock Rusk Sauk Sawyer Shawano Sheboygan Trempealeau Vernon Walworth Washburn Waukesha Waupaca Waushara	23 4 21 1 7 3 672 4 11	6 1 1 21 5 5 2 9 6 2 3 4 3 8 6	tal.  8 1 3 5 2 1 1 1 2 8 8 11 2 9 13 2 10 8 4 8 6 1
Lincoln	4	3 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Winnebago	5	5 2	10 8
Marathon	5	5	10	Wood	0		
Marinette	10	6	16	Total	145	195	340

## Parentage of children admitted.

	1907.	1908.	Total.
Orphans	3	3	6
Half orphans	40	54	94
Having both parents living	102	138	140
Total	145	195	340
Number deserted by father $\dots$	40	68	108
" " " mother	2	9	11
" both parents	24	16	40
" whose father was criminal	13	14	27
" " mother " "	_ 5	. 6	11
" father " intemperate	10	23	33
" mother " "	2	5	.7
" who came from poorhouse	8	7	15
Total	104	148	252

#### Ages of children admitted.

1907.	1908.	Total.
	61	107
	18 18	39 30 29
, 12	8 14	12 26
11	15 8	16 26 15
	15 6	23 6
<u>1</u>	3	3 4
	195	3 340
	46 20 12 11 4 12 9 11 7	46 61 19 12 18 11 18 4 8 12 14 9 7 11 15 7 8 8 15

#### Average number in school by years and months.

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
July	141 139 135 133 109	148 151 157 161 157 168 171	February March April May June Average for one year		164 169 179 173 174

#### Present grading of school.

Number in kindergarten Number in reading primer Number reading in first reader Number reading in second " Number reading in third " Number reading in fourth " Number working in arithmetic Number in geography Number in language and composition	27 40 12 9 17 14 94 18	Number in United States history	10 8 2 95 98 27
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# Number of children on indenture in each county, June 30, 1909.

Adams	8	Marinette	
Ashland	1	Marquette	4
Barron	17	Milwaukee,	1
Bayfield	i	Monroe	7
Brown	3	Oconto	
Buffalo	11	Outgamie	
Calumet	7	Ozaukee	
Chippewa	27	Pepin	
Clark	8	Pierce	
Columbia	52	Polk	
Crawford	18	Portage	
Dane	45	Racine	
Dodge	13	Richland	
Douglas	8	Rock	1
Dunn	2	St. Croix	
Eau Claire	12	Sauk	
Fond du Lac	10	Sheboygan	
Grant	18	Taylor	
Green	19	Trempealeau	1
Green Lake	25	Vernon	1
Iowa	14	Walworth	
Jackson	17	Washburn	
Jefferson	6	Waukesha	2
Juneau	26	Waupaca	
La Crosse	44	Winnebago:	
La Fayette	4	Wood	1
Langlade	3	Waushara	Ĉ
Lincoln	0	Sawyer	
Manitowoc	3	il . I	
Marathon	10	Total	75

# LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, JUNE 30, 1908.

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	County.	When appointed.
M. T. Park	Supt. and Steward	<b>\$</b> 150 00	Walworth	July 1,1899
R. J. Hillier	Assistant Steward	70 00	Dane	Dec. 14, 1907
A. F. Brandt	State agent	91 66	Monroe	Sept. 1, 1897
E. M. Loomis	State agent	83 33	La Crosse	Apr. 1,1900
Emma F Evans	State agent	60 00	Saukaraan	June 15, 1908
Dr. W. T. Sarles	Physician	50 00	Monroe	Apr. 1.1898
Isabel C. Park	Matron general	41 66	Walworth.	July 1, 1899
Ella Hubbard	Stenographer	30 00	Jackson	May 4.1907
Edna L. Jones	Teacher	30 00	Monroe	Sept. 1.1891
Caroline Harris	Teacher	30 00	Outagamie	Aug. 1, 1898
Margaret Harris	Teacher	30 00	Marathon	Jan. 1.1900
Henrietta Zander	Teacher	30 00	Kewaune	Sept. 1,1906
	Teacher	30 00		
Mabel Bush	Matron Cottage A	30 00	Monroe	
Sophia Winterfield		30 00	Monroe,	Apr. 1,1907
Angle Fanning	Matron Cottage B		Monroe	July 15, 1888
Emma F. Strain	Matron Cottage C	30 00	Milwaukee.	Aug. 1,1903
May Masters	Matron Cottage D	30 00	Minnesota.	Aug. 21, 1905
Addie Jersey	Matron Supply Cot. E	30 00	Monroe.,	Nov. 8, 1905
Mary Evans	Matron Cottage E	30 00	Monroe	July 15, 1888
Helen E. Mitchell	Matron hospital	30 00	Minnesota	Mar. 25, 1903
Ona Johnson	Matron assistant A	44 00	Vernon,	Jan. 13, 1908
Audrey_Lovell	Matron assistant B	14 00	Monroe	Feb. 1,1905
Agnes_Bequette	Matron assistant C	14 00	Jackson	Oct. 1,1907
Olive Beedle	Matron assistant D	<b>2</b> 0 CO	Monroe	May 14, 1907
Nora Johnson	Matron assistant D	15 00	ernon	Apr. 1.1908
Ona Potts	Matron assistant E	14 00	Vernon	Oct. 1,1907
Tena Almvig	Matron assist. hospital	15 00	Monroe	Oct. 1,1907
Clarrisa Smith	Night nurse	20 00	Monroe	June 1.1904
Clara Walker	Chambermaid	16 00	Wood	May 27, 1901
Nettie Murphy	Chambermaid	14 00	Monroe	Oct. 14, 1907
Bertha Wilgrub	Dining room	14 00	Monroe	Nov. 1.1907
Martha Quackenbush	Dining room	15 00	Jackson	July 30, 1907
Elna Buchholz	Dining room	14 00	Monroe	May 1,1907
Carrie Allen	Laundressday	1 50	Monroe	Apr. 13, 1908
Lenora Avery	Laundress	20 00	Monroe	Aug. 1.1907
Charlotte Avery	Laundress	15 00	Monroe	Aug. 1,1907
Anna Atteln	Laundress	15 00	Monroe	Mar. 12, 1906
Ruth Davis	Cook	19 00	Rock	May 12, 1908
Edith Beck	Cook	18 00	Monroe	Dec. 1,1907
Fred Davis	Driver	30 00	Rock	Mar. 11, 1908
J. C. Venus	Engineer	65 00	Shawano	Oct. 1,1892
D. G. Williams	Boys' Supervis r	45 00	Monroe	Sept. 4.1889
G. A. Reese	Fireman	30 00	Monroe	Nov. 1.1888
H. E. Ranum.	Baker and cook	60 00	Monroe	Jan. 10, 1892
Aug. Janke	Gardener	35 00	Monroe	Apr. 2,1901
Herman Matthews	Janitor	35 00 35 00	Monroe	
H. M. Pierson	Farmer	30 00		Mar. 5, 1904
Laura Pierson	Farm help	5 00	Monroe	July 15, 1905
Emil Goldbeck	Night watch		Monroe	July 15, 1905
			Monroe	Mar. 1,1937
Carrie Herbst	Seamstress	20 00	Monroe	July 9, 1907

STATEMENT OF At the State Public School for

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expended on this account doring the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction Agents' expense Barn, farm and garden Children's transportation Clothing Discount Drug and medical department Engine and boilers Elopers Freight and express Fire apparatus Fire and boiler insurance Fuel Furniture Gas and other lights House furnishing Laundry Library Machinery and tools Miscellaneous Officers' expense Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph Real estate, including buildings etc Repairs and renewals Subsistence Wages and salaries Total	366 38 105 85 2,094 62 2,029 24 1,237 10 5,865 43 653 87 10,193 88 1,640 35 288 00 353 22 98 56 236 14 145,472 29 746 34 530 55	\$254 98 2,027 27 2,191 35 303 12 2,222 64 10 25 30 39 17 08 72 00 5,052 43 11 51 699 07 1,094 40 238 55 23 25 25 66 492 31 169 12 559 41	3,744 23 2,940 36 \$6,721:3	\$2,039 89 2,027 27 8,088 15 303 12 2,588 99 5 18 523 34 2,141 51 30 30 17 08 2,029 24 72 00 6,289 53 5,876 94 1,352 94 11,288 28 1,878 90 11,288 28 1,878 90 87 88 590 87 169 12 795 55 149,216 52 4,341 63 9,657 26 17,501 37
Less discounts and other credits.  Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for: Insurance	\$421 20	\$42,995 91 \$452 08		\$10,519 85
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses				

# CURRENT EXPENSES the year ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,802 69 5,906 66 510 43	\$78 47 320 26 29 00 29 25	\$2,860 36	\$1,802 69 78 47 9,087 28 29 00- 539 68	\$999 13	\$237 20 1,848 80 274 12 2,649 31
128 70 2,095 27	36 64	136 02 4 36	136 02 133 06 2.131 91	130 84	390 28 9 60 30 39 17 08
1,951 18 584 50 5,776 33 653 87	80	62 02	646 <b>52</b> 5,777 13 653 87		78 06 72 00 5,643 01 99 81 699 07
10,840 26 1,639 80 288 00 361 35 98 56		80 00	10,840 26 1,639 80 288 00 361 35 178 56		448 02 239 10 23 25 17 53 412 31 169 12
236 64 149, 216 52			236 64 149, 216 52		558 91
867 51 423 60	10 20	1,963 97 2 13	2,841 68 425 73	-	1,499 95 9,231 53 17,501 3?
\$183,381 87 	\$504-62		\$188,995 35	\$1.129 97	\$41,649 82 1,129 97
					\$40,519 85
					452 08
					\$40.971.93

STATEMENT OF At the State Public School for

Classification.	Inventory, June 30, 1907.	on this ac-	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction. Agents' expenses. Barn, farm and garden. Children's transportation. Clothing. Discount. Drug and medical department. Engines and boilers. Elopers. Freight and express. Fire apparatus. Fire apparatus. Fire apparatus. Fire and boiler insurance. Fuel Furniture. Gas and other lights. House furnishing. Laundry. Library. Machinery and tools. Miscellaneous. Officers' expenses. Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph. Real estate, inc. buildings, etc. Repairs and renewals. Subsistence. Wages and salaries. Scraps.	\$1,802 69 5,906 66 510 43 128 70 2,095 27 1,951 18 584 50 5,776 33 653 87 10,840 26 1,639 80 288 00 361 35 98 56 236 64 149,216 52 867 51 423 69	\$305 21 \$,511 81 1,529 91 224 32 2,737 61 962 10 349 74 39 50 5 87 	\$8, 444 94 4, 631 26 23 22	\$2, 107 90 \$2, 511 81 7, 436 57 \$24 37 \$24 348 04 1 66 1, 090 80 2, 445 01 39 50 5 87 1, 951 18 7, 334 37 5, 947 03 1, 405 57 18, 500 63 1, 405 57 18, 500 63 11, 493 63 157, 681 46 8, 628 63 157, 681 46 9, 628 08 11, 413 69 19, 189 56 23 22
Total Less discounts and other credits.	\$183,381 87	\$47,244 99 \$156 60	\$13,099 <b>42</b>	\$243,726 28 197,083 13
Amount deducted by the secretary of state for: Insurance Printing	37 00			\$46,643 15

CURRENT EXPENSES. the year ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory, June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,511 15 5,201 54 2,363 79 106 30 2,246 28 1,911 84 5,536 58 76 55 10,374 11 1,595 59 288 00 324 97 90 06	188 15 277 35 5 91 26 15 133 90 35 00	\$4,541 86 1 71 124 82 8 46 2 69	\$1,511 15 8 15 10,020 75 5 91 2,391 65 124 82 114 76 2,246 28 1,911 84 133 90 5,536 58 76 55 10,411 80 1,595 59 288 00 324 97 273 88	\$2,584 18 123 16	1596 75 2,503 66 218 41 956 39 976 04 198 73 39 50 5 87 39 34 7,200 47 410 45 1,329 02 2,088 83 232 68 25 61 67 77 302 98 198 95
295 21 156, 627 52 1, 242 66 444 28 \$190, 236 43	\$733 71	1,033 94 291 19 18 32 \$6,112 99			

# STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

190				
July	1	Balance		. \$37,384 68
April	15	Appropriation, chap. 45, laws 1907		6,000 00
June	26	Appropriation, chap. 388, laws 1907.		
0 4110	30	Steward for sundries		
	30	Paid on account of current expenses this year	<b>\$</b> 43,764 8	39
	30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$88,497 79		
	30	Balance in hands of		
		steward 626 62	89, 124	11
			\$132,889	8132,889 30

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

1907. July 1 1908.	Balance		••	\$89,124 41
June 30 30	Steward for sundries.  Paid on account of current expenses this year.			733 71
30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$41,683 88	1	00	
30	Balance in hands of steward	42, 311	<b>5</b> 3	
		\$89,858	12	\$89,858 12

#### STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPRRPRIATION FUNDS, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1906.	Appropriation, 1907.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance June 30, 1908.
Tunnel			\$1,233 50	
shed, addition baby cottage, etc		\$9,100 00	8,632 29	\$467 71

#### Money deposited to the credit of inmates.

On hand July 1, 1907	\$20,741 02 13,235 69
Returned during biennial period	\$33,976 71 12,578 41
Balance in hands of steward, June 30, 1903	\$21,398 30

## Statement of moneys received at institution, I907-1908.

	1907		1908.	
Agents' expenses	\$78	17	. \$8	_ 15
Barn, farm and garden	320 2	26	277	35
Children's transportation	29 (	00	5	91
Clothing	29 5	25	26	15
Engine and boilers	36	64		
Furniture	80 (	00		
Fuel			133	
Miscellaneous				
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph				95
Repairs and renewals	10	20	115	
Scraps	10.	•••		22
House furnishing			35	00
Subsistence			3	70
Total	<b>\$5</b> 04	62	\$733	7

# PRODUCTS TRANSFERRED.

ARTICLES.		YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, YEAR ENDING JUNE 1908.			
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
Asparagus	509 doz.	<b>\$24</b> 4		\$20 85	
Beets	63 bu.	31 5		64 00	
Beets	30 doz.	1 5	: ,,		
Beet greens	4 bu.	4 0		50	
Beans, green	19½ bu.	18 8		1	
Blackberries	591 qts.	- 88 6		28 88	
Cabbage	1,094 hds.	42 6			
Cucumbers	51 bu.	26 5 81 9			
Celery	255 doz.				
Carrots	186½ bu.	57 2 5 2			
Cauliflower	89 hds. 215 lbs.	21 5			
Chicken	65 lbs.	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \ 3 \\ 7 \ 0 \end{array}$		17 30	
Ducks	370 doz.	53 3		35 36	
Eggs Horseradish	14 bu.				
Lard	345 lbs.			1 00	
Lettuce	271 bu.	18 2		33 50	
Milk	118,900 lbs.	1,189 0			
Onions	1,638 doz.	71 7			
Onions	104 bu.	52 0			
Muskmelons	995	29 8		50 00	
Kohlrabi			. bu.	50	
Pork	4,594 lbs.	346 6			
Potatoes	200 bu.				
Peas	22 bu.				
Parsnips	8 bu.	8 0	0 15 bu.	9 00	
Radishes	1,268 doz.	38 3	0 2,076 doz.	33 51	
Rhubarb	41 bu.	9 0	0] 5 bu.	5 00	
Raspberries	79‡ cs.	119 6	3 40½ cs.	, 78 87	
Squash	39 doz.	<b>2</b> 3 0	4		
Sweet corn	402 doz.	<b>32</b> 1	6 1,281 doz.	64 05	
Strawberries			. 96 cs.	110 00	
Turnips	10⅓ bu.	3 7			
Tomatoes	62 bu.	31 0		42 50	
Watermelons	720		0∦		
Mangles	900 bu.	<b>22</b> 0	0		
Total		\$2,860 3	6	\$4,541 26	

## FARM PRODUCTS.

	{ 1907. 😤	1908.
Corn Ensilage	100 tons 40 tons	100 tons 30 tons
Oats	350 bu.	550 bu. 10 tons

#### STATISTICAL FORM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, State Public School.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year  Number received during the year  Number discharged, paroled or died during the	156 208	150 261
year  Number at end of year  Daily average attendance (i. e., number of in-	214 150	231 180
mates actually present during the year)	143	165
the year	48	49

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30		•	1908.	
Current expenses:				
1. Salaries and wages	\$17,501	37	\$19,189 56	
2. Clothing	2,049		856 39	
3. Subsistence	9,231		10,947 33	
4. Ordinary repairs	1,499		1,378.68	
5. Office, domestic and out door expenses			14,729 39	
· Total.	\$41,288	83	\$47, 101 35	
Extraordinary expenses:	01 770	40	40 000 00	
<ol> <li>New buildings, lands, etc</li></ol>	1		\$8,632 29 	
Total	\$42,830	93	<b>\$55.733</b> 64	

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors,

2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if

they are manufactured in the institution.

4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."

5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.
Superintendent, M. T. Park.





HOME FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED-ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

# SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

#### OFFICERS.

A. W. WILLMARTH, M. D.  E. M. WILSON, M. D.  A. L. BEIER, M. D.  D. C. HAYWARD.	Assistant Physician
•	HERS.
THEOPHILLA ROEMER ETHEL FIFIELD ELLA KUSCHE CHARLOTTE G. PREUSS GRETTA E. DALTON	BERTHA A, CHEEVER EMMA C. JOHNSON D. W. CARTWRIGHT EMILY RIPPLINGER ARTH R SMITH
MAT	RONS.
MBS. M. R. VOIGHT MRS. M. E. FELT MRS. S. J. JENKINS MISS BELLE B. SAXTON	MRS. HATTIE SEARLES MRS. H. L. BUXTON MRS. W. R. TAYLOR

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

### CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

The Honorable, the State Board of Control, Madison, Wis.

· GENTLEMEN:—I, herewith, present for your consideration, the sixth biennial report for the Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded.

The movement of population is as follows:

In home July 1st, 1906	 	 . 68
Admitted July 1st, 1906 to June 30, 1907	 	 . 11
Returned	 	 . 4
Discharged	 	
Eloped	 	 . 1
Died	 	 . 3
Went out on visit	 	 . 4
Remaining June 30, 1907	 	 . 74
Admitted July 1st, 1907 to June 30, 1908		
Returned	 	 . 3
Discharged	 	
Went out on visit	 	 . 3
Died		
Eloped		
Remaining June 39, 1203	 	 . 76

The last two years have added materially to the growth of the institution. The generous appropriation by the last Legislature has made possible the erection of three new cottages of the most approved fireproof type, which will be ready for occupancy well within the present calendar year. This will complete the buildings of our institution, designed especially for dwellings, according to the original plans, and provide accommodations for 1050 inmates.

In the way of permanent improvements, we have made many cement blocks in the past two winters, when other work was wanting. Our larger boys assist very materially in this work, From these blocks have been constructed a large carpenter and paint shop, enabling us to take the inflammable material,

connected with these two industries, from the basement of a custodial building, where they might imperil the lives of scores of helpless children. This work is now established in quarters so commodious and convenient, that the larger amount that can be accomplished will undoubtedly pay good returns on the investment and make this more profitable, as well as safer.

The large tract of wild land which the State, with commendable foresight procured at the beginning, is being gradually converted into tillable soil by those of our boys who are not adapted to occupations requiring some intelligence.

To utilize this land properly, with the means available for this purpose, we have constructed a creamery and silo, and the center and one wing of a cement barn, all fireproof to the roofs. A second wing will be completed in a few weeks. This will accommodate sixty-eight cattle over and above our former herd. We are now able to make all of the butter we need, besides furnishing all fresh milk necessary for the children. We expect to increase our dairy as the need of the institution grows.

The certainty of the grass crop in this section, and the fact that this work is so well suited to the limited intelligence of our boys, appears to invite the development of this industry.

We have replaced many of the old wooden walks and steps with finely constructed cement work. The short period of service and higher price of lumber make it inexpedient to replace with the original material.

The local telephone wires, forming an unsightly cable from building to building, have been placed in a new cement tunnel, out of sight and readily accessible for repairs as needed.

A new apple orchard has been planted, as we find this fruit grows well in this climate.

The new dining hall has been decorated.

The quarrying of all of the rock needed for the concrete walls, tunnels and floors of all of the new buildings, amounting to many hundreds of loads, has been done by our boys, under the direction and instruction of a single attendant.

HOMB FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED-COTTAGE.



## Superintendent's Report.

In our schools are taught such branches as are taught in the lower grades of the City Schools. The higher studies are not attempted. Our children learn much more slowly than the normal child, and it is impossible for them to fix their attention for as long a period as those of more stable mind. Their progress is correspondingly slower. Even had they the memory and nervous endurance to attack these higher branches, they have not the mentality to apply them in their daily lives, and they are readily forgotten.

The best education is the acquiring of such knowledge as can be used for the future usefulness and happiness of the indi-With this fact in view, manual training, whose value is now recognized in every good school system, became a prominent factor early in the history of the education of the feeble minded, and its scope has increased as its great value has become more appreciated. This system is applied to our children's daily work. They are taught the importance and dignity of labor and they take pride in the duties assigned them. It is about our only and effective method of punishment with our older charges, to impose absolute rest in day room, or dormitory, without the privilege of taking part in the daily life of the Home. The efficiency of this system with our most refractory charges demonstrates, as nothing else could, their enjoyment of the industrial and social privileges in their lives here, and shows the narrow life of a purely "care taking" system. None of our charges are expected, or allowed, to overwork. The duties of our older and stronger boys and girls, who work several hours each day on the farm, or at various household duties, are carefully overseen and directed, as are those of the young child who does her tiny task before school.

Band and orchestra practice, sloyd, or other hand work, classes in fine needle work, lace and basket making, or simply rest periods, come into each day to prevent overwork, and to bring not only enjoyment, but the increased refinement in the child's taste, and added ability to do work well.

In the evening, general dances, or other entertainment, is given at least once a week. The opportunity which the Cottage system gives for careful grouping of children of the same

mental grade adds much to the social possibilities of our charges.

In the evenings they will be found in congenial groups, entertaining themselves and each other with music, reading, games, small parties, or other diversions, to close each day. No expedient has been spared to make our children's residence as much like home life, as is possible in an institution.

Industrial pursuits of the institution are not conducted for profit. Its wards are, as a rule, incapable of working independently, and their work must be planned and supervised. They are slow in movement as in thought, and they accomplish much less than the average normal worker. In consequence, the cost of their oversight increases as their field of usefulness extends, and the per capita cost of their care does not materially lessen, and the principal thing gained is a broadening of their enjoyment of life, to compensate in some measure for the affliction of which they are the blameless victim.

Without instructors to encourage and direct them, they cease their efforts. Several of our brightest boys have left our care and have started out to earn their way unaided. They have either returned to ask for shelter, or have been returned, having become public charges, or have taken to the road as tramps. I have not yet learned of a single case, in those children I have traced, who has become a desirable unit in the community.

Our industries are the foundation of our children's happiness. It saves them from the mental degradation which is inseparable from absolute idleness. To abolish all means of employment would remove the best means of elevating these afflicted ones to the highest point of enjoyment and self respect they are capable of reaching. It would abolish the pride our children feel in their work, and rob them of one of life's greatest blessings, the consciousness that they take, and fill, a place in the world's work.

This line of education is generally endorsed by those whose long and successful experience, and many years of study, entitle their opinions to respect. It keeps our children contented. It would be safe to say that 95% of our charges show no desire to leave their home here. As time passes, a

# Superintendent's Report.

smaller proportion of parents remove their children. Some of them state the reason that their children miss the friends they have made in the institution, and find no congenial companionship in the midst of people intellectually above them.

Discontent rarely exists among our children, except among those born with the wandering instincts; those who are restrained by care, which is no more than parental, from following their animal desires; and those in whom discontent is created by the unwise counsel of persons who urge them to go out into the world, absolutely ignorant of how unfit they are to help themselves over life's hard places.

The buildings now in progress, when finished will do little more than accommodate the waiting cases. While the birth of this class must be materially lessened by the protection which the State has given the high grade imbeciles of child bearing age, and may be still further curtailed by wise legislation, sill further provision will be needed. It would be of doubtful wisdom to increase the population here. The economy achieved by maintaining more than 1000 in one institution is very inconsiderable. It is more than balanced by the diminished care of details which the management is compelled to give to a larger number. More than that, it is hardship to the public that an institution should be at a great distance from the residence of its inmates. In the writer's opinion, the interests of the children and the public will be better served by starting a second institution in some portion of the State distant from this location.

The character of the new institution is also worthy of thought. Three classes are found in modern institutions for the feeble minded. The unimpovable, requiring custodial or hospital care; the feeble minded proper, or imbeciles, who are capable of being developed to some material extent; and lastly, the epileptic.

The question arises whether these should be cared for in separate institutions, or in a general institution. The latter proposition is more generally adopted. It goes without saying that they should be cared for in separate buildings, and that the different groups should not intimately mingle.

In a very few states they have gone further and advocated a separate institution for each class. This seems unnecessary. Questions as to which group they would belong would be continually arising.

A certain number of epileptics, and also the brighter class of feeble minded are continually retrograding, making frequent transfers necessary. In institutions distant from each other, this is a cause of considerable trouble and expense, and on that account, might not be properly attended to. Segregation can be practiced as completely at a distance of two hundred yards, as it can be at an equal number of miles. By two or more general institutions of this kind, inmates can be housed near their families, and save much expense to Counties in the way of transfers.

Much has been said of the necessity of the segregation of epileptics. Epilepsy and mental deficiency are as closely associated as branches on the same tree. They are both evidences of disturbed brain action; in one case, interfering with the functions of that portion of the brain devoted to thought and its essential faculties; in the other, occasioning a disturbance of that portion of the same organ which controls muscular movements and subjects them to the will.

Over one-half, and perhaps two-thirds of all the feeble minded are subject to convulsive seizures at some period of their lives, and we are never surprised at the appearance of epilepsy in any feeble minded person. On the other hand, so small a percentage of epileptics maintain normal mental action as to be hardly worth consideration. In one report of a State institution for epileptics in New York, the Superintendent classified only four out of several hundred as being regarded as absolutely normal. Even those who retain a normal mind in the early stages of disease, almost infallibly becomes imperfect later. This emphasizes the difficulty which would ensue in trying to separate the feeble minded from the epileptic.

While the individual with occasional spasms might be a detriment among excitable insane inmates, and while there is no doubt that adult epileptics are inclined to be vicious and

# Superintendent's Report.

difficult to control, this is not of so much importance among children. The occurrence of a fit fails to arouse any especial excitement, or even interest, among our children. They would watch with amusement the almost hysterical excitement in persons who view this nervous phenomenom for the first time. All of our more experienced children will attend to the simple needs of an epileptic with the adeptness and coolness of a nurse.

It has been claimed that the presence of epileptics among non-epileptic children may induce convulsions in the latter class. If this ever occurs, it must be rare. In twenty-five years of continuous service, I have never seen such a thing occur.

I would, therefore, advocate that no separation be attempted in these classes except as is afforded by the Cottage system of the modern institution.

Another point calls for earnest consideration. In this, as in other institutions, there are at least twice as many applications for unimprovable children as there are for the school grade. Naturally there are very few changes from the custodial department to that of the school grade. Children afflicted with epilepsy especially, almost invariably tend to retrograde. Many of the school cases, especially those whose infirmity comes through disease, rather than heredity, drift into custodial care. The demand, therefore, for buildings for the feebler type will be much greater in the next few years, than for school cases. Moreover, this institution can probably care for most of the school cases applying in the immediate future. I would, therefore, suggest for your consideration, that the custodial buildings of the next institution be huilt first, as was the case in this one.

The new cottages now in process of erection, will complete the institution as originally designed, with these exceptions, First, a hospital building. This was asked of the last Legislature, but it was not allowed on account of the more immediate need of devoting all available funds for the erection of dwellling houses for the several hundred waiting cases. We have been able thus far, to care for the sick in the two small

rooms available for this purpose. With the early increase of our number by nearly three hundred new inmates, this will be no longer possible. We should have a building especially adapted for this purpose. After careful consideration of our past needs, and investigation, by inquiry and personal inspection, of hospitals of similar institutions, I would recommend that a small hospital with twenty beds be built. I am confident that this will supply the demand for such provision. A number of empty beds, in a too large hospital, is an almost irresistible temptation to move in helpless children from the custodial room. Their unclean habits make them most undesirable associates for the brighter sick children, which would be forced into close association with them.

Another need is a second school house. Owing to lack of adequate space in the regular school rooms, we have been compelled to occupy the school house cellar. This is not properly lighted, nor is the ventilation the best. Owing to the springy nature of the soil, these rooms are damp at certain seasons of the year. We have, furthermore, been compelled to take a room from one of our custodial buildings, which is needed for a nursery. We are using a dining room in a cottage which we will soon have to use to seregate cases of epilepsy, when we will be obliged to recall this room for its legitimate purpose.

These facts will demonstrate fully the necessity for the early erection of these two buildings.

While the excess of demand over supply for workers throughout the country affected this institution to some extent, we have been fortunate in retaining many of the officers and employees through several years of service, and their influence and experience keep up the quality of the care of our inmates in times of temporary shortage. To them, and to those whose terms of service have been shorter, but whose interest has been no less earnest, I beg to express my appreciation.

For the ready endorsement of the Board of every proposition for the promotion of the enjoyment and comfort of the children; for their support of all measures to shield our weak willed charges from social responsibilities they could not com-





## Superintendent's Report.

prehend and dangers they would not know how to avoid, by prolonging the guardianship of the State, where other competent guardianship could not be assured. I beg to extend my grateful thanks.

This guardianship will curtail the number of defectives born, and consequently the amount of poverty, crime and suffering incident to their existence, which is only beginning to be understood. Coming generations will profit largely by, even if they do not fully appreciate the saving foresight of the Board in this policy.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. WILMARTH,

Superintendent.

27-S. B. C.

Table I.

Counties, and number of children admitted from each.

<b></b> .	1906_07	1907-08	•	1906_07	1907-08
Adams	1	0	Marathon	3	2
Ashland	ī	ĭ	Marinette	í	$\tilde{2}$
Barron	ī	î	Marquette	î	õ
Bayfield	l î	Ō	Milwaukce	13	ğ
Brown	7	2	Monroe	3	ŏ
Buffalo	ó	ĩ	Oconto	2	ŏ
Burnett	ŏ	ō	Oneida	õ	ŏ
Calumet	ĭ	ĭ	Outagamie	2	lŏ
Uhippewa	ī	î	Ozaukee	õ	ŏ
Clark	i	î	Pepin	ŏ	ŏ
Columbus	Ô	ō	Pierce	1	ĭ
Urawford	2	Ö	Polk	i	î
Dane	6	ž	Portage	2	ō
Dodge	2	2	Price	l ĩ	ŏ
Door	ĩ	Õ	Racine	ō	ŏ
Douglas	$\bar{3}$	ŏ	Richland	ŏ	lŏ
Dunn	5	i	Rock	ľ	0
Eau Claire	3	î l	Rusk	l î	l ĩ
Florence	ő	ō	St. Croix	î	2
Fond du Lac	5	3	Sauk	3	ĩ
Forest	ő	ő	Sawyer	ŏ	0
Grant	6	š	Shawano	ı	2
Green	i	1	Sheboygan	1 2	ĩ
Green Lake	ō	2	Taylor	õ	l i
lowa	ŏ	ĩ	Trempealeau	ŏ	. 6
ron	ĭ	ō	Vernon	ž	2
Jackson	3	ŏ	Vilas	ő	õ
Jefferson	. 3	i	Walworth	1 -	š
Juneau	, ő	ō	Washburn		l ő
Kenosha	ŏ	ĭ	Washington	. +	ŏ
Kewaunee	2	ō	Waukesha	î	3
La Crosse	ĩ	1	Waupaca		ŏ
La Fayette	ō	ō	Waushara	ŏ	ŏ
Langlade	ŏ	ĭ	Winnebago		ž
Lincoln	2	1	Wood	ō	l õ
Manitowoc	2	2	,, oou		
	~	~	Total	111	66

Table 2.
Age of Admission.

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Under 5 years	2 15 38 31 6	5 9 17 17 17 8
Total		66

Table 3.
Causes ascribed by friends.

Prenatal 1 Total	Fright. Heredity. Infantile disease. Maternal accident.	1 76 19	Sunstroke       1         Syphilis       1         Traumatism       3         No data       70         Total       177
------------------	---	---------------	--

Table 4.

Table of Heredity.

	Father's side.	Mother's side.	Both sides.	Brother or sister.	Parents and brother and sister.	Present details not given.	Denied.	History incomplete.	Total.
Direct	8 2 2	11 5 3	9 2 2 	14	23	12	40		28 23 30 12 40
Total	12	19	13	14	23	12	40	44	177

Table I.

Counties, and number of children admitted from each.

• · · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1906-07	1907-08	٠.	1906_07	1907-08
Adams	1	0	Marathon	3	2
Ashland	li	ĭ	Marinette	i	2
Barron	ì	i	Marquette	î	õ
	i	0	Milwaukee	13	9
Bayfield	7	2		3	ŏ
Brown		ı î	Monroe	2	0
Buffalo	0	0	Oconto	ő	ŏ
Burnett	i	1 1	Oneida	1	ŏ
Calumet	1 -	1	Outagamie	ő	ŏ
Chippewa	1	-	Ozaukee	iŏ	lŏ
Clark	1 1	1 1	Pepin	1	1
Columbus	0	0	Pierce	1	1
Crawford	2	0	Polk	2	ا أ
Dane	6	2	Portage	ı	Ö
Dodge	2	2	Price		ň
Door	1	0	Racino	0	l ň
Douglas	3	0	Richland	0	2
Dunn	5	1	Rock	1	1
Eau Claire	3	1	Rusk	1	9
Florence	0	0	St. Croix	1	1 1
Fond du Lac	5	3	Sauk	3	1 1
Forest	0	0	Sawyer	0	"
Grant	6	3	Shawano	1	1 2
Green	1	1	Sheboygan	2	1
Green Lake	0	2	Taylor	0	0
Iowa	0	1	Trempealeau	0	
Iron	1	0	Vernon	2	2
Jackson	3	0	Vilas	0	
Jefferson	. 3	1	Walworth	4	3
Juneau	0	0	Washburn	1	0
Kenosha	0	1 '	Washington	1	0
Kewaunee	2	0	Waukesha	1	3
La Crosse	1	1	Waupaca	0	0
La Fayette	0	0	Waushara	0	0
Langlade	0	1	Winnebago	1	2
Lincoln	2	1	Wood	0	0
Manitowoc		2		<u> </u>	
	"	"	Total	111	66

Table 2.
Age of Admission.

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Under 5 years	2	5
5 to 10 years	15	9
10 to 15 years	38	17
15 to 20 years	31	17
20 to 25 years	6	8
20 to 25 years	19	10
Total	111	66

Table 3.
Causes ascribed by friends.

Fright. Heredity Infantile disease Maternal accident.	1 76 19	Sunstroke Syphilis Traumatism No data Total	$\begin{matrix} 1\\3\\70\end{matrix}$
Prenatal	1	Total	

Table 4.

Table of Heredity.

	Father's side.	Mother's side.	Both sides.	Brother or sister.	Parents and brother and sister.	Present details not given.	Denied.	History incomplete.	Total.
Direct Collateral Pirect and collateral Present, details not given Denied History, incomplete Total.	8 2 2  12	11 5 3   19	9 2 2   13	14	23	12	40	44	28 23 30 12 40 44 177

Table 5.

Deaihs.

	Sch	100L	,	Custodial.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1906–1907	2	6	16	11	35
1907–1908	10	4	1:1	8	33

Table 6.

Cause of Death.

Acute mania Abdominal cyst. Bright's disease Chronic brain disease Diarrheora Drowning Epilepsy Erysipelas Gangrene	1 1 19 1 1 22 1	Gastritis Heart disease. Hereditray chorea La grippe Laryngitis Measles Pheumonia. Tuberculosis	1 1 1 1 2 3 10
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# Work done in the sewing rooms from July 1, 1906 to June 30, 1908.

Aprons	740	Days' mending	5,534
Bibs.	539	Dresser scarfs	162
Buttonholes		Garters.	217
Bags, laundry	210	Handkerchiefs	3, 252
" stocking	6	Hoods	13
" broom	256	Jackets	152
" mending, etc	32	Knickerbocker suits	39
Bed sides	6	Knee pads	64
Corsets	15	Mattress pads	257
Corset covers	1, 137	Masque suits	47
Curtains.	230	Neckties	20
" screen	3	Night dresses	1, 439
Cot covers	12	" shirts	1,007
Caps	558	Napkins, table	632
Collars	12	" children	1,726
Chimese	19	Overalls, pr	18
Carpet rags, lbs	1, 230	Pillowcases	2.025
Coats	10	Polishing cloths	150
Cloaks	12	Sheets.	3,398
Capes	10	Shirts	79
Couch cover	1	Skirts	882
Cloth table	385	Towels hemmed	2,844
" bread	9	" roller	3/2
" silence	48	" dish	360
Dolls, rag, etc	75	Union suits	80
Dresses	2, 183	Under waists	36
" skirts	32	Teddy bears	22
" waists	59	" suit	1
Drawers pr	866	Boys' pants, pr	100
Diapers	7.622	Vests.	6

STATEMENT OF At the Home for Feeble Minded

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during to y ar.	To al.
Amusements and means of instruction. Barn, farm and garden. Board and clothing of inmates Clothing. Discount.	1,606 08	\$806 30 4,193 61 6,871 72	\$327 27 227 53 3,924 31	\$4,084 61 15,947 87 227 53 12,402 11
Discoult Drug and modical department Engines and boilers Elopers Fir appartus.	356 47 5,978 60	297 32 766 47 94 07		653 79 6,745 07 94 07
Fir and boiler insurance. Freight and express. Fu l Farni ure Gas and o'h r lights. Hous- furnishing Laundry Library Machin-ny and tools Mattress factory Miscellaneous. Officers' xpenses. Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph. Real estate. Buildings and imp ovemen s. Repairs a d renewals.	4, 124 00 7, 894 35 6, 987 88 26, 999 58 4, 524 31 112 50 2, 344 05 124 55	90 00 6 53 12, 932 28 117 80 226 45 5, 605 21 937 82 66 11 531 98 410 35 942 50 178 69 852 28	1, 347 50 2, 000 00 465 38	90 00 6 53 17,056 28 9,359 65 9,214 33 33,070 15 5,462 13 178 61 2,536 03 526 61 1,067 05 178 69 1,318 70 45,185 41 503,662 15 16,933 77
craps. Shoe sho Subsis ence Surgical instrumants and ap-	576 23 2,766 59	3,438 71 22,293 32	148 43	148 43 4,014 94 36,438 98
liances. Tillor snop Wages and salaries. Tunnel. Res raints	160 81 74 98 7,532 03	2d 95 59, 922 88 1, 891 72 7 20	1,281 3ა	187 76 74 58 59,922 88 10,705 16 7 20
TotalLess d.scounts and other credits.	\$572,060 65	\$139.555 20 555 51	\$86,235 62	\$797,851 47 680,620 41
Amount deduc ed by the secretary of state for: Insurance	\$1,640 60	\$138,999 69 \$1,770 32		\$117,231 06
Net current expense expendi ures Net curre t expense		\$140,770 01	-	

CURRENT EXPENSES for the year ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory Jun 30, 1907.	Cash r crived from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gaini d.	Expended.
\$3,906 23 12,407 89	\$6 90 1,385 35 227 53	<b>\$</b> 11,764 85	\$3.913 13 25.558 09 227 53	\$9.610 22	\$171 48
310 55 5,994 65	19 39	458 30	2,579 80 458 30 310 55 5,994 65	458 3)	9,822 25 343 24 750 42 94 07
2.678 25 9.24 11	1 50	2,033 45	4.711 70 9.249 61		90 00 6 53 12,344 58 110 04
6, 937 10 3), 720 25 4, 638 30 172 60 2, 778 47 118 0) 83 65	1 50		6. 937 10 30. 721 76 4. 688 30 172 60 2. 778 47 118 00 83 65		2. 277 28 2. 348 30 773 83 6 01 57 56 408 61 983 40 178 69
418 99 45.185 41 503.662 15 1,307 56 1.366 63 1.485 44	3 (60 3 (6) 143 43 2 25	12.008 93 4.032 87 241 41	422 59 43. 185 41 503. 667 52 13, 409 52 148 43 5, 390 50 1, 729 10	1.34 53	896 11 3,574 25 34,709 88
158 74 15 13	153 43	1.231 36 10,551 73	158 76 15 13 1,281 36 10,705 16		29 00 59 85 58.041 52
<b>\$63</b> 3, 204 60	\$1,952 88	<b>\$</b> 32,462 93	\$680.620 41	\$11.453 03	\$128.684 14 11.453 08
					\$117,231 05
					\$1,770 32
					\$119,001 38

STATEMENT OF At the Home for Feeble-Minded

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1907.		Transferre to this account during the year.	Total.
Auusements and means of instruction.  Barn, farm and garden. Board and clothing of patients. Clothing. Discount. Drug and medical department. Engines and oilers. Elopers. Fire apparatus. Fire and boiler insurance.	\$3,906 23 12,407 89 2,560 47 310 55 5,994 65		\$371 08 476 90	\$4,653 62 20,625 97 371 08 10,965 77 1 06 630 19 8,421 75 174 24 12 00
Freight and express. Fuel. Furniture Gas and other light House furnishing Laundry Library Machinery and tools Mattress factory Miscellaneous. Officers' expenses	9. 248 11 6. 937 10 30, 720 26 4, 686 30 172 60 2. 778 47 118 00 83 65	21,504 05 81 36 646 25 5,865 52 1,027 47 57 49 404 94 874 22 155 77	2,000 00	24, 182 30 9, 329 47 9, 583 36 36, 085 78 5, 715 77 230 09 3, 183 41 118 00 957 87
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph. Real estate. Buildings and improvements. Repairs and renewals. Scraps. Shoe shop. Subsistence. Surgical instruments and appli-	418 99 45.185 41 503.662 15 1.307 56 1.366 63 1.485 44	9,394 81 382 56 24,142 70	13, 735 70 30 95 13, 942 85	1,098 42 45,185 41 517 397 85 10,702 37 30 95 1,749 19 39,570 69
ances. Tailor shop. Wages and salaries. Total	15 13	101 43 62.632 47 \$147,266 38	\$30,5	260 19 15 13 62, 632 47 \$814, 040 46
Less discounts and other credits.  Amount deducted by the secre-			\$30,0 10 45	8129, 586 11
tary of state for: Insurance Printing	125 26	1,739 86		
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses	3	\$148,367 95		

CURRENT EXPENSES for the Year Ending June 30, 1908:

Inventory June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$4,007 34 14,331 30	\$732 91 371 08	\$3 15 13,942 85	\$4.010 49 29.007 06 371 08	\$8,381 09	· <del>\$</del> 643 13
2,432 75	13 00	359 18	2,4 5 75 359 18	358 12	8,520 02
444 10 7.746 45		19 24			186 09 656 06 174 24
12 00			12 00		1/1 21
2, 168 20 9, 261 98 7, 008 78 31, 549 09 4, 521 97 201 79 2, 909 32 126 45 208 45	5 00	2,000 00 3 03 1 95	4, 168 20 9, 266 98 7 011 81	8 45	1,193 80 28 30
452 12	8 00		460 12		155 77
45. 185 41 517. 397 85 1, 424 96 	636 25 30 9 <b>5</b> 273 30	6,152 66 476 90 5 1 11	45, 185 41 517, 97 85 8, 213 87 30 95 1, 835 9 1, 652 08	136 72	2,488 50 37,918 91
229 96			220 96 5, 16 84		30 23 15 13 57,615 63
<b>\$</b> 653,906 95	\$2,087 33	\$28,460 07	<b>\$</b> 684,454 35	\$8.884 38	\$138.470 49 8.884 38
				.,	\$129,586 11
					1,739 86
					\$131,325 97

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

	Balance		\$74,948 50
June 30	From counties		71,637 23 121,500 00 1,952 88
June 30 June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward 293 68	\$129, 204 99	
		\$270,038 61	\$270,038 61

# STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

1908. Jan. 1 June 30	Balance  From counties		\$129, 204 99 77, 677 99 2, 087 33
	Balance		\$129, 204 99
Jan. 1 June 30			
ļ	this year	\$148, 367 95	
June 30			
	<u>.</u>	\$208,970 31	\$208,970 31

### STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1906.	Appropriation 1907.	Expended during bien- nial period.	Balance June 30, 1908.
Dormitory tunnels, and improvements	\$7,401 28	\$146,000 00	\$7,401 28 94,203 66	<b>\$</b> 51,796 34

### STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED.

	1907	1908	
Classification Credited.	. Amount.	Amount.	
Amusement and means of instruction	\$6 90	4000.01	
Barn, farm and garden	1,385 35 227 53	\$732 91 371 08	
Board and clothing of patients	19 39	13 00	
Clothing	10 50		
Furniture	1 50	3 00	
House furnishings		8 00	
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	3 60		
Repairs and renewals	3 00	636 25	
Scraps	148 43	30 95	
Subsistence	2 25	273 30	
Wages and salaries		. 16 84	
Tunnel	153 43		
Total	\$1,952 88	\$2,087 33	

## REPORT OF SHOE SHOP.

27	1906	<b>– 1907.</b>	1907 - 1908.	
Name.	No. pairs.	Amount.	No. pairs.	Amount.
Shoes, men, women.,	354 337	\$623 00 595 00	128	\$278 00
,, repairs	• • • • • • • • •	. 688 31	,	198 90
Total	691	\$1,906 31	128	\$476 90

Carpets made from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908. Yds. 212, \$84.80.

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

A 1	1906_19	1907. 1907–1908.		008.
Article.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Apples	47 bu.	\$47 00	220 bu.	\$220 00
Asparagus		12 40		7 -00
Beef		287 34		426 70
Beets		153 00		98 75
Beans, string	56 bu.	51 50	18 bu.	18 00
Beans, field		60 00	40 bu.	40 00
Berries	1,030 qts.	108 20	866 qts.	117 48
Butter			3,800 <b>‡</b> lbs.	987 88
Calves		15 00	3	8 50
abbage		240 52	. 2,996 hd.	149 80
Cabbage plants	1	1 25		2:00
Carrots	630} bu.	270 85	440 bu,	220 00
Cherries	36 qts.	5 25	68 qts.	10 20
Corn, green		47 00		35 00
Corn, field	1,710 bu.		989 bu.	
Cucumbers	13 <del>1</del> bu.	12 25	45 bu,	42 50
Celery	306 bn.	30 60		1 80
Currants	170 ats.	16 60	135 qts,	13 50
Cauliflower			451 doz.	49 80
Chicken			22 lbs.	2 20
Cream			1,815 qts.	363 00
Ensilage	700 tons.		700 tons.	
Eggs	45 doz.	6 75	359 doz.	63 5
Gooseberries	48 qts.	3 75		16 00
Greens		35 00		
Grapes		15 00	1,380 lbs.	110 4
Hay			150 tons.	
Hides	1,770 lbs.	169 20	1,431 lbs.	92 6'
Lettuce	139 bu.	157 00	120 cts.	120 0
Milk, whole	195, 550 qts.	7,822 00	170,769 qts.	6,830 70
Milk, skim		Ì	91,062 qts.	1,821 2
Melons	1,956	145 60		67 40
Oats		903 20	1,109 bu.	443 60
Onions		226 50		114 2
Onions, green	735 doz. bn.	118 00	697 doz. bn.	437 50
Pigs	. 2	5 00		
Plums		15 00	6½ bu.	8 0
Pork		911 23	13,726 lbs.	788 9
Pumpkin		220 30		
Peas				45 1
Potatoes				1,976 2
Parsley		50		
Peppers			2 doz.	5
Rutabagas		95 25	1	
Radish				12 80

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—Continued.

	1906-19	006–1907. 1907–1908.				
Article.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.		
Rhubarb	590 lbs.	<b>\$</b> 11 80	400 lbs.	\$8 00 70 88		
Sugar beets	1,460			47 00		
Spinnach	58 bu.	29 00		6 00		
Strawberries	1,162 qts.	116 20	104,7 bu., 80	0 00		
Straw berries	1,200 (100)	110 20	qts	342 20		
Straw	<b>54</b> tons.	162 00		168 00		
Salsify	150 bu.	150 00				
Sauerkraut	26 bbl.	104 <b>0</b> 0	20 bbl.	80 00		
Swiss chard			70 cts.	52 50		
Tomato plants		145 00		3 00		
Turnips	417 bu.	124 65	668 bu.	184 00		
Turkey			366 lbs.	54 90		
Tomatoes	<b>53</b> bu.			118 25		
Veal	1,789 lbs.			262 55		
Willows	400 lbs.	12 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
		\$15,629 37		\$17, 292 71		

# LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, JUNE 30, 1908.

Name.	Position.		Employed.	Residence.
A. W. Wilmarth	Superintendent	\$208 33	1-11-97	Pennsylvania.
E, M. Wilson	1st asst. physician	125 00 83 33	2_1_02	Oshkosh.
A. L. Beier	2nd asst. physician Asst. steward	75 00	3—17—08 4—15—17	Appleton.
D. C. Hayward Belle B. axton	Stenographer	30 00	2-17-06	Weyauwega. Ellsworth.
Mrs. M. R. Voight	Matron	30 00	5-18-03	Green Bay.
Mrs. Hattie Searles	Matron	40 00	12-21-03	Wonewoc.
Mrs. M. E. Felt	Matron	30 00	10-2-06	Black River F'lls
Mrs. H. L. Buxton	Matron	35 00	5-27-04	Milwaukee.
Mrs. S. J. Jenkins Mrs. W. R. Taylor	Matron	45 00	6-3-97	Milwaukee.
Mrs. W. R. Taylor	MatronSupt. Constr	40 00 100 00	3-1-02 10-23-07	Cottage Grove.
W. H. Philpot Theophilla Roemer	Teacher, Prin	45 00	9-6-06	Madison. Manitowoc.
Ethel Fifield	Teacher, primary	30 00	9-12-07	Jamesville.
Ella Kusche	Teacher, primary	30 00	10-21-07	Oshkosh.
Charlotte G. Preuss	Teacher, kindergarten.	35 00	9-16-02	Milwaukee:
Gretta E. Dalton	Teacher, kindergarten.	33 00	10-16-05	Chippewa Falls
Bertha A. Cheever	Teacher, girls	35 00	8-26-04	Ware, Mass.
Emma C. Johnson	Teacher, sewing	35 00 50 00	7-197	Chippewa Falls
D. W. Cartwright	Teacher, band Teacher, att	27 00	11—19—06 9—23—05	Chippewa Falls Boyd.
Emily Riplinger Arthur Smith	Teacher, att	31 00	2-26-07	Quincy.
Carl Hanson	Attendant	33 00	12-2-04	Chippewa Falls.
D. B. Bride	Attendant	32 00	6-26-06	Spruce.
Terrence J. Knight	Attendant	32 00	6-8-06	Darlington.
Wm. Schurer	Attendant	33 00	12-26-04	Marshfield.
C. B. Wiltrout	Attendant	25 (0	4-4-08	Eau Claire.
George Mathews	Attendant	25 00 26 00	4-18-08 12-21-07	Ironton.
Amrose Collar	Attendant	32 00	11-1-06	Friendship. LaValle.
Carlton S. Cushing C. A. Hornbeck	Attendant	25 00	4-20-08	Middleton.
Peter Sonsinsky	Attendant	29 00	10-14-05	Union Center.
Harry Butters	Attendant	27 00	9-17-07	Spencer.
Harry Butters Louis Taylor	Attendant	27 00	9-23-07	Boyd.
Maud Britton	Attendant	24 00	9-17-07	Sparta.
Mary Corstan	Attendant	21 00 21 00	5-30-08 6-15-08	Green Bay. Boyd.
Rena Hanson Bertha Roberts	A tendant	25 00	1-12-07	Chippewa Falls.
Agnes Pagel	Attendant	22 00	3-24-08	Medford.
Charlotte Stees	Attendant	21 00	3-28-08	Bloomer.
Dagma Christenson	Attendant	25 00	12- 2-07	Racine.
Bessie Marshall	Attendant	25 00	12-20-05	Withee.
Myrtle Wilson	Attendant	21 00 24 00	5 608 5 808	Friendship.
Ella Annderson	Attendant	26 00	5- 8-08 9-18-03	Oshkosh. Boyd.
Edith Zapp Lilly Murphy	Attendant	28 00	3-1-98	Arcadia.
Clara Schroeder	Attendant	24 00	42406	Chippewa Falls.
Birdie Coleman	Attendant	24 00	10-17-03	Green Bay.
Johanna Peterson	Attendant	25 00	9-12-04	Cadott.
Hattie Kees	Attendant	25 00	6-1-07	Cadott.
Grace McClellan	Attendant	22 00 25 00	3-15-08	Stevens Pcint.
Delia Pfiel	Attendant Attendant	25 00 21 00	6 307 51608	Oshkosh. Lomira.
Cor ( Bremer	Attendant	21 00	i- 2-08	Black River F'lls
Thamer Barcley Lorena Lavigne	Attendant	23 00	11-15-07	Boyd.
Minnie Thibeau	Attendant	23 00	92307	Chippewa Falls.
Myrtle Humes	Attendant	23 00	11-12-07	Neillsville.
Lizzie Willkom Mary Walsh	Attendant	25 00	8-20-06	Boyd.
Mary Walsh	Attendant	24 00 21 00	8—20—07 6—10—08	Cadott.
Anna Kenyon Flora Worden	Attendant	21 00 25 00	6-10-08 4-29-07	Strum. Boyd.
Minnie Widkowski	Attendant	24 00	8-15-07	Wausau.
Minnie Widkowski, Mabel McClellan	Attendant	25 00	8-22-05	Stevens Point.
Cora Allen	Attendant	21 00	5—18—08	Chippewa Falls.
Florence Russell	Attendant	21 00	4-4-08	Waupaca.
Matilda'Spaeth	Attendant	21 00	6-4-08	Cadott.
verna Mattnewson	Attendant	25 00 25 00	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 - 1 - 02 \\ 11 - 12 - 05 \end{vmatrix}$	Stanley. Chippewa Falls
Lua Evanson	Attenuant	29 00	11-12-00	Chippewa rails

### LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

			l	
Name.	Position.	Wages.	Employed.	Residence.
Hattie Patterson	Attendant	\$24 00	72907	Boyd.
Madge M. Mickle	Attendant	22 00 22 00	3-8-08	Sparta.
Carrie Monat	Attendant	25 00	3— 8—08 4—15—07	Chippewa Falls   Chippewa Falls
Anna Lee	Attendant	22 00	4-23-08	Chippewa Falls
Ranga Erickson	Attendant	24 00	8-28-07	Chippewa Falls
Maggie Ihle	Attendant	24 00	8-30-07	Chippewa Falls
Carrie Leonhart	Attendant	24 00	9-3-07	Medford.
Margaret Mangan	Attendant	24 00 25 00	8-22-07 12-26-05	Plymouth.
Nina Redmond Edith Stickney	Attendant	22 00	2-14-08	Jim Falls. Stevens Point.
Celia Erd	Attendant	25 00	4-19-05	Wonewoc.
Lizzie Teich	Attendant	25 00	9- 2-03	Algoma.
Bernt Dahley	Baker	57 00	5 197	Chippewa Falls
Axel Anderson	Butcher.	45 00	4— 1—01 3— 1—97 10—29—05	Chippewa Falls
H. W. Busch Addie Williams	Carpenter	75 00 27 00	10 20 05	Algoma. Waupaca.
Loretta Zoella	Attendant	25 00	2-7-06	Watertown.
Conrad Paaske	Attendant(day)	1 85		Chippewa Falls
Bertna Elisessar	Attendant	21 00	3-12-08	Lavalle.
Thor Hedemark	Carpenter, assistant	2 50		Chippewa Falls
Frank E. Titus	Engineer, ass stant	45 00	3-28-03	Green Bay.
John Gable A. A. Gaynor	Mason(day) Teacher, Train	5 00 47 00	4 10 03	Chippewa Falls Philadelphia.
Jeanette Sandvig	Attendant.	21 00	4—10—03 4—11—08	Menomonie.
Alvin Klatt	Carpenter, asst(day)	2 50		Chippewa Falls
Chas. Raudenstrauch	Carpenter, asst(day)	2 50	4—28—08 7— 1—04 5— 1—08	Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls
Rouel Mercler	Carpenter, asst(day)	2 50	7-1-04	Chippewa Falls.
Adolph LaPere	Carpenter, asst(day)	2 50	5 108	Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls
Alfred Williams Mike Thaler		2 50 2 50		Chippewa Falls
F. P Howe	Carpenter, asst(day)	2 25		Chippewa Falls
Al. Colin	Carpenter, asst(day)	2 00		Chippewa Falls
Freffie Picard	Carpenter, asst(day)	2 00	5—18—08 6—10—97	Chippewa Falls
Martha Rickert	Clothes keeper	28 00	6-10-97	Oshkosh.
Alice Robertson Lydia Bailey	Clothes keeper Cook	25 00 25 00	9— 8—06 8—12—07	Boyd. Chippewa Falls
Mary E. Vosberg	Cook	25 00	52003	Waupaca.
Laura Blair	Cook	22 00	11568	Humbird.
Eva Browne	Center	23 00	9- 2-07	Holcomb.
Edith Felt	Center	25 00	6-2-07	Black River F'ls
Hattie White	Dining room	25 00 25 00	2—16—04 9—23—05	Eau Claire. Stevens Point.
Bessie Fisk	Dining room	23 00	10-6-07	Withee.
Bessie Britton	Dining room	24 00	7-19-5	Sparta.
John A. Abrams	Dairyman	35 00	3-28-08	Chippewa Falls
Luther Forsyth	Engineer	70 00	2 197	Merrill.
John Mi'chell	Engineer, assistant	60 00 45 00	12 - 1 99 8 11—05	La Fayette.
Ernest Flint Chas. Guse	Engineer, assistant Fireman	35 00	4-25-04	Stevens Po nt. Chippewa Falls
Theo Haskins	Fireman	35 00	4-5-08	Chippewa Falls
Theo. Haskins John Redman	Farmer	42 00	8 198	Lafayette.
Frank Redman	Farmer, assistant	40 00	2 100	Lafayette.
lenry Redman	Farmer, assistant Farmer, assistant	37 00	3-28-02	Lafayette.
Samuel Hearn	Farmer, assistant	30 00   30 00	3-22-07 4-30-08	Ironton.
Earl Libbyl	Farmer, assistant	37 00	10_ 3_05	Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls
Rome G Brown	Farmer, assistant	30 00	10— 3—05 3—19—07 5— 9—97	Chippewa Falls
Martin Paterson	Foreman	70 00	5— 9—97	Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls
. o. Bible	Gardener assistant	60 00	3 599	Menomonie.
darvey F. Mader	Gardener assistant	30 00	4-1-08	Chippewa Falls
ottie White	Laundress	30 00 25 00	12-16-03	Waupaca. Eau Claire
Otillie Pfeil	Laundress	25 (0	12-4-03	Oshkosh
Florence Connell	Laundress	25 00	12-4-03 2-17-05	Chippewa Falls
Cd Mo e	Laundress Laundress Laborer (day) Laborer (day)	1 85		Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls Chippewa Falls
onn Bruehling	Laborer(day)	1 85	4-17-08	Chippewa Falis
vm. Hanson	Laborer(day)	2 00	4-1-07	Unippewa Falls

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Wages.	Employed	Residence.
eter Trepannier	Labore(day)	\$1.85	4—1—04	Chippewa Falls
vson Treppanier	Laborer(day)	1 85	4-101	Chippewa Falls
Andrew Barney	Laborer(day)	1 85	4-1-04	Chippewa Falls
David Arnoid	Laborer(day)	1 85	4-20-08	Chippewa Falls
Battus Gonyea	Laborer (day)	185	4-1-05	Chippewa Falls
Vm. Connalia	Latorer(day)	3 ?5	4-9-08	Chippewa Falls
lames Agnew	Laborer(day)	3 25	4-1-04	Chippewa Falls
Percy Gillette	Laborer(day)	3 25	4-1-03	Chippewa Falls
E. Barrett	Painter(day)	2 50	1-29-1900	Chippewa Falls
Andrew Shirley		2 50	3-21-08	Chippewa Fall-
Chester Hiler	Painter(day)	2 50	12-25-07	Chippewa Falls
Րom, Tibbetts	Painter(day)	2 50	3_1_99	Chippewa Falls
Lydia Lintz	Seamstress	25 00	10-3 -03	Boyd.
Frace Butters	Seamstress	<b>25</b> 00	8-21-05	Spencer.
Vettie Kane	Supervisoress	27 00	8-22-04	Boyd.
A. F. Brady	Night wat h	45 (10	111002	Weyauwega.
loseph Crowley	Nigh! watch	42 00	11-30-05	Chippewa Fall:
Hanson Hilton		35 00	4-20-08	Chippewa Falls
Rose Nolop		26 00	3-107	Sechleville.
Mina Brown		26 00	9-2-01	Chippewa Falls
John Johnson		1 85	10-18-07	Chippewa Fall
John Sullivan	. Laborer(day)	1 85	4-30-08	Chippewa F: ll
Leonard Stone	Laborer(day)	1 85	5-1-08	Chippewa Fall
H. Miller		1 85	7-8-07	Chippewa Fall
Roy White		1 85	4-15-08	Chippewa Fall
Walter Kurth		1 85	51308	Chippewa Fall
Ed. LeDuc		1 85	6-24-07	Chippewa Falls
Robert Agnew		1 85	41208	Chippewa Falls
George Brewster		3 25		Chippewa Falls
Alfonse Valequette		5 00	4 -3008	Chippewa Falls
Henry Hocppner		5 00	5-12-08	Chippewa Falls
Richard Grant	Mason(day)	5 00	12-21-05	Chippewa Falls
lohn Costerisan		42 00	8-7-02	Ironton.
rank G. Hatch		85 00	4-13-09	Madison.
John Hagan		1 85	41408	Chippewa Falls
Hans Carlsrud	Teamster	45 00	41-97	Chippewa Falls
R. J. Busch		4 (0	10 -2805	Chippewa Falls
Thomas J. Duncan		1 85	6 -1108	Chippewa Falls
W. F. O'Connell			6-18-08	Chippewa Falls
Chas. F. St. ck, Jr	. Steamfitter	90 CO	6 -1608	Madison.

#### STATISTICAL FORM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution. Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	686	747
Number received during the year	124	78
year	63	65
Number at end of year	747	760
mates actually present during the year)	728	754
the year	110	125

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30	1907.	1907.		
Current expenses:				
1. Salaries and wages	\$58,641	52	\$57,641	52
2. Clothing	9,822		8,520	
3. Subsistence	34,709		37,918	
4. Ordinary repairs	3,574	25	2,488	50
5. Office, domestic and out door expenses	12, 252	48	24,757	02
<i>1</i>	İ			
Total	\$119,000	38	\$131,325	97
Extraordinary expenses:				
1. New buildings, lands, etc	\$7,464	89	\$94,203	66
2. Permanent improvements to existing	0.,101	00	001,200	00
buildings	21,758	63	17,041	98
Total	\$148,223	90	\$242,571	61

### Notes on current expenses:

- 1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if anv.
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution,
- 4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc. Superintendent, A. W. Wilmarth.

<sup>28—</sup>S. B. C.



## SIXTH REPORT.

OF THE

# WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

## OFFICERS.

CHAS. W. BOWRON	Superintendent and Steward
O. E. BICKFORD	Assistant Superintenden
DR. J. P. LENFESTY	Physician
T. J. BAST	Assistant Steward
J. W. CLARK	Enginee
S W G098	Foreman

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

· GREEN BAY, July 1, 1908.

To the State Board of Control:—

I respectfully beg leave to present to you my report for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1908. This is the sixth report issued from this institution since it was opened in August, 1898, when twenty-eight prisoners were transferred from the State Prison at Waupun forming the nucleus of a population which has since grown to approximately 300 inmates.

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The inmate population has varied considerably during the biennial period covered by this report. On July 1, 1906, there were 283 inmates. Until that date the average population had been steadily increasing for several years with slight fluctuation. At that date, however, the average monthly population began to decrease, and continued to decrease with but little variation until for December, 1907, it reached the low mark of 252—the lowest it has been for two years, while the lowest record for any one day of that month was 247. From that date the population began to increase quite rapidly until in May, 1908, it had risen to 296—the full capacity of the cell house, and it has remained very close to our cell capacity ever since, despite the fact that the paroling of inmates was considerably enlarged in order to make room for those in county jails awaiting admittance. The prospects are that so soon as we complete the main central building, it will be desirable to begin the construction of the south cell wing in order to take care of the prospective population, unless the present agitation against the average saloon shall render more sleeping accommodations unnecessary. We have sleeping ac-

### Wisconsin State Reformatory.

commodations for 296 inmates and the law wisely provides that no more than this number shall be received, thus avoiding the necessity of placing more than one inmate in a cell.

#### THE REVENUES.

The revenues of the institution have fallen off somewhat during the past year while the current expenses have somewhat increased. This was the natural outcome of conditions over which we had no control. In the first place, during the autumn of 1906 and up to July 1, 1907, there were thirty-five or forty idle inmates daily who could not be employed either at revenue producing industries or upon permanent improvements, for the reason that the revenue producing industries had their full quota of men and the previous Legislature had failed to pass any appropriation for the purchase of material for the making of permanent improvements. Then, also, the business depression that began in the fall of 1907 seriously curtailed the demand for the goods we were manufacturing and the contractors who receive our products were unable to supply us with the usual amount of orders.

Fortunately in this business crisis the gratifying liberality of the last Legislature enabled us to turn our attention in the direction of new buildings and much needed permanent improvements. These appropriations amounted to \$84,500.00 to be expended as follows:

For the purchase and shipment of granite for use in future buildings; for the purchase of steel, cement, and other materials for erecting the rear portion of the main administration building; for the equipment of a machine shop; for the establishment of a molding plant; for the purchase of appliances for a tin shop; for the construction of a reservoir.

Estimates indicate the requirement of about 50,000 cubic feet of granite in the rough which has been shipped in from the granite quarries at Amberg. A large class of our boys is now at work cutting and fashioning this granite under an expert instructor. This affords the boys thus engaged the opportunity to learn an excellent trade while saving the State a large amount of money.

### Superintendent's Report.

#### THE MAIN BUILDING.

The excavating for the main central administration building was carried on through the past winter with scarcely any interruption on account of weather, and as soon as the spring opened work was commenced on the concrete footings and brick laying until at present writing the building has reached the first story above the basement. More than fifty boys are employed at concrete and cement work, brick laying and carpentry, while the iron grill work is all being turned out of our own blacksmith shop and machine shop, thus adding still further to the number of inmates who are gaining valuable experience in practical mechanics, and I venture to assert that our granite cutting, brick laying, concrete work, machine work, carpentry, etc., will equal in quality similar work done by free labor, and at a very large saving of cost to the State.

The building now under construction will add very materially to the facilities of the institution. The front portion will contain the administration offices, the dormitory for those officers who reside at the institution, and a large auditorium capable of seating 1,200 persons. Back of this section will be a large rotunda into which the present and all future cell houses will open. The ceiling, 25 feet high, will be supported by a row of huge columns finished in marble and scagliola. The rotunda will have marble wainscoting and tiled floor. Over the rotunda will be two large lecture rooms. rear of the rotunda and forming the central section of the building will be fifteen class rooms for school and instructional purposes. The upper story of this section will contain a gymnasium and drill hall 105 by 60 feet in dimensions. Back of the class rooms and forming a rear transept will be the dining room and kitchen, the former having a capacity sufficient to seat 1,000 inmates at one time. The kitchen with its bakery and cold storage attachment will be fitted with all the latest improvements. A portion of the 15-foot basement under this spacious structure will be fitted up as a bath room, with fifty shower baths encircling a large swimming pool while other portions of the basement will be devoted to stor-

### Wisconsin State Reformatory.

an acre. This was acquired as was also a small tract of 34 acres mostly of brick clay on which a brick yard was established for the manufacture of our own brick.

There still remains to the south of us, and lying next to our buildings, a tract of 80 acres which should be added to our domains. The extent of woods and marshes included in the original purchase leaves our tillable lands even at present much less in extent than is necessary for a growing institution of this kind where farming, gardening and dairying should be one of the chief industries. Our fine herd of Holstein cows is so rapidly increasing and the market demands for our surplus vegetables and garden truck so inviting that not only the question of suitable employment for inmates but that of agreeable revenues urges most strongly the desirability of acquiring as soon as possible the land lying next south of us, especially since the owners of it are about to plat it with a view of selling it off in suburban lots. To have suburban settlements pressing upon our very doors, with a large number of trusties roaming over the farm without guards would be very damaging to the discipline and reserve of the institution. I cannot, therefore, urge too strongly the pressing necessity of acquiring the 80 acres of land before mentioned lying next to our buildings on the south, and trust that the Legislature, with rare foresight and business acumen, may be induced to make the necessary appropriation therefor. As this tract is now held at exorbitant figures it may be necessary to resort to commendation proceedings.

#### MACHINE SHOP.

During the past few months we have installed a fine machine shop in a section of the new power house reserved for that purpose. The shop is equipped with lathes, drill presses, planers, milling machine, punching and shearing machines, grinders, sawing and cutting tools, pipe cutting and threading machines, with the necessary work benches, vises and tools for hand work, making the shop quite complete in every respect. It is needle s to say that the machine shop has been

### Superintendent's Report.

busy with the large amount of work in iron which our present building operations require.

#### THE BRICK YARD.

Our brick yard the past two seasons has turned out a large accumulation of brick for present and future use thus adding greatly to our home made supply in the building line and saving a considerable cost to the State in this essential item.

#### A HOG PALACE.

During the summer of 1907 we erected a new hog house on the river bank at a suitable distance from the institution. The structure is quite unique in its appointments. The pens have concrete floors and outer walls, with brick for the superstructure. The pens are separated by heavy wire screens swinging on pivots so that any number of pens may be thrown into one. The feeding troughs are of concrete molded into the corricor walls and there is an artesian water faucet over every feeding trough, and drainage from every pen, so that any part may be flushed with the hose. Ventilators extend through the roof from every pen. The house will accommodate 200 hogs which is about the average number we keep. The structure was erected by our own boys and the brick, of course, came from our own brick yard.

### MAIN SEWER.

The small winding sewer only six inches in diameter upon which we have apprehensively depended for the drainage of our whole institution for so long was replaced during the past winter with a twelve inch sewer of vitrified pipe running directly to the river with a fall of 35 feet in a distance of 1,400 feet into which our sewage has been turned, thus securing to us a most excellent drainage system.

### Wisconsin State Reformatory.

#### WAGES TO INMATES.

Under our system of paying inmates for their labor the amount of daily wages paid to them for the year ending June 30, 1907, was \$8,942.09 and for the past year \$7,736.18. During the same time the inmates earned in addition thereto, as overtime, for the two years respectively \$2,753.05 and \$2.561.37. This makes a total of \$21,992.69 we have paid inmates for labor during the biennial period, over and above their board. Of course this adds materially to our current expense account.

#### WHAT WE HAVE MADE.

Aside from the permanent improvements made by inmate labor, and such furniture and other appliances as we fabricate for home uses, we manufactured during the year ending June 30, 1907, 99,298 dozen garments in the overall factory, and for the past year 77,655 dozen. In the broom factory we turned out 7,902 dozen brooms during the first year and 8 238 dozen during the second year of the biennial period. We have also made in our tailoring and shoe departments the following list of goods for our own needs in the institution:

During the year ending June 30, 1907: 11 officers' uniforms, 5 pairs officers' trousers, 3 officers' coats, 3 officers' vests, 127 pairs of leather shoes, 17 pairs of cloth shoes, 108 outgoing suits for inmates, 56 first grade coats, 88 first grade trousers, 41 second grade coats, 54 pairs second grade trousers, 98 first grade caps, 81 second grade caps, 167 work shirts, 6 pairs duck trousers for waiters, 10 table cloths for officers' dining room, 41 kitchen aprons, 265 pillow slips, 39 napkins, 125 sheets, 116 towels, and repaired 581 pairs of shoes.

During the year ending June 30, 1908: 16 officers' uniforms, 170 pairs leather shoes, 32 pairs cloth shoes, 160 outgoing suits for inmates, 47 first grade coats, 88 pairs first grade trousers. 74 second grade coats, 93 pairs second grade trousers, 86 first grade caps. 41 second grade caps. 492 work shirts, 24 duck coats for waiters, 11 table cloths for officers' dining room, 147 kitchen aprons, 502 pillow slips, 9 napkins, 563 sheets, 745 towels.

## Superintendent's Report.

During each year we have turned out from 500,000 to 750,000 sand mould bricks in our brick yard. A statement of the farm and garden products raised will be found in another place in this report.

#### READING MATTER.

Although the report of the librarian shows that respectively 7.311 and 8.290 books were drawn from the library during the two years of this biennial period, this does not indicate the amount of reading compassed by the inmates. There are upwards of 1,500 books in the cells owned by the inmates themselves and purchased out of their own earnings. Many of the inmates are collecting large and valuable libraries of their own which they take pride in carrying with them when they go out. In addition, the inmates are allowed the daily newspapers and the magazines which afford much reading, and many contributions of old magazines and other reading matter are constantly received and distributed. It is gratifying to note the zeal for reading manifested by the inmates.

Although our school room facilities are wholly inadequate we have maintained our daily recitations as usual and the school has been doing a good work. Many instances might be cited of inmates who came here totally illiterate and have gone out able to read and write excellently.

### LIBRARY BOOKS ISSUED FROM JULY, 1907, TO JULY, 1908.

ction 5,	813
	210
	245
-8-wp1	249
Social Control of the	158
,001	128
migrou	119
	94
ibeenamee ab Titter Tit	172
erman	123
Grand total	311

### Wisconsin State Reformatory.

### BOOKS ISSUED FROM JULY 1906 TO JULY 1907.

Fiction 6, 2	252
Traveling library 2	204
Travel 3	355
Biography 3	358
History 4	110
Poetry 1	20
Religion	88
Science 1	57
Misceilaneous 2	40
German 1	.06
11	
Grand total 8,2	90

#### SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT.

The following table shows by months the average daily cost of subsistence for inmates, including supplies purchased and those raised on the farm, the latter being rated at something below market price:

1906		1907—Continued	
July August September October November December		July August September October November December	.1091
1907		1908	
January February March April May June	.0319 .0896 .0838 .0839 .0950 .0965	January February March April May June	.1100
Average	\$ .000s	Average	\$ .1114
Average population	279.41	Average population	269.75

In orded to give an idea of the character of meals served to inmates I append the bills of fare taken at random from the midwinter and midsummer schedules of 1908.

### Superintendent's Report.

#### January 23, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried bacon and liver, fried potatoes, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Baked pork and beans, potatoes, stewed onions, beets, bread, bread pudding with lemon sauce, water.

Supper-Frankfurth sausage, baked beans, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

#### January 24, 1908.

Breakfast-Oatmeal mush and milk, bread, butter, tea, syrup.

Dinner—Fresh fish, milk gravy, potatoes, stewed rutabagas, cucumber pickles, bread, cottage pudding with spice sauce, water.

Supper—Hot wheat rolls, apple sauce, bologna sausage, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

### January 25, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried pork sausage, gravy, steamed potatoes, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, sauer kraut, stewed carrots, bread, baked rice pudding, water.

Supper-Frankfurth sausage, sauer kraut, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

### January 26, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried bacon and liver, gravy, fried potatoes, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, hio: n gravy, boiled pork and cabbage, stewed carrots, cucumber piddles, bread, suct pudding with nutmeg sauce, water.

Supper-Bolcgna sausage, ginger cake, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

#### January 27, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried pork sausage, gravy, fried potatoes, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, baked pork and beans, potatoes, stewed parsnips, cucumber pickles, bread, bread pudding with spice sauce, water.

Supper-Beef stev, potatoes, baked beans, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

### January 28, 1908.

Breakfast—Beef steak, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, sauer kraut, stewed carrots, cucumber pictles, bread, rice pudding, water.

Supper—Hot wheat rolls, apple sauce, sauer kraut, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

#### January 29, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried pork sausage, gravy, fried potatoes, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, stewed rutabagas, stewed onions, cucumber pickles, bread, suet pudding with lemon sauce, water.

Supper-Veal stew potatoes, rutabagas, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

### Wisconsin State Reformatory.

### June 15. 1908.

Breakfast—Beef steak, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, bread, cereal coffee, milk, sytup.

Dinner—Pea soup, baked pork and beans, boiled potatoes, bread, cottage pudding with vanilla sauce, water, syrup.

Supper—Beef hash, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

### June 16, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried bacon, gravy, fried potatoes, bread, cereal coffee, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, spinach, green onions, bread, baked rice pudding with lemon sauce, water.

Supper-Warm biscuits, rhubarb sauce, bread, bologna sausage, tea, milk, syrup.

#### June 17, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried pork sausage, gravy, hashed brown potatoes, bread, cereal coffee, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Boiled ham, baked beans, gravy, steamed potatoes, bread dressing, bread, suet pudding with orange sauce, water.

Supper—Veal stew with potato dumplings, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

#### tato dampinago, browa, toa, mila, agra

June 18, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried bacon, gravy, fried potatoes, bread, cereal coffee, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, lettuce with sugar and vinegar, bread, radishes, bread pudding with lemon sauce, water.

Supper-Beef hash, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

#### June 19, 1908.

Breakfast—Oat meal mush and milk, fried potatoes, bread, butter, cereal coffee, syrup.

Dinner—Fried fresh fish, gravy, boiled potatoes, mashed rutabagas, green onions, bread, suet pudding with nutmeg sauce, water.

Supper-Hot wheat rolls, apple sauce, bologna sausage, tea, milk, syrup.

#### June 20, 1908.

Breakfast—Frankfurth sausage, milk gravy, steamed potatoes, bread, cereal coffee, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Baked pork and beans, steamed potatoes, gravy, lettuce with sugar and vinegar, bread, rice pudding with cream sauce, water.

Supper—Beef stew with vegetables, bread, tea, milk, syrup.

#### June 21, 1908.

Breakfast—Fried bacon, gravy, fried potatoes, bread, cereal coffee, milk, syrup.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, mashed rutabagas, radishes, bread, suet pudding with lemon sauce, water.

Supper—Bread, cheese, coffe cake, tea, milk.

### Superintendent's Report.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The employment of inmates has been variable owing to the different kinds of work going on. Occasionally large crews are switched from building and other employment to work on the farm and garden in weeding or harvest time, and from outside to inside work as the exigencies of the time may require. Very few occupations have been steady. The following summary for the current month will give a general idea of the division of labor usual in the institution.

Barn, farm and garden	10	to	50
Blacksmith shop		to	
Bookkeeping		·	Ü
Brick laying		to	20
Brick yard		to	
Broom factory		•	
Concrete and construction		to	50
Excavating		•	•
Granite cutting			
Kitchen and dining room			
Laundry			
Machine shop		to	5
Office		`	•
Overall factory		to	130
Power house		to	6
Painting	2	to	4
Tailoring	10		
	2		
Tier tendres	5		

#### MUSIC.

Music is still one of the chief features of our institution. The military band of 35 pieces keeps up its high standard and altogether 50 to 60 inmates are taking lessons on musical instruments. A class of from 50 to 60 inmates receives vocal instruction from Prof. North of Green Bay and a choir of 30 voices furnishes the special music for church services Sunday afternoon. This musical talent furnishes the basis for an occasional concert and entertainment by the inmates.

### GENERAL HEALTH.

Generally speaking, the health of the inmates has been good. We have had no contagious diseases to contend with except, 29—S. B. C.

### Wisconsin State Reformatory.

perhaps, an occasional case of tuberculosis. In such cases the patient is usually sent home on invalid parole as soon as the symptoms become authenticated. There have been three deaths from tuberculosis, during the past two years, of inmates who had no home or friends to send them to.

### In Conclusion.

In conclusion I desire to extend my thanks to his excellency the governor and to the State Board of Control for their uniform courtesy and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the management and welfare of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. Bowron, General Superintendent.

### STATISTICAL.

# Summary of Population.

Total number received since opening of institution, August, Returned from violating parole or escaping		1,350 52 2
Total	••••	1,404
Total number discharges by expiration of sentence, pa death and escape		1,112
In custody June 30, 1908		29 <b>2</b> 283 2 <b>22</b>
Summary of Population for the Biennial Period 190	C -1908	•
In custody June 30, 1906 Sentenced by courts Transferred from state prison at Waupun Transferred from industrial school at Waukesha Transferred from house of correction, at Milwaukee Returned from escape Returned from parole	283 354 3 8 7 3	
Total		660
Discharged at expiration of sentence Released on parole Transferred to Waupun Transferred to Northern Hospital for the Insane Escaped Died Released by commutation of sentence Pardoned by Governor	271 73 9 1 4 3 4	
Total		368
In custody June 30, 1908	••••	292
Statistics of Parole for Biennial Period 1906-19	908.	
Still reporting June 30, 1906		16 73
Total		89

Term expired during parole Discharged by governor during parole Died during parole Violated and ceased to report Violated parole and returned Surrendered by employer Still reporting June 30, 1908  Total	52 4 2 3 1 1 26 89
Violated and ceased to report Violated parole and returned Surrendered by employer Still reporting June 30, 1908  Total	3 1 1 26
Surrendered by employer	26 ———
Total	
	89
General Statistics of Parole.	
Paroled from opening of institution Aug. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1900 Paroled between Sept. 30, 1900, and June 30, 1902	42 74
Paroled between June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1904	75
Paroled between June 30, 1904, and June 30, 1906	59 73
Total since opening of institution	323
Term expired during parole	216 10
Died during parole	17
Violated parole and ceased to report	28 17
Surrendered by employers	4
Returned voluntarily	5
Still reporting June 30, 1908	
Total	323
Age on Admission.	
Between 16 and 20 years of age	157
Between 20 and 25 years of age	159
Between 25 and 30 years of age	56
Total	372
Previous Arrest of Prisoners.	
First arrest leading to present imprisonment	206
Former arrest but not imprisoned	100 38
State prison sentence	1
Reformatory sentence	1
Industrial school sentence	<u> 26</u>
Total	372
Heredity.	•
Insanity or epilepsy in family	4
Drunkenness in parents Criminals in family	43
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total	<b>5</b> 5

Simply read and write   25	Statistical Tables.	
Simply read and write   25	Education in Ancestry.	
Common school   High school or better	None at all	132
Total	Simply read and write	233
Pecuniary Condition of Parents.		(
Pecuniary Condition of Parents.   22	ingle school of better	
Very poor         22           No accumulation         6           Fairly well to-do         6           Unknown         33           Occupation of Parents.           Professional         2           Merchant         2           Farmer         5           Sevenatic         10           Common laborers         10           Uuknown         4           Total         37           Duration of Home Life.           Left home previous to 10 years of age         1           Left home after 14 years of age         1           At home up to the time of crime         16           Total         37           Home Environment.         8           Bad         7           Fair         10           Good         15           Unknown         4           Total         37           Education.           Without any education         8           Read and write (with difficulty)         16           Ordinary common school         11           High school         1           College         1	Total	372
No accumulation         Image: Comparis of Parents of Pa	Pecuniary Condition of Parents.	
Fairly well to-do	Very poor	202
Total	No accumulation	57
Total   37   Occupation of Parents   37   Merchant   28   Farmer   68   Servant and clerk   29   Mechanic   10   Common laborers   10   Unknown   4   37		64 <b>4</b> 8
Occupation of Parents.           Professional         2           Merchant         2           Servant and clerk         2           Mechanic         16           Common laborers         10           Unknown         4           Total         37           Duration of Home Life.           Left home previous to 10 years of age         1           Left home between 10 and 14 years of age         1           Left home after 14 years of age         17           At home up to the time of crime         16           Total         37           Home Environment.         15           Bad         7           Fair         10           Good         15           Unknown         4           Total         37           Education.         8           Without any education         8           Read and write (with difficulty)         16           Ordinary common school         11           High school         1           College         1	Unknown	
Professional         2           Merchant         2           Servant and clerk         2           Mechanic         10           Common laborers         10           Unknown         4           Total         37           Duration of Home Life.           Left home previous to 10 years of age         1           Left home between 10 and 14 years of age         1           Left home after 14 years of age         17           At home up to the time of crime         16           Total         37           Home Environment.           Bad         7           Fair         10           Good         15           Unknown         4           Total         37           Education.         8           Without any education         8           Read and write (with difficulty)         16           Ordinary common school         11           High school         1           College         1	Total	372
Merchant         2           Farmer         6           Servant and clerk         2           Mechanic         10           Common laborers         10           Unknown         4           Total           Duration of Home Life.           Left home previous to 10 years of age         1           Left home between 10 and 14 years of age         1           At home up to the time of crime         16           Total         37           Home Environment.           Bad         7           Fair         10           Good         15           Unknown         4           Total         37           Education.           Without any education         8           Read and write (with difficulty)         16           Ordinary common school         11           High school         1           College         1	Occupation of Parents.	
Merchant         2           Farmer         6           Servant and clerk         2           Mechanic         10           Common laborers         10           Unknown         4           Total           Duration of Home Life.           Left home previous to 10 years of age         1           Left home between 10 and 14 years of age         1           At home up to the time of crime         16           Total         37           Home Environment.           Bad         7           Fair         10           Good         15           Unknown         4           Total         37           Education.           Without any education         8           Read and write (with difficulty)         16           Ordinary common school         11           High school         1           College         1	Professional	9
Servant and clerk         2           Mechanic         10           Common laborers         10           Unknown         4           Total           Duration of Home Life.           Left home previous to 10 years of age         1           Left home between 10 and 14 years of age         1           Left home after 14 years of age         17           At home up to the time of crime         16           Total         37           Home Environment.           Bad         7           Fair         10           Good         15           Unknown         4           Total         37           Education.         8           Read and write (with difficulty)         16           Ordinary common school         11           High school         1           College         1	<del></del>	28
Mechanic         10           Common laborers         10           Unknown         4           Total           Duration of Home Life.           Left home previous to 10 years of age           Left home between 10 and 14 years of age         1           Left home after 14 years of age         17           At home up to the time of crime         16           Total         37           Home Environment.           Bad         7           Fair         10           Good         15           Unknown         4           Total         37           Education.           Without any education         8           Read and write (with difficulty)         16           Ordinary common school         11           High school         1           College         1	Farmer	63
Common laborers		21
Duration of Home Life.		101
Duration of Home Life.	Unknown	48
Left home previous to 10 years of age	Total	372
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age       1         Left home after 14 years of age       17         At home up to the time of crime       16         Total       37         Home Environment         Bad       7         Fair       10         Good       15         Unknown       4         Total       37         Education         Without any education       8         Read and write (with difficulty)       16         Ordinary common school       11         High school       1         College       1	Duration of Home Life.	
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age       1         Left home after 14 years of age       17         At home up to the time of crime       16         Total       37         Home Environment         Bad       7         Fair       10         Good       15         Unknown       4         Total       37         Education         Without any education       8         Read and write (with difficulty)       16         Ordinary common school       11         High school       1         College       1	Left home previous to 10 years of age	17
### At home up to the time of crime ### 16    Total	Left home between 10 and 14 years of age	19
### Total ### 37  ### Home Environment.  Bad		173
## Home Environment    Bad	At home up to the time of crime	163
Bad       7         Fair       10         Good       15         Unknown       4         Total         Education.         Without any education       8         Read and write (with difficulty)       16         Ordinary common school       11         High school       1         College       1	Total	372
Total	Home Environment.	
Total	Bad	71
Total   37		109
Total 37  Education.  Without any education 8 Read and write (with difficulty) 16 Ordinary common school 11 High school 1 College	Good	150
Education.  Without any education 8 Read and write (with difficulty) 16 Ordinary common school 11 High school 1 College	Unknown	42
Without any education 8 Read and write (with difficulty) 16 Ordinary common school 11 High school 1 College	Total	372
Read and write (with difficulty)	Education.	
Read and write (with difficulty)	Without any education	84
High school	Read and write (with difficulty)	161
College		111
	S,	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Total	conege	
	Total	372

#### Wisconsin State Reformatory. Character of Associations. Bad ..... 129 176 Doubtful ..... 28 39 Good ..... Total ..... 372 Nominal Religious Faith. Protestant ..... 172 Roman Catholic ..... 165 None ..... 35 Total ..... 372 Nature of Offence. Against property ...... 261 Against the person ..... 111 Total ..... 372 Domestic Relations. Married ..... 44 Single ..... 328 Total ...... 372 Mother dead ..... 58 67 Father dead ..... Both mother and father dead ..... 32 Both mother and father alive ..... 215 Total ..... 372 Parents divorced or separated ..... 28

### Maximum term for which prisoner can be kept.

Six months	7	Thirty-three months	i
Nine months	2	Three years	36
One year	176	Four years	12
Thirteen months	1	Four and one-half years	2
Fourteen months	1	Five years	(
Fifteen months	4	Six years	(
Seventeen months	1	Seven years	]
Eighteen months	23	Ten years	4
Twenty months	1	Twelve years	
Twenty-one months	1	Sixteen years	1
Гwo years	70	Until twenty-one years of age	8
Twenty-seven months	1		
I wo and one-half years	6	Total	372

### Occupation of prisoners before conviction.

Artist 1	Machinst 5
Baker 4	Merchant 1
Bartender 8	Miner 4
Barber 3	Miller 1
Bell Boy 4	Molder 3
Bookkeeper 4	No Occupation 7
Boot-black	Plumber 1
Boiler Maker 1	Painter 8
Box Maker 1	Peddler 1
Broom Maker	Paper Maker 3
Brakeman 6	Pail Maker 1
Butcher2	Plasterer 1
Carpenter 7	Printer 5
Cabinet Maker 2	Sailor 2
Candy Maker 2	Shoe Maker 2
Core Maker 4	Solicitor 2
Clerk	Stone Mason 2
Cook	Teamster 12
Cooper 1	Tinsmith 1
Common Laborer 165	Vaudeville Performer 1
Engineer, Electrical 1	Waiter 2
Electrician 6	Wagon Maker 1
Farmer 49	
Fireman 5	Total 372
Jeweler	

### FLUOTUATION OF POPULATION.

The following table of monthly averages of inmate population for the biennial period shows the fluctuations in population. The fractions are omitted:

Month.	Year ending June 30, 1907.	Year ending June 30, 1908
July	281	268
August	278	268
September	281	259
October	284	257
November		253
December	279	252
January		257
February		272
March	281	281
April	277	287
May	275	293
June	275	290
Average for the year	279.41	269.75

#### TIME SERVED.

Total time served within the Reformatory from June 30, 1906, to July 1, 1907.

314 years, 4 months, 25 days, by 175 inmates discharged and paroled.

Average time served 1 year, 9 months, 17 days. Total time served within the Reformatory from June 30, 1907, to July 1, 1908.

310 years, 8 months, 22 days, by 195 inmates discharged and paroled. Average time served 1 year, 7 months, 15 days.

### Crimes committed.

Abandonment	4	Murder in the 4th Degree	1
Adultery	5	Mayhem	2
Arson	3	Obtaining money under false	
Assault	3	pretenses	10
Assault to harm	10	Polygamy	1
Assaust to rob	7	Rape	15
Assault to murder	5	Receiving stolen goods	1
Assault and theft	. 6	Resisting an officer	2
Burglary	122	Robbery	19
Embezzlement	3	Running house of ill-fame	2
Forgery	30	Sodomy	- 1
Fornication	2	Taking improper and in-	
Horse Stealing	6	decent liberties with a fe-	
Incest	2	male child	1
Larceny	97	Transferred from waukesha	8
Manslaughter	4	·	
		Total	372

### Parentage.

American (White)	133	Greek
American (Black)	1	Hungarian
American (Indian)	4	Irish
Austrian	8	Italian
Belgian	5	Norwegian 2
Bohemian	4	Polish 3
Canadian	13	Russian
Danish	3	Scotch
Dutch	1	Swedish
English	8	Swiss
French'	4	Syrian
Finnish	2	
German	93	Total

### Birthplace of inmates.

Born in the state of Wisconsin	204 90 78
Total	372

## Wisconsin State Reformatory.

## Table showing the total number of inmates received from the different counties up to June 30, 1908.

.dams	. 3	Marinette	33
shland		Marquette	(
arron	. 8	Milwaukee	29'
ayfield	. 34	Monroe	1
rown		Oconto	18
suffalo	. 3	Oneida	
Surnett	. 1	Outagamie	2
alumet	. 2	Ozaukee	
hippewa		Pepin	:
lark.		Pierce	
olumbia		Polk	
rawford	17	Portage	
Dane		Price	
odge		Racine	3
oor		Richland	
ouglas		Rock	3
Ounn		Rusk	
au Claire		St. Croix	2
lorence		Sauk	~
ond du Lac	., ~		
orest		Sawyer	
rant		Shawano	2
reen	1 22	Sheboygan	
owa		Taylor	
		Trempealeau	
on		Vernon	
ackson		Vilas	
efferson		Walworth	1
uneau		Washburn	_
enosha		Waukesha	1
ewaunee		Waupaca	
a Crosse		Waushara	_
afayette		Winnebago	3
anglade		Wood	1
incoln		United States prisoners	
[anitowoc [arathon			

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

1906.	D-1		\$90,440,40
July 1 1907.	Balance		<b>\$26, 440 43</b>
June 25			
June 30			
	Steward, sundries		21,985 57
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$67,093 02	,	
June 30	Balance in hands of stew- ard 831 48		
	-	\$148,647 08	\$148,647 08

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

1908. June 30	Balance  Steward, profits tailor shop Steward for sundries		
	Paid on account of current expenses this year		
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury \$32,353 92		
June 30	Balance in hands of stew- ard		
		\$108,115 16	\$108,115 16

## Wisconsin State Reformatory.

STATEMENT OF At the State Reformatory for

Classification	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Armory	\$251 83			\$251 83
Barn, farm and garden	8,774 62	\$1.777 21		10,561 83
Blacksmith shop	49 87	74 13		124 00
Brick yard		1,528 62	\$300 00	10.060 41
Buildings and improvements	273,686 82		30,448 30	304, 137 12
Cabinet shop	273 87	19 02		. 292 89
Clothing	1,991 10	3,080 12	{ · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,071 22
Convicts discharged		10 44		10 44
Convicts' earnings	68 42	8,942 09	59 55	9,070 06
Convicts escaped		128 05		128 05
Discount	102 50	776 ! 8		1 100 54
Drug and medical department	17, 132 00	5,712 65	9 118 48	1,180 54 24,961 11
Engines and boilers	17, 152 00	52 15	2,116 46	52 15
Fire apparatus	368 15	J2 13		368 15
Fire and boiler insurance	JAN 10	103 00		103 00
Furniture	3,627 48	48 54	33 75	3,709 77
Fuel	287 65	9,569 45		9,857 10
Gas and other lights	1.647 15	92 71		1,739 86
House furnishing	5,970 71	1,395 51		7.366 22
Laundry	1,246 08	479 12		1,725 20
Library	545 90	63 53		609 43
Machinery and tools		413 42		1,761 40
Means of instruction		882 07	15 00	2,265 26
Miscellaneous		405 90		640 40
Officers' expenses		170 12		170 12
Printing, postage, stationery and		.500 79	1	1 050 45
telegraph Repairs and renewals		2.350 99		1,052 45 2,858 18
Shoe shop		267 08		403 43
Subsistence		10,375 32	2,975 23	14.349 01
Tailor shop		3,666 95	8,854 91	21.101 07
Transferring prisoners		1,375 33		1,375 83
Wages and salaries	l	20.360 24		20,360 24
New power house		2,710 19	53 79	31,562 88
Ptockade	273 47			278 47
Brick cottage No. 1		2 31	[	1,316 59
Tunnels		3 28	45 72	1,435 24
Warehouse	254 08	2.172 86	524 00	2,950 94
Broom factory		500 10	760.00	
Piggery		509 18	780 00	1,289 18
Total	<b>\$</b> 370, 309 51	\$80,019 35	\$46,206 71	£496,535 57
Less discounts and other credits.		209 23	410,200 11	455,599 81
ness and ounts and other creams.		200 20		100,000 01
		\$79,810 12		\$40,935 76
Amount deducted by the secre-	1			J,
tary of state for:		1		
Insurance				
Printing	140 26	912 46		
			i	ļ
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses		\$80,722 58	1	

CURRENT EXPENSES the year ending June 30, 1907.

Inventory June 30, 1907.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended
\$251 49 9, 208 47	<b>\$</b> 3,969 80	\$3,275 23	\$251 49 16,453 50	5,901 67	<b>8</b> 84
56 90 10, 244 70 304, 137 12	1,878 15	774 00	56 90 12,896 85	2,836 44	67 10
280 53 2,676 27	322 50	•••••••••••••	304, 137 12 280 53 2, 998 77		12 36 2,072 45
41 33	l	8,869 91	9,070 06		10 44
356 65	l	195 03	10 50 195 03	195 03	
24.667 59	34 09		356 65 24,667 59 34 09		823 89 263 52 18 06
3,665 40			368 15		
698 00 1,584 55			3,665 40 693 00 1,584 55	***************************************	9, 164 10
6,376 82 1,292 20	<b> </b> '	1 46	6,376 82 1, <b>29</b> 3 66		155 31 989 40 431 54
539 65 1,710 23 1,700 76			539 65 1.710 23		69 78 51 17
<b>25</b> 7 50			1,734 51 257 50 29 44		530 75 382 90 140 68
630 07 446 19	ļ	1,631 39	630 07 2,077 58	•••••	422 38
118 04 510 02		,	118 04 946 66	1	780 60 285 39 13,402 35
8,693 85	12,407 22	•••••••	21,101 07 133 20		1,242 13
273 47		***************************************	31,562 88 273 47		20,360 24
1,316 59 1,435 24 2,950 94			1,316 59 1,435 24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1,289 18	2, 102 90	••••••••••••	2,950 94 2,102 90 1,289 18	2, 102 90	
\$387,772 90	\$21,410 97	\$46,415 94	\$455,599 81	\$11,036 04	\$51,971 80
					11,036 04
				•••••	<b>\$4</b> 0,9 <b>35</b> 76
······································					912 46
		•••••			

## Wisconsin State Reformatory.

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin State Reformatory

Classification.	Inventory June 30, 1907.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Armony Barn, farm and garden Blacksmith shop. Brick yard. Building and improvements. Cabinet shop. Clothing. Convicts discharged. Convicts, earnings. Convicts escaped. Discount.	10. 244 70 304, 137 12 280 53 2, 676 27	\$1 40 2,327 87 3 50 1,856 75 9 40 3,580 67 17 94 7,736 18 65 10	#300 00 7,300 00	\$252 89 11,536 24 60 40 12,401 45 311,437 12 289 93 6,256 94 17 74 7,777 51 65 10
Drug and medical department Engines and bollers Freight and express	24,667 59 368 15	1,055 02 1,471 74 15 43		1,411 67 26,139 33 15 43 368 15
Fire and boiler insurance. Furniture. Fuel	3, 665 40 693 00 1, 584 55 6, 376 82 1, 292 20 539 65 1, 710 23 1, 700 76 257 50	15 75 9, 252 28 143 96 2. 233 00 394 69 95 31 654 57 734 57 426 45 98 43	11 39	3, 692 54 9, 945 28 1, 728 51 1, 686 89 634 96 2, 364 80 2, 435 33 683 95 98 43
Printing, poStage, stationery and telegraph. Repairs and renewals. Shoe shop. Subsistence. Tailor shop. Transferring prisoners. Wages and salaries. Stockade. Brick cottage No. 1. Tunnels Ware house. Broom factory.	630 07 446 19 118 04 510 02 8,693 85 273 47 1,316 59 1,435 24 2,950 94	690 43 1, 182 98 369 15 12, 989 12 3, 415 34 1, 211 99 21, 517 52 138 95	3, 198 63 7, 627 53	1. 320 50 1. 629 17 487 19 16. 697 77 19. 736 72 1. 211 99 21. 517 52 412 42 1. 316 59 1. 435 24 2. 968 46 1. 869 28
Piggery  Total Less discounts and other credits.	\$387.772 90	\$74.282 71 \$309 56	\$18,457 95	\$480,513 56 443,545 21
Amount deducted by the secretary of state for: Insurance		\$73,973 15 \$920 97		\$36,968 35
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses		\$74,894 12		

CURRENT EXPENSES for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$251 90 9,531 45 56 70 11,153 84 311,437 12 295 61 3,003 68	\$4,204 14 291 28	6,000 00 534 21	56 70 17,153 84 311,437 12 295 61 3,829 17	\$6,005 56 4,752 39 5 68	90 3 70 2,437 77 17 94
39 13 479 20 25,576 03 368 15	54	7,627 53 233 87 33 75	366 15	233 87	65 10 931 93 529 55 15 43 2 00
3, 674 60 480 00 1, 645 94 7, 610 81 1, 267 16 564 25 2, 311 86 1, 912 21 271 50		300 00	3,674 60 780 00 1,645 94		17 94 9, 165 28 82 57 993 00 419 73 70 71 52 94 523 12 412 45 98 43
872 50 425 82 152 27 766 76 8,921 42 412 42 1,316 59 1,435 24 2,968 46 1,869 28	524 06 10,815 30 48 00	1,031 79 59 38 4,568 73	412 42 1,316 59 1,435 24 2,968 46 2,279 47 1,869 28	2,279 47	448 00 171 56 334 92 15, 347 57 1, 163 99 16, 948 79
\$401,069 99	\$18,273 64	\$24,201 96	\$443,545 21 	\$13,276 97	\$50,245 32 13,276 97 \$36,968 35
			ļ		\$920 97 \$37,889 32

## Wisconsin State Reformatory.

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1908.	Appropriation, 1907.	Expended during bien- nial period.	Balance June 30, 1908.
Construction rear portion administration building, etc		\$84,500 00	\$37,098 56	\$47,401 44

## WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.

Summary of cash received for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Clothing	29	28
Convicts earnings	110	85
Drug and Medical Dept		54
Subsistence	524	06
Transferring prisoners	48	00
Rent of cottages		20
Broom factory	2,279	47
Tailor shop	32,575	<b>50</b>
Barn, farm and garden	4,204	14
Total	\$40,188	04

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—SEASON 1907.

	Amoun		Value consumed on hand	and	Value sold.
Apples, crab	2	bu.	81	00	
Asparagus	390	bchs.	7	80	
Beans, string	27	bu.	13	50	
Beef	4,108	lbs.	287	56	
Beets, sugar	144, 474	lbs.	·		<b>\$339 37</b>
Beets	81	bu.	20	25	
Beets, green	16	bu.	4	80	
Barley	82	bu.	32	80	·
Cabbage	10 (	erts.	<b>.</b>		15 00
Cabbage	34	tons	1		338 16
Cabbage	7,729	hds.	154	58	<i>.</i>
Calves	,	5			31 00
Carrots	140	bchs.	1	40	
Carrots		bu.	43		
Cauliflower	116	hds.	2	32	1
Cherries	52	qts.	2	60	
Celery		bchs.	1	80	
Chickens	125		13		
Corn, ears	186		11		
Cows		2	1		75 00
Cucumbers, green	97	doz.	29	10	
Cucumbers, pickle	30	bu.	18		
Currants	145	qts.		80	1
Currants	85	cse.		00	92 10
Eggs	280		36	00	
Ensilage			500		
Gooseberries	40	qts.	1	20	
Hay		lbs.	•	~0	29 6
Hay		tons	1,108	<u></u>	20 0
Hides	.~	21	1,100	00	62 28
Ice	150	cds.	150		
Kohlrabi	28	bu.		40	
Lettuce	50	bu.	1	00	
Milk	87,748	lbs.	877		
Milk	99, 198	lbs.	011	40	1,126 70
Oats	1,610	bu.	644	,,,,	1
Onions	2,404	bu.	044	vv	1,057 3
	144	bu. bu.	577	60	1,007 36
Onions gran	2,6801			60	
Onions, green	88	_		40	
Parsnips	74	bu.		60	
Peas, green		bu.	29	ou	458 28
Pork	7,567	lbs.	994		
Pork	3,748	lbs.	224		
Potatoes	1,860	bu.	744		
Pumpkins	1	73	1	46	
Pigs		9		• • • • •	36 0
Radishes,	2,5301			30	
Raspberries	217	qts.	13	02	1

30-S. B. C.

## Wisconsin State Reformatory.

#### FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS-SEASON 1907-Continued.

	Amount.	Value consumed and on hand.	Value sold.
Rhubarb. Rutabagas. Rye. Salsify Spinach Squash, Hubbard. Straw Straw Tomatoes, green. Tomatoes, ripe Veal Wood.	2,902 lbs 190 bu 78 bu 6 bu 35 bu 22 40 lds 270 qts 27 bu 25 bu 795 lbs 40 cds	1. 47 50 1. 46 80 1. 2 10 1. 12 25 18 11 40 18 80 00 10 80 10	
Total		<b>\$5,579 03</b>	\$3,660 91 5,579 03
Grand total			\$9,239 94

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—SEASON 1908—Continued.

	Amount.	Value consumed and on hand.	Value sold.
Asparagus	bchs. 500	\$10 00	
Beans, s tring	bu. 116	58 00	
Barley	bu. 320	128 00	
Beets, sugar	lbs. 70,728	1	\$325 Q8
Beef	lbs. 1,991	139 37	
Beets	bu. 350	87 50	
Beets, green	bu. 12	3 60	
Cabbage	tons <b>26</b>	1	181 43
Cabbage, kraut	hd. 10,200	204 00	
Cabbage, Holland	tons. 2	40 00	
Calves	no. 5		47 00
Carrots	bchs. 700	7 00	
Carrots	bu. 250	62 50	
Cauliflower	hd. 64	1 28	1
Cherries	qts. 536	26 80	1
Chickens	lbs. 170	18 70	
Corn, ears	doz. 317	19 02	
Cows	no. 8		327 50
Cucumbers, pickle	bu. 15	9 00	
Cucumbers, green	doz. 62	18 60	
Currants	qts. 568	34 08	
Currants	cse. 154		138 60
Eggs	doz 390	78 00	
Ensilage		500 00	
Grapes		1 00	<i>.</i>
Hay	tons 92	1,288 00	
Hides	no. 8		11 04
Horse radish	lbs. 15	3 00	
Horse	no. 1		100 00
lce	cds. 150	375 00	
Kohlrabi	bu. 27	8 10	
Lettuce	bu. 35	12 25	
Milk	lbs. 91,365	913 65	
Milk	lbs. 94,404		1,161 49
Melous,m usk	no. 120	2 40	
Oats	bu. 1,450	580 00	
Onions	bu. 1,311	95 60	642 06
Onions graph	bu. 64	25 60	
Onions, green	bchs. 955 lbs. 2.100	19 10	15 75
Parsnips	bu. 35	10.50	15 75
Parsnips Peas, green	bu. 49	10 50 19 60	
Poles	lds. 13		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Pork	lbs. 14,200	39 00	817 89
Pork	lbs. 2,940	176 40	
Potatoes		469 20	
Pigs	bu. 1,173 no. 4		31 00
Pumpkins	no. 56	1 12	
г атькито	. по. эо	1 12	

## Wisconsin State Reformatory.

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—SEASON 1908.

	Amount.	Value consumed and on hand.	Value sold.	
Radishes. Raspberries Rhubarb Rutabagas Rutabagas Salsify Spinach Straw Strawberries Tomatoes, green Tomatoes, ripe	bchs. 7,870 qts. 112 lbs. 1,463 lbs. 2,478 bu. 74 bu. 16 bu. 10 lds. 29 qts. 1,936 bu. 10 bu. 97	878 70 6 72 14 63 	\$15 22	
TotalGrand total		<b>\$5,727 24</b>	\$3,814 06 5,727 24 \$9,541 30	

#### STATISTICAL FORM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906. Name of institution, Wisconsin State Reformatory.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	283	270
Number received during the year	163	216
year	176	194
Number at end of year	270	292
mates actually present) during the year  Average number of officers and employes during	280	270
the year	28	31

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30	1907.		1908.	
Current expenses:	1	-		
1. Salaries and wages	\$20,360		\$16,948	
2. Clothing	2,072		2,427	77
3. Subsistence	13,402	35	15,347	57
4. Ordinary repairs	! 780	60	171	56
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expense	5, 232	58	2,993	63
Total	\$41,848	22	\$37,889	32
Extraordinary expenses:				
<ol> <li>New buildings, lands, etc</li> <li>Permanent improvements to existing build-</li> </ol>		• • • •	37,098	69
ings	38,874	36	37,007	42
Total	\$80,722	58	<b>\$</b> 111,995	43

#### Notes on current expenses:

- 1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4. Crdinary repairs include all of these which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements.'
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, pestage, freight, library, etc.

  Superintendent, C. W. Bowron.

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## FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908

## **OFFICERS**

DR. C. A. PAULL	SUPERINTENDENT
FRANK X. SCHOEN	STEWARD
LEVINA S. DEITRICHSON	MATRON

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

I have the honor to present herewith the first report of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

My duties beginning April 1, 1907, I am unable to make any report prior to that time. At this time there were under construction the following: Administration Building, Refectory, Power House and two cottages for patients. These were completed during the following summer and early fall. Work was also begun, at this time on the Laundry, Stable, Root Cellar, Pump House and two additional cottages for patients. This was from the appropriation of \$30,000 granted by the Legislature of 1907. These buildings were sompleted during the winter and spring of 1908.

The Sanatorium was opened for patients on November 7, 1907. Since then there have been admitted 113 patients. Of this number 62 have been discharged, leaving in the Sanatorium June 30, 1908, 51 patients. Of the 62 discharged patients 14 remained at the Sanatorium less than one month and are therefore not reported on in the statistical table, because no definite statement can be made regarding the pulmonary condition in such a short time. This leaves us 48 to be reported on. Of this number 4 have been sent to their homes as apparently cured and 12 have had the disease arrested. The classification of cases has been in accordance with the one adopted by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and is as follows:

Incipient—Slight initial lesion in the form of infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs, or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculosis complications. Slight or no constitutional symptoms (particularly including gastric or intestinal disturbance or rapid loss of weight).

Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours, especially after rest.

Expectoration usually small in amount or absent.

Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.

#### Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Moderately Advanced—No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Localized consolidation moderate in extent with little or no evidence of destruction of tissue.

Or disemminated fibroid deposits.

No serious complications.

Far Advanced—Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Localized consolidation intense.

Or disseminated areas of softening.

Or serious complications.

Acute Miliary Tuberculosis, Unimproved—All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

Improved—Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; physical signs improved or unchanged; cough and expectoration usually present.

Arrested—Absence of all constitutional symptoms, expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive; the foregoing conditions to have existed for at least two months.

Apparently Cured—All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

Cured—All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of two years under ordinary conditions of life.

As our law now reads, we are obliged to take in rather advanced cases, cases that need hospital attention. As we have no suitable place for such cases, they have to be put in the cottages with the others. At one time last winter it was necessary to use the Reception Room and Matron's Office in the Administration Building for some very sick cases. It is also very depressing to the others in the cottages to have the very sick persons near them, to say nothing of its not being a suitable place for the advanced cases. Also there should be a place where the patients could be put on entrance and so have them under closer observation. An Infirmary would answer for both purposes, and I would recommend that such a building be built at an estimated cost of \$15 000.

More cottages for patients will shortly be needed. Our present cottages are now nearly filled and applications are being received daily. Since last November we have had an average increase of over 6 patients per month. At this ratio we will need to increase our present capacity of 80 to 150, which is the present capacity of the patients' dining-room. For cottages for these 70 patients we will need \$17,000. At present

## Superintendent's Report.

the patients use one end of the dining-room for an amusement hall, but this will not much longer be feasible from the rapid growth of the Sanatorium. We will soon need a separate building for this purpose at an estimated cost of \$10,000.

A bakery is greatly needed. This should be built for \$1500. At present there is no place for the employees to gather and their present temporary dining-room is crowded. An addition to the Refectory would solve this problem. The estimated cost of this addition would be \$3500. A piazza should be built on the front of the Refectory where the patients could congregate, at present there is no place where they can come together. This ought to be built for \$500.

The money appropriated for the Superintendent's Residence had to be spent for other things, so the Residence has not been built. I would recommend that \$10,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

Our present Coal Shed is inadequate and I would recommend that \$1500 be appropriated for enlarging the same. There should be cottages for the employees. These would cost \$5000. Much is needed to be done in grading and improving the grounds; an estimated cost of this work would be \$10,000.

#### Summary.

(nfirmary	\$15,000	00
Cottages for patients		
Amusement Hall		
Bakery		
Addition to refectory	. 3,500	00
Piazza on refectory	. 500	00
Superintendent's residence	. 10,000	00
Addition to coal shed	1,500	00
Cottages for employees	. 4,000	00
Grading, etc	. 10,000	00

\$71,500 00

In conclusion I wish to take this opportunity to thank your Honorable Body for the counsel and advice so cheerfully given and for the courtesy shown me at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER A. PAULL, Superintendent and Steward.

## Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Following is the Medical Report of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the year ending June 30, 1908:

Patients in the Sanatorium November 7, 1907	
Patients in the Sanatorium June 30, 1908	51
Patients admitted during the year	113
Patients discharged during the year	62
Patients remaining less than one month	14
Leaving to be reported on	48

Of these patients admitted in a'l stages of the disease there were

Apparently cured	12 = 25.00
Unimproved	
Died	2 = 4.17
•	
-	$48 \Rightarrow 100.00\%$

# CONDITION OF THESE PATIENTS ON ADMISSION, LENGTH OF TIME IN SANATORIUM AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT. INCIPIENT (Favorable).

No. of months.	No. of cases.	Apparent- ly cured.	Disease arrested.	Improved.	Un- improved.	Died.
1—3 3—6 6+	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

#### Summary.

Apparenty cured	0=	.00%
Disease arrested	1=10	0.00
Improved	0=	.00
Unimproved	0=	.OC
Died	0=	.00
=		

1==100.00%

٠.	Average length	Maximum.	Minimum.
Apparently cured Disease arrested		0.00 weeks 9.71 "	0.00 weeks 9.71 "

#### MODERATELY ADVANCED.

No. of months.	No. of cases.	Apparent- ly cured.	Disease arrested.	Improved.	Un- improved.	Died.
1—3 3—6 6+	21 13 1	0 4 0 4	5 5 1	10 2 0	.5 1 0 —————	1 1 0 2

#### Summary.

Apparently cured	4 = 11.43%
Disease arrested	
Improved	
Unimproved	
Died	2 = 5.71

35=100.00%

	Average length of stay.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Apparently cured  Disease arrested		19.28 weeks 28.00 "	17.00 weeks 9.14 "

#### FAR ADVANCED.

No. of months.	No. of cases.	Apparent- ly cured.	Disease arrested.	Improved.	Un- improved.	Died.
1—3 3—6 6+	9 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 2 1 ———————5	7 0 0 7	0 0 0

#### Summary.

Apparently cured		
Disease arrested	0=	.00
Improved	5 =	41.67
Unimproved	7=	<b>58.3</b> 3
Died	0=	.00

# Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Apparently cured		Maximum.	Minimum. 0.00 weeks
Immediate cause of de	ath, duration of disease sanatorium of those iate Presumab of duration of the disease. ia 5 months	se and length dying. le Len of S S 13.	
NATIVITY, RESIDEN	ICE, SEX, AGE, OC PATIENTS DISCHAI PAST YEAR. Nativity.		
Canada       1         Germany       4         Illinois       1	Indiana Unknown Norway	4	
	Residence by Counti	es.	
Barron       1         Brown       2         Clark       2         Columbia       2         Dane       6         Dunn       2         Eau Claire       1         Manitowoc       2	Monroe Ozaukee	Sheboygar 5 Trempeale 10 Walworth 1 Washingt 1 Waukeshe 2 Waupaca:	eau 1 1 on 1 3
Males		•••••	24
	Age.		
20 to 25		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 11 10 9 4 3

#### Occupations.

Agents	Firemen       1         Housekeepers       2         Housewives       11         Inspectors       1         Laborers       3         Mechanics       1	Seamstresses.       1         Shoe Cutters.       1         Students.       3         Superintendents.       1         Teachers.       1         Typesetters.       1         Woodsmen.       1         No occupation.       3         Total.       48
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#### Social Condition.

Single	28
Married	19
Widowed	1
•	
	40

The average length of time in residence of the 48 discharged patients was 11.48 weeks.

32 of the 48 discharged patients gained in weight.

14 of the 48 discharged patients lost in weight.

2 of the 48 discharged patients remained stationary.

The greatest individual gain of those gaining was 14 K 100 G. The greatest individual loss of those losing was 8 K 600 G.

The average gain of those gaining was 4 K 810 G.

The average loss of those losing was 1 K 950 G.

#### The following complications were met with in the cases discharged from the sanatorium during the past year.

Tubercular Complications.	Number of cases.	Apparently cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Enteritis	4	0	0	4
Ischio-rectal abcess	. 1	0	1	0
Laryngitis	7	0	0	7
Lymphadenitis	1	0	0	1
Meningitis	1	0	0	1
Peritonitis	1	0	0	1
Pleuritis	4	3	1	0
Suppurative otitis media	1	0	1	0
Non-Tubercular Complications.	Number of cases.	Apparently cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Neurasthenia	1	0	0	1
Rheumatism	1	Ô.	. 0	1

Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

	SUMMA	RY OF PA	TIENTS V	SUMMARY OF PATIENTS WHO REMAINED OVER 90 DAYS.	AINED OV	ER 90 DA	YS.		
	Extent of physical	T. B.	HY	HYGIENCI DIETETIC TREATMENT-AVERAGE RESIDENCE 125 DAYS.	TIC TREATM	ENT-AVERAG	E RESIDEN	CE 125 DAY	<b>s</b> aži
CLASS.	signs according to	Found any time.	Cases.	Apparently cured.	Arrested.	Improved.	Proges- sive.	Died.	Total.
Incipient	I	0 +			_				
	н	0 + 9			•	-			
Moderately advanced	II II	o + o +	1= 6.25% 3= 18.75% 7= 43.75%	1= 6.25% 3=18.75%	5—31.254	1= 6.25%	1= 6.25%		100.00% 100.00% 100.00%
Far advanced		0 + 0 +							
	111 Total	+ • +	5—31.25 <i>%</i> 16—100.00%	4	LG.	3=18.75%	1= 6.25 %	1= 6.25%	100.00%

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Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

	SUMMA	RY OF PA	TIENTS V	SUMMARY OF PATIENTS WHO REMAINED OVER 90 DAYS.	AINED OV	ER 90 DAY	YS.		
	Extent of physical	Ţ. B.	HY	HYGIENCI DIETETIC TREATMENT—AVERAGE RESIDENCE 125 DAYS.	TIC TREATM	ENT-AVERAG	E RESIDEN	CE 125 DAY	sá:
CLASS.	signs according to	Found any time.	· Cases.	Apparently cure J.	Arrested.	Improved.	Proges- sive.	Died.	Total.
Inciplent	I	0 +							
	I	o +				- : :			
Moderately advanced	II	0 + 0	1= 6.25% 3= 18.75%	1= 6.25% 3=18.75%					100.00%
	Ш	+	7= 43.75%		5=31.25%	1 = 6.25%	1 = 6.25%		100.00%
	I	0 +							
Far advanced	H	0 + 9							
	E	» +	5-31.25%			3=18.75%	1= 6.25 %	1= 6.25%	100.00%
	Total		16=100.00%	4	2	*	63	-	
						-			

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Nt.	TTA C	ナカハ	nl.	'I''	ihles	•

	LS	STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.	r of resu	JLTS OF 8	PUTUM E	XAMINAT	IONS.		
		A. R. D.	A. B. D.	A. R. D.	A. R. D.	A. B. D.	A. R. D.	A. R. D.	P. A. B. D.
		+ + + +	0 + +	0 0 +	+ + 0	+ 0 0	0 + 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 +
Incipient	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	I	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0
Moderately advanced	п	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	III	ż	0	-	0	•	0	હ્ય	1
	1	0	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Far advanced	11	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	•
	III	2	0	0.	0	0	0	0	•
	Total	12	0	1	0	0	0	2	1

31—S. B. C.

## Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

STATEMENT OF At the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis

Classification.	Expended on this account during the year.	Transferred to this account during year.	Total.
Amusements.  Barn, fa m and gar 'en Board and clo hing patients.  Clothing.  Discount.  Drug and medical departme 1 Engines and boilers.  Fire a paratus.	\$500 57 2, 461 13 36 37 7 67 1 11 679 78 -793 21 158 97	<b>\$3</b> ,766 01	\$500 57 - 2, 461 13 3, 802 38 7 67 1 11 679 78 793 21 158 97
Boiler insura ce. Freight and express. Fuel. Furnit_re. Gas and oth r lights. House furnishing. Labor grading etc. Laundry. Library. Machinery and tools. Miscellaneous. Officers' expenses. Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.	37 14 3,783 70 2,876 34 609 49 8,026 80 11,796 33 3,575 57 120 87 310 79 633 93 211 60 781 91		37 14 3, 783 70 2, 876 34 609 49 8, 026 80 11, 796 33 3, 575 57 120 87 310 79 633 93 211 60 781 91
Real estate Buildings and im rovements. Repairs and renewals. Subsistence. Surgical instruments and appliances. Wages and salaries. Total.	6, 281 01 5, 947 73 671 64 7, 972 43 \$58, 276 09	\$97,480 77	93, 714 76 6, 281 01 5, 947 73 671 64 7, 972 43
Less discount a: d other credits  Amount deducted by secretary of state for: Insurance	\$58,091 28 \$150 26		\$18,362 42
Net current expense expenditures Net current expenses	\$58,241 54		

CURRENT EXPENSES
Sanatorium for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Inventory June 30, 1908.	Cash received from this ac ount during the year.	Transferred from this account during th · year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$353 90 2,081 64	\$3,802 38		\$353 90 2,031 64 3,802 38	•••••	\$146 67 429 49
7 00 137 34	45	\$135 08	7 00 135 08 137 79	\$133 97	541 99
564 41 157 60	5 69	64	570 74 157 60	••••••	222 47 1 87
76 00 2,5 <b>22 2</b> 8	15 84	5 00	15 84 76 00 2,527 28		21 30 3,707 70 349 06
558 34 7,219 85 2,248 63	75	50 11,796 33 1 76	558 34 7,220 35 11,796 33 2,251 14		51 15 806 45
73 80 254 52 5 50		110	73 80 254 52 5 50	••••••	47 07 56 27 628 43
430 97	25		431 22		211 60 350 69
93,714 76	220 70	6, 281 01 3, 778 54	6,281 01 4,389 45		1.558 28
538 68	64 09		602 77	•••••	68 87 7,972 43
\$111,285 43	<b>\$4</b> , 110 15	\$21,998 86	\$137,394 44	\$133 97	\$18,496 39 133 97
					<b>\$</b> 18, <b>3</b> 62 42
		***************************************			\$150 <b>26</b>
					\$18,512 68

## Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

1906. July 1	Balance		\$25,000 00
1907. June 25 30	Paid on account of current ex-		,
30	penses this year		
•		\$65,000 00	\$65,000 00

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

1907. July 1	Balance	••••		<b>\$63,152 67</b>
1908.	a			
June 30	Steward for sundries Paid on account of current expenses		. :	4,110 15
30	this year		54	1
30	Balance appropriation in state treas- ury	,		
30		9,021	28	
		\$67, 262	82	\$67,262 82
,				]

## STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND, 1908.

	Balance available July 1, 1908.	Appropriation 1907.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance Jnne 30,1908
Building site, etc Superintendent's resi-			\$80,212 64	\$66 58
dence, laundry building, etc		\$30,000 00	29,993 54	6 46

#### STATISTICAL FORM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.

Name of institution, State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Population.	1907.	1908.
Number of inmates at beginning of year Number received during the year Number discharged, paroled or died during the year Number at end of year Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present during the year) Average number of officers and employes during the year.		113 62 51 30 20

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ending June 30	1907.	1908.
Current expenses: 1. Salaries and wages		<b>\$</b> 7,972 <b>4</b> 3
2. Clothing		1,558 28 98 44
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses  Total	ii	8,882 86 \$18,512 68
Extraordinary expenses:  1. New buildings, lands, etc	<b>\$</b> 61,289 64	<b>\$</b> 69,307 00
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings		19,728 86
Total	\$61,289 64	\$89,035 95

#### Notes on current expenses:

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
- 2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- 4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
- 5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, c. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Superintendent, C. A. Paull.



WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND,

## SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

FOR THE

BIRNNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1908

#### OFFICERS

Oscar Küsterman	Superintendent
	•
INSTRUCTORS	
William Schroeder	Instructor
Michael Zanna	Assistant Instructor



#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

#### To the Honorable State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—It becomes my duty and pleasure at this time to again submit to you my report, showing the condition and progress of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind during the biennial period ending June 30, 1908.

Since my report of two years ago the number of the men employed in the Workshop has steadily increased and it will not be many years before a hundred blind men will earn their living in our institution.

It is greatly to be regretted that we have not the room and the general arrangement which is necessary to do the work practically, properly and economically.

No one owning and operating a willow ware factory would ever think of a cut up arrangement such as we have in our institution, which state of affairs is due only to the fact that our shop rooms and storage rooms are disconnected and that as a consequence we are much hampered in the disposition of all departments to a more proper end.

As it now is the goods must be handled oftener than would be necessary in a workshop specially arranged for our purposses and consequently the blind workmen receive less wages than they would if we had proper facilities.

We have long ago passed the experimental stage and the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind may well be considered a permanent institution. This being the case the advisability of having proper and permanent quarters should be given due consideration by the next legislature.

Our present yearly rental is \$1284.00 equal to an investment of \$32,100 at four per cent, at which rate the State could procure the money. About \$35,000 to \$40,000 used for the purcahse of suitable property or the building of a factory would not materially increase the annual expense to the State,

#### Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.

while it would be of great benefit to the blind workmen and the means of doing more and better work.

Taking into consideration that for the past two years we have been handicapped by the fact that all our rooms are separated and disconnected we have nevertheless been advancing steadily as seen from the following figures:

During the year 1903-1904 we paid to the workmen \$403.61; 1904-1905 \$2327.80; 1905-1906 \$4328.29; 1906-1907 \$5430.54; and the year 1907-1908 \$7852.80. This will make in the year 1907-1908 a total weekly average of \$6.443/4 for all men employed.

The sales for the year 1903-1904 amounted to \$850.18; 1904-1905 \$3,042.21; 1905-1906 \$6,110.29; 1906-1907 \$11,157.10 and in the year 1907-1908 to \$14,808.96.

We manufactured in the year 1903-1904, 2870 buggies and 1020 baskets; in 1904-1905, 4497 buggies and 4903 baskets; 1905-1906, 1532 buggies and 8676 baskets; in the last two years June 30, 1906-1907 we made 922 buggies and 13,113 baskets and in the year 1907-1908, 17,898 baskets.

It is to be regretted that so little willow is raised in this country and we are still obliged to buy the greater part of our supply from Europe.

I was in hopes that other State institutions would follow the good example set by Dr. W. A. Gordon, Supt. of the Northern Hospital, who now annually furnishes us with about 10,000 lbs. of willow at 5 cts. per pound.

If a few acres of land be set apart for the raising of willow in every institution it would not only be a good source of income for the institution but also a great help to our workshop.

Until this is done generally by our institutions we are obliged to buy outside and as our room for storing willow is limited we must buy in small quantities and so are unable to take advantage of the greatly varying market price. With proper building and sufficient room for storing our material, we could save a considerable amount to the workmen and the State.

The investment in material and tools by the State for the

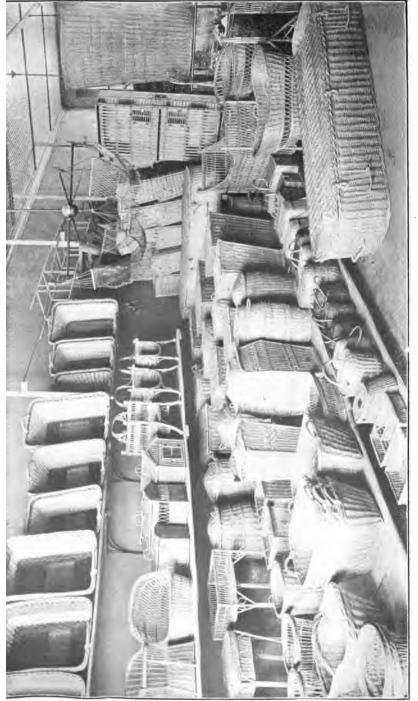




WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND-BASKET MAKERS AT WORK.

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WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND-SAMPLE ROOM OF BASKET SPECIALTIES,

### Superintendent's Report.

year 1906-1907 was \$3376.25 and for the year 1907-1908 \$1339.67.

The expense of the State for the year 1906-1907 amounted to \$4703.21 and for the year 1907-1908 to 4644.98 this including the rent.

With 30 to 35 men employed in the workshop, the average expense to the State for each one has been from \$106 to \$117 per year, less than half the amount expended in similar institutions of other states in the Union.

How well the authorities in other states think of the work done in the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind is best seen from the report lately made by a committee appointed by the New York Legislature which reports as follows:

"One of the most interesting and so far most successful experiments in endeavoring to solve the question of how best to aid the adult blind is that which has been conducted since 1903 in the city of Milwaukee. While the experiment in Wisconsin has been conducted for about three years only, we believe that it gives greater promise of success than the great majority of experiments in this country on behalf of the adult blind."

Sincerely hoping that you will continue your interest in our Workshop and use your kind influence with the next Legislature to have suitable and permanent quarters provided, I am, Yours Respectfully.

OSCAR KUSTERMAN,
Superintendent.

Milwaukee, June 30, 1908.



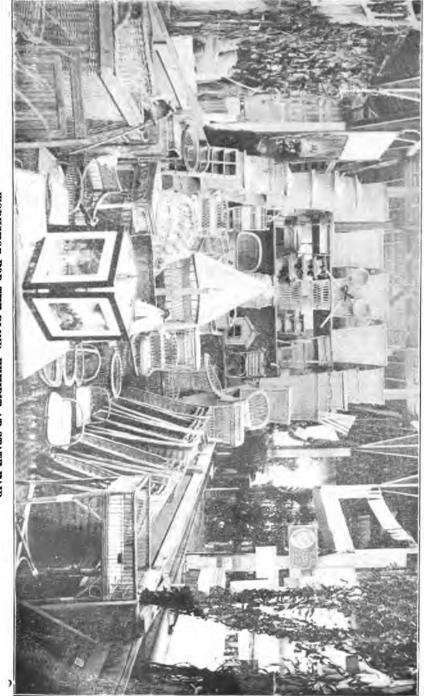
## Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1907.

1906. July 1	Balance			<b>\$9, 164</b>	82
June 30	Appropriation, Chapter 1907 Paid on account of current expenses this year Balance appropriation in state treas-			20,000	00
build do	ury		36		
	Total	\$29,164	82	\$29,164	82

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1908.

1907. July 1	Balance	•••••		\$21,085	36
	Paid on account of current expenses this year	<b>\$</b> 5, 984	65	-	
June 50	ury	15, 100	71		
	Total	\$21,085	36	\$21,085	36



WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND-EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR.

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#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

For the year ending June 30, 1907.

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1906.	Paid on thes account during year.	Total.	
Contingent fund	<b>\$500 00</b>		\$500	00
Cuts for catalogue	312 80	\$33 45	346	
Exhibit at fair		35 13	35	
Fuel		5 00		00
Furniture and fixtures		99 50	442	-
Freight and express				45
Laundry		9 00	Ω	Ô
Light and power		64 77	64	
Material		3, 122 90	8,916	
				00
Miscellaneous expenses Officer's expenses		42 13	42	
Postage, stationary and tele-		1		_
phone	1	66 30	66	30
Printing	!	11 25		25
Rent		1,080 00	1,080	00
Tools and machinery	652 36	120 40	772	
Wages and salaries	1	2,983 00	2,983	00
Water tax		5 22		22
Willow farm	437 90		437	90
gent blind		397 96	397	96
Total	\$8,039 78	\$8,079 46	\$16, 119	18

## Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.

#### STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

## For the year ending June 30, 1908.

Classifications.	Inventory June 30, 1907.	Paid on this account during year.	Total.
Contingent fund	<b>\$</b> 500 00		<b>\$500 00</b>
Cuts for catalogue	346 <b>25</b>	<b>83 00</b>	349 25
Exhibit at fair			34 70
Fuel			<b>86</b> 75
Furniture and fixtures		25 37	498 12
Freight and express			
Laundry			9 00
Light and power		72 50	72 50
Material	8,916 37	1,265 00	10, 181 37
Miscellaneous expense			12 50
Officers' expense		11 20	11 20
Postage, stationery & telephone		84 10	84 10
Printing			8 25
Rent			1,097 00
Tools and machinery	772 70	46 30	819 00
Wages and salaries		2,982 50	2,982 50
Water tax			20 82
Willow farms			437 90
Allowance for board to indigent			
blind		225 86	225 66
Total	<del>\$11,415 97</del>	\$5,984 65	\$17,400 62

# INVESTMENT OF STATE. July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908.

Classifications.	June :	to		1	to		Total.	
Cuts for catalogue		<b>\$</b> 33				.00	\$36	
Furniture and fixtures Machinery and tools		$\frac{99}{120}$	50	1		37 30	124 166	
Material	3,	122		1	, <del>26</del> 5		4,387	
Total	\$3,	376	25	\$1	, 339	67		
Total investment						,	\$4,715	92

# EXPENSE OF STATE. July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908.

Classifications.	July 1, to June 30,	-	July 1, to June 30,	Í	Total.	
Fuel		00 77	\$86	75 50	\$91 137	
Printing	1	25		25		<b>5</b> 0
Rent	1,080		1,097		2,177	
Salaries	2,983		2,982		5, 965	
Allowance for board to indi-	2,000	.00	2,002	0.0	5,005	50
gent blind	397	96	225	66	623	62
Exhibit at fair		13		70		83
Express and freight	1 "	45		1.0	00	45
Laundry	9	00		00	18	00
Officers' expense	1 49	13		20		33
Miscellaneous expense	1 7	00		50		50
Postage, telephone and station-		uu	1.5		10	50
ery		. 30	24	10	150	40
Water tax	1	22		82		04
West Car	1 "	~~	~	0.0	20	04
Total	\$4,703	21	\$4,644	98		
Total expense					\$9,348	19

## Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.

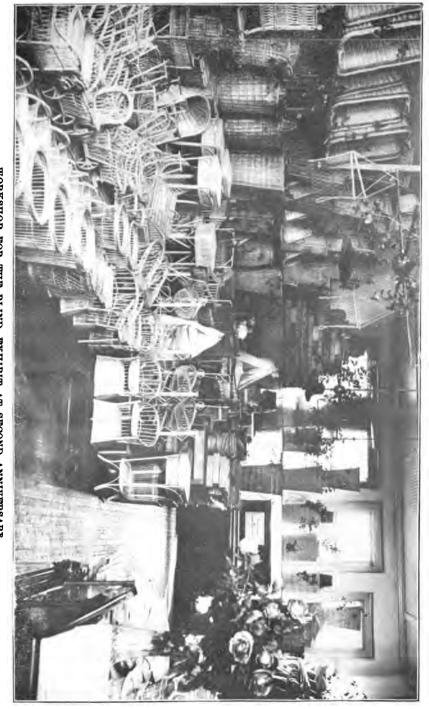
## STATEMENT OF WORKSHOP.

## Profit and loss account.

1907.				
June 30	Material on hand July 1, 1906	\$1,067	57	1
o une com	Material bought July 1, 1906, to			
	June 30, 1907		61	1
	Merchandise on hand July 1, 1906			
	Allowance to workmen	5,430		
	Expense:	0, 100	O1	
	Freight			
	Cartage	• • • • • • • •		
	Packing material 63 90			
	Exchange on checks 6 55			
'	Sulphur 11 25			
	Insurance on stock $\dots$ 10 45			
	insurance on stock 10 45			
	Commission on sales	447		
	Discounts	176	θŢ	
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1906 to			
	June 30, 1907			
	Merchandise inventory, June 30, 1907			
	Material inventory June 30, 1907			
	Surplus	56	00	
		\$17,077	21	\$17,077 21

#### BALANCE ACCOUNT.

			1
1907.			Ì
	a		
Tune 30	State allowance for material Dec. 30,		
	1903, to June 30, 1906	l	\$5,793 4
	State allowance for material July 1,		1
	1906, to June 30, 1907		3, 122 9
i			
	Contingent fund		
	Cash on hand	\$131 50	
	Balance in bank	1,344 33	i
	Stock inventory, June 30, 1907	3,128 34	
	Material inventory, June 30, 1907		
	Accounts receivable		
j			
	Women sales department	4 23	
	Allowance due to workmen	'	157 6
	Balance of surplus		237 4
	Surplus June 30, 1907	1	56 0
	i conspired wante oo, 1001		30 0
		40 000 11	<b>A</b> 0. () <b>A</b> 7.
		\$9,867 44	\$9,867 4



WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND-EXHIBIT AT SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

				:
				:
			·	
		•		
•				

#### STATEMENT OF WORKSHOP.

#### Profit and loss account.

1908.				
	Material on hand July 1, 1907	\$2,791 77		
	Material bought July 1, 1907 to June			
	30, 1908			
	Merchandise on hand July 1, 1907			
	Allowance to workmen	7,852 80		
	Expenses:	1,000 00		
	Freight\$393 16			
	Cartage			
	Pacing material 94 00			
ŀ	Exchange on checks 14 35			
l	Sulphur			
i	Insurance on stock 10 45	l .		
	<u></u>	668 51		
1	Commission on sales			
į	Discounts	278 02		
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1907, to			
	June 30, 1908		<b>\$14</b> ,808	96
	Merchandise inventory June 30, 1908		4,668	47
}	Material inventory June 30, 1908		3,588	65
	Surplus	60 01		
1			ļ	
1	Total	\$23,066 08	<b>\$23,066</b>	08
j		·	,	

#### BALANCE ACCOUNT.

1908.	•	·		
June 30.	State allowance for material Dec.			
	30, 1903, to June 30, 1907		\$8,916	37
	State allowance for material June		, ,	
	30, 1907 to June 30, 1908		1,265	00
	Contingent fund		500	00
	Balance in bank	\$733 71		
	Cash on hand	129 23		
	Stock inventory June 30, 1908	4,668 47		
	Material inventory June 30, 1908			
	Accounts receivable			
	Women sales department	1 58		
	Balance of surplus		293	43
	Surplus June 30, 1908		60	01
	Total	\$11.024 71	\$11,034	81

## Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.

#### WORK DONE IN WORKSHOP.

	Doll buggies.	Baskets.	Chairs caned.
Dec. 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	2,878 4,497 1,532 922	1, 020 4, 903 8, 676 13, 113 17, 898	10 77 111

#### MERCHANDISE SOLD IN WORKSHOP.

Sold Dec. 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904	3,042 21 6,110 29 11,157 10
	,

#### ALLOWANCE FOR LABOR TO BLIND WORKMEN.

Representing the difference between the cost of material and the selling price of the product.

	Hours of work.	Weeks worked.	ance for	Weekly total average.
Dec. 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904 July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905 July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906 July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907 July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908	32,809 52,446 58,460	889	\$403 61 2, 262 66 4, 328 29 7, 852 80 7, 852 80	4 86 <del>1</del> 5 38 <del>1</del>

## STATISTICS OF THE TOTAL AND PARTIALLY BLIND OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Taken from the United States Census of 1900. Their ages at the present time in the year 1908.

Present age.	Male.	Female
1 to 10 years	49	51
0 to 20 years	101	77
20 to 30 years	66	. 39
90 to 40 years	82	32
0 to 40 years	97	50
0 to 60 years	129	56
0 to 70 years	184	91
0 to 80 years	218	151
0 to 100 and over	117	93
Total	1,043	640

Total number of blind in the State, 1,683.

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## STATISTICS.

County Asylums, Poor Houses, Jails, Etc.

## WEEKLY COST PER CAPITA OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

As reported by the officers in charge oe each.

#### FOR FIRST DECADE.

Institutions.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
State hospital Northern hospital	<b>\$4</b> 61	\$3 79	<b>\$</b> 3 75	<b>₹</b> 3 63	<b>₹</b> 5 08	<b>\$4</b> 30	<b>84</b> 50	<b>\$4</b> 43	<b>\$4 42</b>	<b>#4</b> 30

#### FOR SECOND DECADE.

Institutions.	1871	1871 1872		1874	1875 1876		1877 1878		1879	1880	
State h spital Northern hospital Milwaukee hospital	<b>₹4</b> 12	<b>\$4</b> 59	\$5 12 9 27	\$4 81 6 41	\$5 22 6 46	\$5 85 5 14	\$5 03 4 68	\$4 81 4 61	\$4 73 4 20	\$4 93 4 35 2 91	

#### FOR THIRD DECADE.

Institutions.	1881	1882	18831	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
State hospital	\$4 42 4 38 3 63	\$3 92 3 57 4 14	\$3 90 3 89 3 89	\$3 46 3 67 3 86	3 73	3 22	3 32	\$3 74 3 80 3 88		\$3 83 3 70 3 58
COUNTY ASYLUMS.						· ;			ĺ	
Brown. Columbia. Dane Donge. Fond du Lac Grant. Green. Lowa. Jefferson La Crosse Manitowoc Milwaukee. Outagamie Racine. Rock. Sauk. Sheboygan. Vernon. Walworth. Winnebago.			1 57	1 33	1 73 1 40 1 73	1 93 2 00 1 81 1 41 1 50 1 93  2 14 2 10	1 65 1 39 1 61 1 80 1 85 1 85 1 57 1 57 1 57 1 52  1 87  2 37  1 49 2 37	1 70 1 48 1 34 1 82 1 78 1 56 1 60 2 30 1 80  1 17 2 63  1 25	1 89 1 52 1 57 1 86 1 60 1 47 1 72 1 70 1 68 1 80 1 72 3 23 2 64 1 23 2 29 2 64	1 85 65 1 75 1 78 1 81 1 79 1 74 1 24 1 62 1 32 1 51 2 54 3 28 3 72 1 98 1 98 1 18
Av. for county asylum		<b>₹1 6</b> 5	<b>\$</b> 1 68	\$1 79	<b>\$</b> 1 89	<b>\$1</b> 70	<b>\$</b> 1 65	\$1 64	<b>\$</b> 1 69	<b>\$</b> 1 75

#### FOR FOURTH DECADE.

Institution.	180		186	ex	1893		1894		189	95	180	26	1897		1896		1899		190	OC
State hospital Northern hospital Milwaukee hospital	3	17 56 65	3	89 56 51	83 3		84 3 3	02 73 16	4	03 56 63		01 07 79	\$5 4 3	36 75 37	5	18 09 39	4	04 18 30	\$4 3 3	٤
COUNTY ASYLUMS.						7					٠									
Brown	2	00	1	75	1	80	T	95	1	85	2	05	1		2			87	2	
'hippewa					26.0	100				٠٠٠	2	67	1	55	1				1	
Columbia	1	53	1	55	1	65	1	84	1	32	1	20	1	32	1		1	54	1	
Dane	1	70	1	60	- 1	56	1	40	1	18	1	38	1	35	1	22	1	19	1	1
Oodge	1	75	1	98	- 1	99	2	00	1	85	1	74	1	65	1	73	1	82	2	1
)unn			1	86	1	95	1	55	1	54	1	32	1	81	1	73	1	78	2	
ond du Lac	1	98	2	25	2	14	1	90	1	96	1	67	1	80	1	81	1	61	2	:
rant	i	74	ī	99	1	197	i.	89	i	72	i	60	ī	56	1		1	28	ĩ	
reen	ī	90	l i	52	1	135	1	58	ī	73	i	68	î	titi	1		ī	51	• 1	
owa	i	44	l i	58	î	53	1	23	î		1	44	î	34	î		. 1	16	ī	
efferson,	i	88	i	87	1	261	î	54	ŕ		i	titi	ż	05	î	54	î	42	î	
La Crosse	i	35	î		i	49	1	20	í	39	i	36	ĩ	27	î	56	i		i	
Marathon	. •	w	•	٠.		- 4	- 4	26	î		î	49	î	30	i		ī		i	
Manitowoc	٠.,	60	•	61		52	1 3	72	î		i	61	i		î		î		î	
Milwaukee	. 2		2		.0		-2	51	2	48	â		2		2		2		2	
Outagamie	2			85	ĩ	72	1	71	ĩ	47	ĭ	62	ĩ		ĩ	30	ĩ		2	
	2		1		-9			94		95		05	i	98	i	72			2	
Racine Richland	~	UI.	,	00	-	140		278		90	ء ا	w	2	36	i	70	ĩ		ĩ	
ts	• • • •	21	···:	·	***	111	133	20	•••;	•::		31	í	30	i		1		í	
	I	41	1	32		1.4		53		58		31	-	88	-		-		2	
t. Crolx	•••	• :::		• ; ;	***	133	100.0	2.5	• • :	• ::	· · :	:::	1		1		1		ĩ	
auk		09		08	1	10		18		35		31	1	22	1				3	
heboygan	2	31	2	26	2	19	3	83	1	90	2	19	2	14	1	86	1	93		
Frempealeau	• • :	• :::	···:	٠::	245	4 4 5	100	12.00	• • •	• ::	٠٠:	:::	• • •	اند	• • :	•	• • :	رند: ۱	2	
Vernon	. 1			55	1	65	1	49		63		76		93	1			67	1	
Walworth	1	38	1	21	1	45	1	38	1	12	1	17	1	00	1	24		98	1	
Washington	٠.	::	···		***	100	11.3	+ + +	٠٠;				٠٠:	اندا	٠٠;	• ;;		02	2	
Winnebago	, 1	16	1	56		0.3	1	68	1	93	2	08	ł	68	1	65	1	63	2	
Av. for county asylums	3.	70	-	~	2,	-	75	71	31	40	31	~	31	!	31	-00	21	62.	20	_

#### FOR FIFTH DECADE.

Institutions.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1 07.	1908.
State hosp tal Northern hospital Milwaukee hospital	\$5,26 4 24 3 39	\$4 00 4 51 3 26	\$4 57 3 99 3 56	\$4 67 4 07 3 58	\$4 51 3 88 3 59	\$4 52 3 85 3 47	\$4 17 4 35 3 28	\$4 04 4 59 3 27
COUNTR ASYLUMS.					ŀ			
Brown Chippewa. Chippewa. Columbia. Dane. Dodge. Dunn Eau Claire Frond du Lac. Grant Green Iowa Jefferson La Crosse Manitowoc. Marathon Marinette. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Outagamie Racine. Racine. Richland	2 84 1 74 1 176 2 38 1 99 2 17 1 1 90 2 20 1 72 2 24 2 25 2 29 2 25 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24	3 67 1 86 1 62 1 88 2 11 2 66 3 62 2 01 2 20 2 24 2 20 2 82 3 17 2 26 3 2 32	4 78 2 20 1 35 1 82 2 17 1 59 2 23 1 64 1 87 1 98 2 31 2 41 2 06 2 28 3 00 2 47 1 19 1 19	3 34 2 44 1 17 2 06 2 08 2 18 2 2 53 2 38 2 2 52 2 12 1 2 06 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 3 84 2 2 15 3 84 2 2 14 0	2 68 1 76 1 42 1 1 95 2 11 1 1 82 2 2 20 2 14 2 62 2 12 2 22 2 50 2 27 2 69 2 05 2 19 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 2	2 87 1 82 2 2 33 1 93 2 2 66 2 2 2 37 2 2 59 2 2 55 2 2 66 2 2 2 2 33 2 2 2 33 2 2 33 2 2 33 2 2 33 3 3 3 3	3 09 1 66 2 513 1 99 2 2 12 2 2 10 2 2 58 2 2 00 2 2 75 2 2 34 3 13 2 2 50	3 10 1 97 1 86 2 12 2 22 2 28 2 2 44 2 2 26 3 2 26 3 11 2 2 12 2 2 26 3 1 15 2 2 27 2 2 26 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Rock St. Croix	1 81	2 52	1 93	1 66	1 93	2 08	2 03	2 57 1 79
SaukSheboygan Trempealeau Vernon Walworth	1 68 2 35 3 17 2 37 1 23	1 91 2 69 2 88 2 27 1 83	1 65 2 62 1 98 2 56 2 01	1 90 2 04 2 22 3 03 2 18	1 82 2 48 2 22 2 43 2 28	1 91 2 32 2 15 2 51 2 01	1 85 3 11 2 42 2 34 2 27	2 0 3 06 2 28 3 07 2 48
Washington	2 64	2 47	2 28 4 33	2 28 2 32	2 93 2 52	2 50 2 20	2 83 2 14	2 94 2 01
Waukesha Winnebago	2 12	2 02	2 01 2 35	4 78 2 31	3 87 2 19	2 89 2 06	2 46 2 49	3 16 2 56
Av. for county asylums	\$2 26	\$2 42	\$2 23	\$2 37	\$2 25	\$2 32	\$2 56	\$2 55

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

For the biennial period ending June 30th, 1908:

Movement of population in poor houses.	1907.	1908.
Number in poor houses at beginning of year	1,477 1,095 382	1,444 1,067 377
There were received during the yearOf whom were male	1,045 861 184	1,091 8,882 209
There were born in poor houses	13 8 5	12 5 7
Making the total in poor houses during the yearOf whom were male	2,535 1,964 571	2,547 1,954 593
There were discharged during the yearOf whom were male	850 701 149	856 698 158
There were placed out during the year	21 12 9	19 10 9
Ran away during the yearOf whom were male	24 24	14 13 1
There died in the poor houses during the year	183 146 40	157 123 34
Total loss population during the yearOf whom were male	1.081 883 198	1,046 844 202
Number remaining in poor houses at the end of the year	1, <b>454</b> 1, 081 373	1.501 1,110 391

On June 30, 1908, there were 42 county, 1 town and 3 city poor houses in the state

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the total amount expended for poor relief, including the amount expended in maintaining poorhouses, and the outdoor relief administered by counties, towns and municipalities.

		Statistical Tables.
	Cost of poor relief to population,	<mark>8</mark> \$\$\$\$\\$\$\$\$\$\\$\\$
	Average annual cost.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
- Larrance	Population 1905.	eggaugasaugagagagagagagagagagagagagagagag
	Total.	1188
	1967.	\$\frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2}
	1905.	######################################
	1903.	
	1901.	80.00 17
	1899.	### 12
		Adams. Ashland Barron Barron Barron Barron Barron Brown Brown Brown Brown Columbia Crawford Dane Dodre Dodre Dodre Dodre Columbia Crawford Dane Columbia Crawford Dane Columbia Crawford Dane Columbia Crawford Dane Dodre Dodre Columbia Crawford Dane Dodr

				_	-	_	_			-	-			-	_	-		-	_		-		-		_		_	_	-	_
28 <b>2</b> 5	323	<del>8</del> :2	21	17	20 8	112	9	8	ន	21	17.	=	2	18	3	96	3	સ	*	15	<b>æ</b>	ន	\$	6	18	19	15	윉	10	ži
2, 254 35 10, 722 55 11, 594 35 2, 585 35	3,961.95	1.699 61	10,653 12	2,971 34	20 E	9, 150 35 35 35 35 35	4.96:3	4.821 19	11, 106 14	4.159.30	9.142 38	1.002 41	3.315 98	5.886 17	3.439.92	4.887.95	22.40.5 87	4.672 65	6.238 05	4.586 15	4.686 10	7.750 88	1.816 58	2.255 98	6.514 84	6,352 80	2,780 76	19,286 96	5,845 15	\$504,434 43
8.8.9.8 8.6.9.8 8.6.9.8	383	2.53 2.53 2.53 2.53	49.015	17.476	26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26.	25.55	36.36	12.353	50, 228	19,345	53,641	9.748	26.716	32.845	5.044	31,037	52,070	12,481	23.857	29, 161	5,436	30,357	7,483	23,476	35, 822	33,467	17.643	60,300	30,380	2, 228, 949
53,612 78 7,971 77	8	3.8	35	9	2	87	8	9	8	38	Ξ	8	579	<b>3</b>	Ē	8	ğ	器	8	8	8	E	88	627	574	Ę	8	ĕ	ŝ	\$2, 522, 172 17
2, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13	8	38	8	9	8	Š	3	ş	574	817	R	ક્ક	<b>3</b>	33	3	531	Š	83	33	ß	821	22 55	8	S	ğ	8	57	574	3	\$541,750 38
15, 28, 25 10, 20, 25 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,	3	35	712	\$	8	3	\$	Ž,	84	S	Š		2	ŧ	₹	620	æ	<u>%</u>	5. 420 21	3	3	819	615	919	<b>£</b>	Z	8	엻	197	\$519,071 80
2,00,1,9 2,00,1,9 2,00,0,0 2,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 3,00,0,0 4,00,0,0 4,00,0,0 4,00,0,0 4,00,0,0 4,00,0,0 4,00		33	3	88	23 ₹	8	3	518	93	318	B	-	\$	3	æ	용	<u>19</u>	<b>5</b>	6,649,06	66	S	S	Š	278	э 2	8	88	33	<del>9</del> 6.	\$529,2415 09
11,909 13 10,815 09 1,257 51	322	28	816	35	916	ğ.	4 6	527	33		_		8	200	· 8	20	<b>≋</b>	Si Si	4,827 50	\$	3	8	6	215	413	63	53	28 48 48	526	\$528, 731 99
2, 185 5, 850 1, 585 00 1, 585 00 1, 585 00 08	200	38	8	8	200	2.0	937	99	E	Ę.	8		<u>8</u>	211	23 23	673	885	:0 :0	6,340 14	88	578	371	900	98 26	526	524	258	136 15:	8	\$403,371.93
Marabnon Marinette Marquette	Monroe	Oneida	Outagamie	Ozaukee	Pepin	Polk	Portage	Price	Racine	Richland	Rock	Rusk	*t. Croix	Ja uk	awyer	shawano	the boygan	Laylor	Trempealeau	Vernon	Vilas	Walwort ,	Washburn	Washington	Waukesha	Waupaca	Waushara	Winnebago	Wood	Total

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Poor Houses for the biennial period ending June 30, 1908.

Expenditures.	1907.	1908.
Salaries of superintendents and matrons Wages of employes. Medical attendance. Groceries and provisions Fuel and lights. Clothing. Furniture Ordinary repairs. Other expenses	6,091 76 52,385 55	\$24,710 24 34,815 27 4,732 28 55,394 95 31,049 83 11,126 00 1,888 68 14,466 39 38,469 13
Total current expenses	\$189,251 77	\$216,652 77
RECEIPTS.		
From sale of produce	3,001 23 4,002 90 135 50	\$21,157 96 2,608 81 4,251 82 16 00
Total receipts	\$27,955 49	\$28,034 59
The net expenses therefore were	\$160,296 28	\$188,618 18
Total number of weeks board furnished	82, 297 \$1 94	81,776 \$2 30

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR HOUSES, JUNE 30, 1908.

Counties.	Names of persons in charge of poor house.	Post office address.	Salary.
Adams	H. H. Mason	Kilbourn Route 4	\$500 00
Ashland	John Hultman	High Bridge	720 00
Barron	John Miller	Barron	700 00
Brown	Charles Prust	Green Bay R. F. D. No. 1	450 00
Chippewa	R. P. Dickenson	Chippewa Falls	300 00
Clark	B. F. Frasier	Neillsville	720 00
Columbia	B. Miller	Neilisville Wyocena	450 00
Crawford	J. T. Lynch	Lynxville	1,100 00
Dane	L. P. Edwin	Verona	320 00
Dodge	E. L. Derse	Juneau	550 CC
Dunn	S. W. Jackson	Menomonie	540 00
Eau Claire	M. J. Toner	Eau Claire	720 00
Fond du Lac	Louis A. Kenyon	Fond du Lac	300 00
Grant	M. V. Burris	Lancaster	120 00
Green	R. C. Whitcomb	Monroe	240 00
Iowa	E. J. Perkins	Dodgeville	300 00
Jackson	Carl Carlson	Black River Falls	550 00
Jefferson	W. E. Voigt	Jefferson	360 00
Juneau	I. M. Mason	New Lisbon	800 00
Kewaunee	Fred A. Teske	Kewaunee R. No. 7	525 00
La Crosse	J. C. Johnson	La Crosse R. F. D. No. 1.	775 00
Lafavette	J. C. Lee	Darlington	700 00
Marathon	Joseph Roehl	Wausau	300 00
Milwaukee	Ferdinand Bark	Wauwatosa	1,960 00
Monroe	F. J. Mooney	Sparta	570 00
Oneida	Joseph Day	Rhinelander	480 00
Pierce	Michael Nugent	Ellsworth	600 00
Racine	J. H. Hankinson	Union Grove	950 00
Richland	L. T. Johnson	Richland Center	500 00
Rock	K. Killam		360 00
Sauk	C. Christensen		280 00
Sawyer	John Rayburn	Hayward	360 00
St. Croix	T. D. Wheeler	New Richmond	300 00
Taylor	Chas. Rief, Jr	Medford	50 00
Vernon	C. W. Fowell	Viroqua	1,000 00
Washington	J. F. Harns	West Bend	930 00
Walworth	D. W. Stanford	Elkhorn	300 00
Waupaca	M. J. Nolan	Manawa	500 00
Waukesha	Geo. F. Carroll	Waukesha	500 00
Winnebago	E. E. Manuel	Winnebago	<b>500 0</b> 0
Wood	Wm. Haskin	Grand Rapids	360 00
CITY POOR HOUSES.		1	:
Appleton	Fred Jacobs	Appleton	420 00
Kenosha	Robert Grant	Kenosha	400 00
Sheboygan	Fred Kummer	Shebovgan	450 00
Stockbridge	John F. Hemauer	Chilton	325 00

#### COUNTY JAILS.

	İ	1907	•		1908.	
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Number prisoners in jail July 1st Number received during the year	253 10,734	19 530	272 11,284	333 13, 439	14 536	347 13, 975
Total number during the year	10,987	549	11,536	13,772	550	14, 321
Number removed to state prison dur- ing year	281	9	290	294	10	304
ing year.  Number removed to industrial school,  Number let out on bail.  Number 'et out on nolle prosequi	25 101 730 157	51 64 6	25 152 794 163	169 142 934 489	35 30 24	160 177 964 513
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus Number escaped and not returned Number died in jail Number otherwise removed	19 18 17 9,350	1 402	20 18 17 9,752	18 15 7 11,388	426	18 15 7 11, <b>8</b> 14
Total number passed out during year	10,698	533	11, 231	13, 456	525	13, 981
Number of prisoners remaining June 30th	289	16	305	316	25	341

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Barron	Barr
Bayfield	Wasi
High	Gree
D. Mala	Almsi
Buffalo	Alm
Rurnett	Gras
Calumet	Chili
Calumet	Ohi.
Chippewa	Chip
Clark	Chil Chip Nell
Columbia	Port
Continue	10119
Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge	Prai
Dane	Mad
Dodge	June
Door	Stur
17001	C uij
Douglas	
Dunn	Mem
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Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac	
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Lafavette	Darl
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Longlade Lincoln Manitowoc Marathon Marinette	Man Wau Mar
Marinette Marquette	Man
	Mail
Marquette Milwaukee Monroe Oconto Oneida Outagamie	Mon
Milwaukee	Mil
Monroe	Snaf
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Oranto Oneida Outagamie Ozaukee	OCO
Oneiga	Rhii
Outagamie	App
Ozaukee	Port
Ozuukee	1014
	Thornel
Pepin	Dur
Pepin Pierce	Dur Ells
Pepin Pierce Polk	Dur Ells Bals
Pepin Pierce Polk	Bals
Pepin Pierce Polk Portage	Bals Stev
Pepin Pierce Polk Portage Price.	Bals Stev Phil
Pierce Polk Portage Price	Bals Stev Phil
Pierce Polk Portage Price	Bals Stev Phil Raci
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Raci Rich
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Rack Rick Jane
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Raci Rich
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Racl Rick Jane Lad;
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Racl Rick Jans Lad; Hud
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Racl Rick Jans Lad; Hud Bars
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Raci Rich Jans Lad; Hud Bars Hay
Pierce	Bals Stev Phil Rack Lack Lad; Hud Bars Hay Shay
Pierce. Polk. Portage. Price. Racine. Richland. Rock. Rusk. St. Croix. Sauk Sawyer. Shawano.	Bals Stev Phil Raci Ricil Jane Lad; Hud Bare Hay Shay
Pierce. Polk. Portage. Price. Racine. Richland. Rock. Rusk. St. Croix. Sauk Sawyer. Shawano.	Bals Stev Phil Raci Ricil Jane Lad; Hud Bare Hay Shay
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Pierce. Polk. Portage. Price. Racine. Richland. Rock. Rusk. St. Croix. Sauk Sawyer. Shawano.	Bals Stev Phil Raci Ricil Jane Lad; Hud Bare Hay Shay
Pierce. Polk. Portage. Price. Racine. Richland. Rock. Rusk. St. Croix. Sauk Sawyer. Shawano.	Bals Stev Phil Raci Ricil Jane Lad; Hud Bare Hay Shay
Pierce Polk Portage Price Racine Richland Rock Rusk St. Crolx Sauk Sawyer Shawano Sheboygan Taylor Trempealeau Vernon Vilas	Bals Stev Phil Raci Ricil Jane Lad; Hud Bare Hay Shay
Pierce Polk Portage Price Racine Richland Rock Rusk St. Crolx Sauk Sawyer Shawano Sheboygan Taylor Trempealeau Vernon Vilas	Bals Stev Phil Raci Ricil Jane Lad; Hud Bare Hay Shay
Pierce. Polk. Portage. Price. Racine. Richland. Rock. Rusk. St. Croix. Sauk. Sauw. Sauwer. Shawano. Sheboygan. Taylor. Trempealeau Vernon. Vilas. Walworth.	Bals Stev Phil Rack Lad: Lad: Hud Bars Hay Shay Shel Whit Viro Eagl Elki
Pierce. Polk. Portage. Price. Racine. Richland. Rock. Rusk. St. Croix. Sauk. Sauw. Sauwer. Shawano. Sheboygan. Taylor. Trempealeau Vernon. Vilas. Walworth.	Bals Stev Phil Rack Lad: Lad: Hud Bars Hay Shay Shel Whit Viro Eagl Elki
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Pierce. Polk. Portage. Price. Racine. Richland. Rock. Rusk. St. Croix. Sauk. Sauw. Sauwer. Shawano. Sheboygan. Taylor. Trempealeau Vernon. Vilas. Walworth.	Bals Stev Phil Rach Jane Lad: Hud Barr Hay Shav Shel Whit Viro Eagl Elki
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Pierce Pierce Polk Perce Polk Portage Price Racine Richland Rock Rusk St. Croix Sauk Sawyer Shawano Sheboygan Taylor Trempealeau Vernon Vilas Walworth Washburn Washburn Washburn Waukesha Waupaca Waushara Waupago Wunnebago	Bals Stev Phil Racl Racl Rich Lad; Hud Barr Hay Shay Shel Whi Viro Eagl Elki

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